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for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

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THE POPE'S MESSAGE

His Holiness the Pope in a Christmas-eve broadcast from the Vatican relayed by the Rome Raidio says: "My message illuminates a world torn by tragic errors. The Church cannot refrain from proclaiming the fundamental principle of humanity."

The Pope continues: "To-day we pay special attention to the internal policy of all nations and peoples without taking sides. Order and security must inspire the confidence of the peoples. The aim must be not to dominate but to serve. A new danger has arisen, namely subordination of everything to politics, and thereby of the national state which subordinates all to human law.

"The Church has always condemned Marxist Socialism, and to-day reaffirms that statement."

Referring to the tragedy of the present war, His Holiness declared: "The greater part of humanity bears the responsibility for the errors and damage done. The dead impose upon mankind the duty of of vowing for the achievement of salvation. The victims of aerial attacks impose this vow upon mankind. We have many times from the beginning of the war denounced aerial warfare!"

In his broadcast message, the Pope declared that international conventions to render war less inhuman, to limit it to combatants and regulate provisions regarding occupied territories and prisoners of war remained dead letters in some places. None could see an end to this progressive deterioration, but the world must not be deaf to the call which came from dead and suffering, and from hundreds of thousands of people who through no fault of their own but solely for reasons of nationality or race were destined to death by gradual starvation.

"This cry must be heard because of many thousands of non-combatants, women, children, invalids and aged who have been deprived of life and property, home and churches, through air-war the horrors of which we have denounced from the very begining!"

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. [illegible] 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0
6. Winston Churchill 0—4—0

WATCH JAPAN

BRITISH EXPERT'S WARNING

LONDON.

Under the head-line "What is Japan's Game?" the London *Evening Standard's* Military Correspondent surveys Japanese strategy arriving at the conclusion that the Allies ought to watch her inactivity with the deepest suspicion. "It had been essential for the success of Japanese plans that their opponents should be lulled into a false sense of security. They succeeded," the correspondent points out, and asserts that Japanese aims are "certainly not to play handmaiden to the Nazis. The treaty with the Axis is designed to establish Japan as the only military and naval power in the Far East."

The first phase of the Japanese plan was occupation of British and American possessions in the South Pacific, and they proceeded to phase two even before the operations of the first stage were completed. Java and Burma were occupied, and the Japanese moved south into the island necklace of Australia. "It is clear that in April and early May of this year, the Japanese had to decide an issue of policy which was as fateful in its way as the decision of Hitler after Dunkirk. Like Hitler the Japanese plugged for safety." They carried out three "feelers" through naval task forces operating in the Bay of Bengal, the Coral Sea and one bound to Midway.

The great Japanese losses in those attempts were the heavy price paid in maintaining their island girdle. Within it, they had not been idle. If precedent was any guide, the elite of their army was being trained for its future tasks. The Japanese could not feel safe until they were sure that they could not be attacked from China or India. They have not yet established themselves in a Pacific and Asiatic fortress. "The tiger lies very still as he prepares to jump! That is the fourth phase."

"THE RATIONALIST."

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A GOVERNMENT MEMBER SPEAKS

Speaking before an Allahabad gathering Mr. N. R. Sarkar, the Cammerce Member was pleased to observe,

"We are trying our level best to meet the situation. There is no question of want of power in this matter You have to face the reality of the situation. I cannot manufacture ships within 10 days and bring paper from Canada and the United States. There are sufficient stocks in those countries, and they are anxious to sell. But, if there is no shipping available even an ideal National Government would not be able to bring it. That is the reality of the situation. You must devise some scheme and advise Government how to meet the situation."

As for the proposal that Government should still further raise the price of newspapers, Mr. Sarker said that he would have to consult the editors and proprietors of newspapers in the country.

When it was pointed out that the black market still has stocks of paper and Government should acquire them and distribute them to the more needy papers, Mr. Sarker replied that black markets were in general a matter for public opinion. He said that Government in this country were not in a position to take extreme measures for their prevention. For political reasons, the Provincial Governments had been reluctant to take drastic action in this direction. They said that if they did so, there would be a lot of confusion.

The Chinese National Government had taken strong measures for preventing black markets, and in one instance he was told a mayor of a city had been shot dead for hoarding. They could not expect the Government in this country to adopt such an extreme measure. Mr. Sarker thought however, that there were not enough stocks of newsprint in the country and the dealers were not hoarding much stocks."

WINK AND BLINK

Have you any idea how long it takes to wink? According to Dr. J. F. Neumueller, who has spent a great deal of time studying winks and taking photographs of them, there are three main types. The natural or reflex, which is the fastest, takes from one-eighth to one-quarter of a second. The highbrow, or sly wink, used to express mild contempt or begin a flirtation, lasts from three-eighths to half a second. The longest wink is that which expresses boredom, and which takes from three-quarters to one whole second. The doctor assures us that there is a world of difference between a wink and a blink, and that we should blink frequently while reading so as to reduce eye strain.

WHICH SEA IS SALTIER?

We know that the seas are strongly impregnated with salt, but it does not strike the average person that some seas may be saltier than others. A torpedoed sailor swimming in the North Sea would not notice much difference in the salinity of the water were he torpedoed again in the Pacific, but if he fell into the Dead Sea it would be another story, for there the water is 24½ per cent salt! There is only one sea saltier, and that is the Great Salt Lake in America, which is 28 per cent! Of all the seas, the Caspian is the least salt, being only six tenths of 1 per cent., and next comes Lake Van, in Turkey, which is 2 per cent. Lake Urmia, in Iran, is 15 per cent The great oceans are only 3½ per cent salt, and do not vary appreciably, but inland seas of lesser area are strongly affected by the beds over which they lie and the minerals brought down by streams

HAVE IDEAS AND THINK

Imagination is often a prelude to business success. That is what a man named Dreyfuss discovered when he found it impossible to indulge in a quiet read before falling off to sleep each night, for the deliberate ticking of his alarm clock disturbed him. So he conceived the idea of a noiseless clock, and placed it before a number of makers who turned it down He made such a clock himself, and now it sells by the hundred thousand There was never more scope for imagination than to day It saves and makes thousands of pounds Some time ago a famous tea shops firm called in an expert and asked him how they could economize without cutting down value He suggested one way traffic for waitresses, special methods of direct and indirect lighting, and a peculiar floor covering which conceals mud stains on wet days,—all money savers. A typewriter company asked another expert how to cure the head aches of which users of their machine complained He suggested dulling all bright surfaces thus eliminating glare, and the idea worked. The men with these ideas get big money, but they are worth it When one expert altered the design of a stand at a big exhibition, the attendance increased from 6,000 a week to 6,000 a day!

The Rationalist.

Monday 4-1-1943.

1943

So the stormy and unhappy year 1942 is dead, and has joined its betters! What an amount of wretchedness, sorrow, and destruction it brought into the world!

It is over. But the sorrow and wretchedness and all that are not yet over. They continue. Let us hope that their continuance may be short!

The old year is over. It has made us all older by a year than ever before. Our official friends are one year nearer retirement. Our old readers are one year nearer to the day on which God will beckon to them. Young women are one year nearer to that combination of pains and pleasures which is called marriage. The young men are one year nearer to their graduation, and the chances of employment or unemployment. Married women have to begin preparing for at least one more addition to the family. Middle aged couples are one year nearer to their Silver Jubilee! Non-Official Ministers appointed for a set term, and Dewans who have been appointed for a specific number of years, have already left one year behind, and are one year nearer the end of their tenure! And the generality of mankind who plod on from year end to year end, just making two ends meet, plod on, one year not making much difference from another!

But what is this thing called Year? It is the period of about 365 days, in which the earth makes one revolution round the sun, experiencing in its course changes of season and climate. Various people have variously computed that period.

The Christian Calendar, having a year of 365 days, was in reality authorised by Julius Caesar and is called Julian calendar. It was corrected by a Council of astronomers appointed by Pope Gregory XIII in A.D. 1582. The latter was adopted in England in 1752, and in Eastern Europe as recently as 1923.

In India there are two *Sakas*, that of Vikramarka, king of Ujjain, dating from his victory over Saka kings in 57 B.C. The other, Salivahana Saka, dates from A.D. 78, when he was victorious over the Sakas.

The Mohammadan era is based on Hijira or flight of Mohammad from Mecca to Medina, in 622 A.D. Hijira is a lunar year of 12 months consisting of 30 and 29 days alternately, the total number of days being 355 days.

The English names of the months are adopted from Latin. The last four, from September, mean seven, eight, nine and ten. September was the seventh month when the year began with March. July was formerly called Quintilius, or fifth. But when Julius Caesar reformed the calendar he gave his own name Julius to it, which became July in English. Similarly Sextilius, or sixth was made into Augustus by the Emperor of that name.

January was named from Janus, God of entrance. February is derived from Februa a festival held in that month by the Romans. Martius, the month of Mars, originally God of Agriculture, was the month in which crops were ordinarily planted. May is named from Maria, mother of the Roman God, Mercury. And June from Juno, Goddess of women and marriage.

So we see that what we call the Christian Calendar is very little Christian, and very much Pagan! However, one calendar year has expired, and a fresh one has come. As 1942 has been a baneful one, it is natural for mankind to hope that 1943 may bring us less of horrors, and more of blessings!

Luckily or unluckily the future is a sealed book to mankind at large. We ourselves are no seers or prophets to foretell what the year is likely to be. Nor are we Divinity to declare that, despite the natural ills to which mankind is heir, and despite war-mongering politicians and the resultant brood of evils, despite the miserable ways of ill-equipped Directors of Civil Supplies, the New Year *shall* bring only happiness to our fellow-men, and no misery whatsoever.

But we can do one thing. We can pray that the New year may be one of light and wisdom, and one of peace and happiness! And if it should bring sorrows and pains as part of it, we may be bestowed the strength to face them, to brave them, and to conquer them!

Some one asks,

"Say, what is prayer, when it is prayer indeed?
The mighty utterance of a mighty need.
The man is praying who doth press with might
Out of his darkness into God's own light!"

And Tennyson makes King Arthur beseech,

"More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore let thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and day!"

Our own great ancients have said more explicitly,

[illegible]

Teshamaham samuddharta mrityusamsara sagarat |
Bhavami nachirat partha mayyavesita chetasam ||

"Those who rely on me, I shall without delay raise them out of their sea of misery."

Let us then send up that prayer, and hope that it will prove effective! ***Editor.***

OUTWITTING A CENSOR

It is stated of Reymond Daniell London correspondent of the "New York Times" that while in London he sent a cable to a friend in New York saying: "If you and James will get together we may get somewhere to-night. Remember, it is the last word that counts." Following this Daniell proceeded to send a series of messages to Edwin James of the "New York Times."....These were the messages: "(1) Yes, we are sending story about submarine; (2) Please tell Harvard I want my son entered; (3) As ordered, am setting forth; (4) Government was not attacked; (5) If you persist somebody's reputation may be damaged; (6) Smith covers Dublin not Belfast; (7) Untrue that any prisoner escaped." Taken together the last words of these seven messages gave the news that a U-Boat had entered the Firth of Forth, attacked and damaged the 'Belfast' and then escaped! The New York Times got an exclusive front-page story about the torpedoing of the British cruiser.

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OUR GREAT UNIVERSE

THE FUTURE MAY SHOW THE PAST

When we look at the sun we see it not as it is but as it was eight minutes ago. This is owing to the time light takes to cross the huge distance that separates it from the earth.

But the sun, for all the ninety-three million miles that lie between him and us, is a comparatively close neighbour in space. The nearest star is one of those in the constellation of the Centaur. Travelling continuously at the speed of 186,000 miles a second, light from it takes four years and four months to reach us. Thus if we look at the star in March, 1930, we see it as it was in November, 1925.

Astronomers use the expression "a light-year" for the distance travelled by light in twelve months. The Great Dog star, another "near" neighbour of ours, is more than eight and a half light-years away. An object which is just visible to the naked eye is the great nebula of a star cluster in the constellation of Andromeda. This is distant from us rather more than nine hundred thousand light-years!

WHAT OTHER WORLDS MAY SEE

The world's biggest telescope with 100 in. reflector at Mount Wilson enables celestial objects to be seen which are one hundred and forty million light-year from us. Since a light-year in miles is represente by the figure six followed by twelve noughts, suc distances stagger the imagination.

A much more astonishing thought is this. Suppos that there are worlds like ours revolving round th suns which go to form the great star cluster that one hundred and forty million light-years awa Suppose, further, that those worlds are inhabite and that those who dwell upon them heve evolve telescopes exceeding anything we have dreamt o With these they may now be looking at the earth But they will not see you and me or the cities u which we live, for one hundred and forty millio years must elapse before we are born! They wil see our world as it was all that space of time ag As time goes on they may watch the dinosaurs Not until 139,700,000 years have elapsed from th present moment will they see that strange creatur primitive man.

They will see our history unfolded millions an millions of years after the events which compose it have been buried in the past. If the world cam to an end to-day the fact would not be known to ou imaginary astronomers upon a distant planet unt the year 140,001,930. They would continue to se our world existing though it had long since bee annihilated!

(continued on Page 8)

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STORIES OF HOUDINI, THE GREAT MAGICIAN

Buried alive, six feet deep, with manacles locked on his limbs, Harry Houdini suddenly experienced a touch of the malady known familiariy as "cold feet."

As he related afterwards, "the knowledge that I was six feet under the sod gave me the first thrill of horror I had ever experienced. The momentary scare, the irretrievable mistake of all daredevils, nearly cost me my life, for it caused me to waste a fraction of breath when every fraction was needed to pull through. I had kept the sand loose about my body so that I could work dexterously. I did.

"But as I clawed and kneed the earth, my strength began to fail. Then I made another mistake. I yelled, or at least, I attempted to and the last remnants of my self-possession left me. Then instinct stepped in to the rescue. With my last reserve strength I fought through, more sand than air entering my nostrils. The sunlight came like a blinding blessing, and my friends about the grave said that, chalky pale and wild-eyed as I was, I presented a perfect imitation of a dead man rising! The next time I am buried it will not be alive if I can help it!"

Notwithstanding this fervent declaration, Houdini did play the leading part in another living burial—this time remaining an hour-and-a-half in a coffin under water, thereby eclipsing the performance of the much-heralded Egyptain fakir, Rahim Bey. Moreover, as the New York *Times* caps the tale, "When there was talk of a 'return' submergence contest between the magician and the fakir, Houdini made preparations to defend his title with all the care that he was wont to exercise in working up his baffling feats. He began to cancel engagements hat conflicted with a period of training he mapped ut for himself."

"I can't dine with you this afternoon at six 'clock because I have to go down at five," said loudini to a friend. Houdini went "down" or was ubmerged in his sealed casket for half an hour aily!

Of Houdini's extraordinary ability to liberate imself from handcuffs, strait-jackets, knotted opes, packing cases, prison cells and other media f restraint, *The Times* remarks—An evidence of he deep impression his work made on the public nind is the fact that the Standard Dictionary now ontains a verb, 'houdinize', meaning "to release r extricate oneself from confinement, bonds, or he like, as by wriggling out." A slang dictionary robably would list the expression, "do a Houdini" with a similar meaning.

The acknowledged king of conjurors, Houdini robably carried to the grave with him some of is most important secrets of stage magic. Many f his feats depended largely on his own physical strength and courage, aided by a mechanical knowledge of locks dating from his youthful apprenticeship to a locksmith.

WALKING THROUGH WALLS

Some of Houdini's escapes and prison breaks, although he staged them forty years ago, still remain unexplained, among them his disappearance from Cell No. 2 in the United States jail in Washington and the supposedly escape-proof cage in which Guiteau, slayer of President Garfield, had been confined!

But it was the feats which he evolved after he had passed the jailbreak and handcuff period that were considered his most remarkable achievements.

One of the tricks never explained was his demonstration of how to walk through walls. He showed this to a New York audience of several thousand with the usual "committee" of impartial observers on hand to guard against any fraud.

A brick wall was built across the stage from back to front so that the audience could see both sides. The committee satisfied themselves that there were no trap-doors nor other contrivances that could help Houdini to accomplish his feat.

Houdini, the "elusive American," as they called him abroad, walked on and took up a position beside the wall, like a prisoner awaiting execution. A little screen was placed around him, only six feet high and taking up not more than a third of the wall space. Another screen of the same size was placed on the other side of the wall.

"Here I am!" he cried. "Now I'm gone."

Immediately the screen which covered Houdini was removed. The prisoner was not there. Then the screen on the other side was moved aside. And there was Houdini, smiling serenely at the mystification of the committee and the thousands of spectators. This trick of Houdini baffled every known expert in sleight-of-hand investigation, including the greatest sleuths of magicdom in the United states, who watched the performance time and again, but were forced to confess themselves beaten!

On the occasion of the annual dinner of the Society of Magicians, Houdini placed a long pole upright between two chairs which were only two-and-a-half feet apart. He then beckoned a young man to walk between the two chairs. The youth protested he would be unable to get past the pole which blocked the way.

"Do as I tell you," Houdini commanded. The youth obeyed rather reluctantly—and kept on going right through the pole. The other magicians present opened their eyes and mouths wide in surprise. But Houdini merely smiled and vouchsafed them no explanation!

(To be continued.)

(*Continued from Page 6*)

The hundred-inch Mount Wilson telescope will shortly cede pride of place to one with a reflector of 200 in. Enormous though its magnification will be, it is certain that it will not enable us to see the planets that may be revolving around any star. It is improbable that it will show us the nearest star as a disc and not just as a point of light. But the time may come when by a complete revision of our methods we evolve telescopes which will give us magnifications that seem utterly impossible.

There is no difference between light waves and wireless waves except that the former undulate far more rapidly. With the valve we can magnify wireless waves millions of times. Possibly some development of the valve will enable us to treat light waves in the same way. Instead of lenses or reflectors, the giant telescope of the future may contain something akin to the amplifying stages of the wireless receiving set.

We shall then be able to see back into the past history of stars and possibly of the planets that revolve around them. We may see the details of some stars and some worlds as they were a year or two ago, some as they were a thousand years ago, some as they were millions of years ago!

And now we come to a still more stupendous idea. Einstein has shown that space is not infinite. That is, light leaving, say, the sun does not travel outwards for ever and ever. Eventually it must bend back and return to the place whence it started.

In opposite parts of the sky are to be seen two great nebulae, whose resemblance to one another is extraordinarily close. Famous astronomers whom no one could accuse of harbouring freak ideas have suggested seriously that one of these is the real nebula seen directly through our telescopes and that the second is its image *seen the long way round space*!

It may be that one of the many millions of stars that the night sky contains is really the image of our own sun, as it appears when its light waves have completed their journey around space.

If this is so, the wonderful telescopes they will devise may enable the future inhabitants of this earth to see the solar system as it was untold years ago. One can imagine the astronomer of the future turning his mighty telescope on to this distant image of the sun with his surrounding planets. He picks out the earth and, using tremendous magnification, is able to see details of its surface.

He is looking back into history, for he sees our world as it was aeons ago! He may see the earth still nothing but a body of glowing gas! He and his successors will watch it gradually solidify into a solid mass! They will see the birth of life upon it and they will be able to watch man's gradual progress to civilization!

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FOOD CROPS IN MYSORE DISTRICT

The following figures indicate the area and the yield under paddy, ragi, javar and horsegram in the Mysore District during the year 1941-1942:—

Commodity	Area in acres	Yield in pallas	Average per acre
Paddy ...	81,413	7,05,669	9 pallas,
Ragi ...	2,38432	4,30,094	2 pallas
Jola ...	1,39,745	3,99,490	2 pallas
Horsegram	1,90,525	1,99,525	1 palla

The total extent granted so far under the Grow More Food Scheme, is 306 acres, for wet cultivation and 10,833 acres, for dry cultivation. It is not likely that all this area has been brought under the plough. It will take some time to ascertain definitely the actual extent used for growing food-crops this year.

There has been a considerable expansion of Mulberry cultivation in this District, owing to the high prices which silk fetches in the market. The Sub Division Officer, Nanjangud, has reported that, in his Sub Division, nearly 10,000 acres on which Jola used to be grown every year is now under Mulberry crop.

There has been a similar expansion in the area under Tobacco. The Sub Division Officer, Mysore states that in the Periyapatna and Hunsur Taluks, the increase in area under Tobacco crop is 8 to 10 thousand acres. In normal years, this area would have been utilised for growing Ragi.

This year, the Jola crop was not so good as last year. Even the Ragi crop is reported to have suffered in some of the parts of this District owing to unseasonal rains. The Horsegram crop is reported to be poor. Taking all these factors into account, it is likely that the total yield of Ragi, Jola and Horsegram this year, will show a reduction over the figures of last year. The pahani accounts have not yet been scrutinised and the actual extent and yield are not yet available. The following, however, is a rough estimate taking all the factors into account.

Commodity.	1942-43 Area in acres	Yield in pallas.
Paddy ...	82,500	7,60,000
Ragi ...	2,30,000	4,00,000
Jola ...	1,90,000	3,50,000
Horsegram ...	2,00,000	1,75,000

Omitting Horsegram, the estimated yield of Paddy, Ragi and Jola in this District during the current year may be taken to be at 15,10,000 pallas.

The population of this District is about eleven and a half lakhs.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

Under the auspices of the the Mysore City National War Front a Magic Lantern Show was arranged at the Vani Vilas Maternity and Child-welfare Centre at 7-30 p.m. last week. Slides about A.R.P., Indian War Effort, Industrial Effort, and Service of Red Cross Nurses on the front were shown. Mr. Y. G. Ramaswamy A.R.P. and N.W.F. Propagandist explained the slides to the public. There was a very large gathering numbering about 300. The show was very much appreciated by the public.

A Similar show was organized at the Cajasala Maternity & Child Welfare Centre at 7-30 p.m. on the following day the 31st Dec. 1942. The show attracted a gathering of about 500 people. The propagandist explained the slides with the help of a Megaphone. Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy, Organiser & Chairman, N.W.F. was also present.

Viscount Halifax's Advice to Princes

I. The function of Government may be described as the task, firstly, of ensuring to the individuals composing the society governed, the opportunity of developing themselves as human beings, and secondly, of welding them into a compact and contented State. The discharge of this double function involves the necessity of finding and maintaining the due balance between the rights of the individual and those of the State to which he belongs.

II. Stated differently, the ordered life of a community depends upon being regulated, not by the arbitrary will of individuals, but by law, which should expressly or tacitly be based upon and represent the general will of the community.

This is equally true of Autocracy, Oligarchy, Democracy; and the efforts of Rulers, therefore, whether they be one or many, should be directed to the establishment of the Reign of Law.

III. The application of these principles implies—among other needs—

(a) the protection of individual liberty, rights, property, etc;

(b) the provision of adequate machinery for the adjustment of disputes between individuals;

(c) the provision of adequate machinery of justice, i.e., proper code of law, law courts, appeals, etc;

(d) the recognition of the equality of all members of the State before the law.

IV. These things depend upon—

(i) an administration conducted in accordance with the law;

(ii) an efficient and uncorrupt police force;

(iii) an efficient judicial system, strong in *personnel*, who are secure from arbitrary interference by the executive, and are secure in the tenure of their office so long as they do their duty.

V. The fundamental purpose of Government stated in 1. implies that Government must follow definite principles in—

(a) the collection of revenue from its subjects;

(b) the expenditure of revenue so collected.

VI. *Revenue.* Taxation should be—

(1) as light as possible;

(2) easy of collection: otherwise the annoyance caused to the Taxpayer is out of proportion to the benefit to the State;

(3) certain, i.e., the Taxpayer should be able to forecast his liability;

(4) proportionate to the means of the Taxpayer to pay.

VII *Expenditure.* From this it follows that the proportion of revenue allotted to the personal expenditure of the Ruler should be as moderate as will suffice to maintain his position and dignity, in order that as large a proportion as possible may be available for the development of the life of the community and of its individual citizens. The Civil List of an enlightened modern Ruler is normally fixed at either a definite sum, or a definite percentage of the total income of the State.

VIII. Under the general head of development fall.

The creation and maintenance of roads and communications.

Education.

Health and other social services.

Agriculture,

Housing, etc,

The devolution of many such subjects to local bodies makes for good government.

IX. Government must be, by the nature of its task, *responsible*, not *irresponsible* in character.

In democracy, it is responsible to a wide electorate, but where this visible responsibility does not exist (as, e.g., in autocracy), its inherent responsibility to its own purpose as defined in 1, remains.

X. Every Government should have some machinery by which it can inform itself of the needs and desires of its subjects, and by which these can make their voice heard.

This machinery need not be strictly representative (or elective) in character, but its essential requisite is that it should maintain a close connection between Government and Governed.

XI. There are other matters, such as religious toleration, the encouragement of mutual confidence and harmony between employers and employed, which Government may not be able to make effective use of law, but in which it is none the less bound to direct its influence towards the preservation of friendly and neighbourly relations between the different component parts of the single unity of the State.

XII. Perhaps the principal necessity for a person Ruler is that he should be able to choose wise counsellors, and having chosen them that he should trust them, and encourage them to tell him the truth, whether or not this is always palatable.

There is much wisdom in the words of Bacon:

"Think it more Honour to direct in chief, than to be busie in all. Embrace, and invite Helps, and Advices, touching the Execution of thy Place; and do not drive away such, as bring thee Informations as Meddlers, but accept them in good part."

T'S EASY TO BE HEALTHY

Common sense is the foundation of good health, lthough the faddists who preach of vitamins and roteids, scientific exercises, and rigorous dieting ould have us believe that we are all naturally nhealthy, and that it takes a great deal of trouble keep us out of physical trouble. So much reaching can become depressing—and too great a onsideration of our bodily well-being can make us orbid.

On refreshing lines is the simple advice given by r. Robertson Wallace.

"The one exercise that exerts the most continuous and certain influence on health is the xercise of sound common sense," explains Dr. Vallace. So that is a knock-out for all the larmist theories and injunctions.

"The most sensible way for a healthy man to ake the little exercise he requires appears to me consist in *performing* as many of the muscular ovements that come naturally in the way of the verage man during his ordinary business activities, nstead of dodging them as he so often does."

Instead of taking a tram or bus to the station, as o many of us do, a brisk walk would set us up for he day and give us all the exercise necessary to eep us going. Again, climbing stairs instead of sing lifts exercises many muscles.

BE WISE IN TIME

Where most people go astray is in not drinking nough water. "There are hundreds of thousands f persons who declare unblushingly that they ever touch water as a beverage, and are positive, herefore, that they would never miss it. They declare they are never thirsty. If they drink at all, it is a drop of beer, a whisky-and-soda, a cup of tea, or something of that kind. Now these people deceive themselves. They are soaking in water all the time. Their tissues have been thirsty enough, if they have not, and have been taking the waters on the sly.

"What the body wants above all other liquids is pure water. What it obtains depends very much on the whim, prejudice, ignorance or common sense of its director-in-chief. The system extracts the water from the many often undesirable matters that accompany it to the stomach; but it would be spared a considerable expenditure of unnecessary energy and time if most of the water were presented to it as water, and not as variously flavoured, coloured, doctored, drugged, and otherwise dissembled liquids."

That "clothes make the man" is emphasized by Dr. Wallace, who says that "many human woes, ranging from an incompetent thyroid to a difficult digestion, might be obviated by the disuse of the tight collar and, indeed, neck-bands of all kinds, in youth and manhood."

Tight shoes, or ill-fitting footwear of any kind, are bad, so also are tight gloves.

Clothes should be chosen for their lightness of texture, their looseness of fit, and their lively colour.

"The true value of good health comes home vividly only to those who have lost it," the author reminds us. "Be wise in time, therefore, and know that you are in a condition of priceless and enviable health, when no portion of your internal anatomy advertises its business in an unmistakable way!"

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The Rationalist.

Monday 11-1-1943.

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Meanwhile we present to our readers the notes of an Address by the Marquess of Halifax to the Princely Rulers of India on "Administration and Government," which is published in a recent biography of his.

We deem the advice so transparently good, it lays down the duties of the Princes with a succinct brevity unequalled except in the Sutra literature of Sanskrit, that it deserves to be closely studied by the Princes and their Governments as well as by the 70 millions of public with whose welfare those Governments are charged.

The Marquess of Halifax as Lord Irwin was Viceroy of India 12 years ago, and reigned over the country with sober gentlemanliness, and has left no bitter memories behind. The notes referred to are the notes of a Private Address delivered by him to assembled Princes during his Viceroyalty.

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Ashenbrenner was an officer in the army during the reigns of Alexander II and Alexander III. He was a Colonel when, in 1834, he was arrested for complicity in a revolutionary plot, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. He spent 20 years alone with his chains in a tiny cell of Peter and Paul. In 1904 Tsar Nicaolas II pardoned and released him. He had preserved his health and reason, his only eccentricity being his sentimental attachment to his chains. When he was released he obtained permission to take them with him, and when he died he asked in his will that the shackles be buried beside the body!

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So here is an argument in favour of shackling! **Ed.**

MAKING LAZY EYES WORK

In a big room at the Royal Westminister Ophthalmic Hospital children of all ages between four and ten laughed and shouted with excitement. They were having one of the jolliest games imaginable—making lions jump into cages!

Outside in a hall were parents who listened to the fun with rather sad smiles, for the game going on inside was part of a gallant effort the hospital is making to save the eyes of the little ones.

It was explained to the writer that while an eye may be sound, it often is "lazy"—and there is the possibility of a lazy eye becoming a sightless eye. The object of this game is to get lazy eyes to function.

Seated in cubicles, the children look through binocular glasses at illuminated pictures. The pictures are seperated so that if there are pictures of a lion and of a cage the one eye sees only the lion and the other eye the cage.

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PRICE CONTROL IN CHINA

The following is from a bulletin issued by the Culcutta Office of the Chinese Ministry of Information:—

With the decision made at the 10th plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang that food and salt prices should be taken as a standard for the fixing of price ceilings, the National General Mobilization Council is now deliberating on concrete measures to be enforced first in leading interior cities.

The Central Executive Committee session decided that food and salt prices should be taken as the standard for price control. Prices of other commodities should be maintained on the same level of increase. Those commodities of which the prices have exceeded the standard should be prohibited from sale, and the government may compulsorily purchase the goods for distribution at equitable prices. The sale of luxuries whose prices far exceed the standard prices, will be prohibited.

These new measures for price control are based on the programme for strengthening price control, prepared by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, adopted by the People's Political Council last October, and again by the 10th Central Executive Committee plenary session in November. In addition to the fixing of price ceilings, this programme advocates the increase of production, the control of commodities, and retrenchment of the budget, the promotion of savings and thrift, and the strengthening of the economic policy.

TAXES IN KIND

The collection of different taxes in kind will be one of the major methods for the control of commodities. Like the collection of farm tax in kind, the collection of other taxes in kind will be enforced whenever possible. Economic blockade along the fighting lines will be strengthened to prevent the outflow of commodities.

GOVERNMENT RETRENCHMENT

A "retrenchment" policy will be adopted this year. From 1943 on, different organs in central and provincial governments should stabilize their budgets by using money to meet actual needs only and should try to produce a surplus through thrift. Unlimited additional budgets will not be allowed. Central and provincial governments should abolish or amalgamate organs not of urgent need. The creation of new organs will be strictly prohibited, with the only exception of those related to the stabilization of the economic foundation and price control. The number of government employees will be reduced, and those eliminated from government offices will be sent to work in border regions or rural productive enterprises.

For the strengthening of the price control machinery, the Central Executive Committee session decided that organs in charge of price and commodity control will be given sufficient powers to control commodities for both military and non-military uses. The National General Mobilization Council will be temporarily the highest policy-making organ for price control throughout the country, responsible for the direction of competent organs in executing price control. The standing committee of N. G. M. C, originally composed of three persons, will be strengthened by including the Vice-president of the Executive Yuan, the Ministers of War, Finance, Economic Affairs, Communications, Food, Social Affairs and Agriculture and Forestry. Special organs may be created for price and commodity control in various provinces, municipalities and Hsien. Provincial and Hsien governments will be ordered to supervise the strengthening of such basic organizations as central primary schools, Pas schools, co-operatives, able-bodied units and women's associations, so as to enable them to participate in the control of prices, the increase of production, and the restriction of consumption. Town and village co-operatives will be particularly strengthened in preparations for laying the basic units for the concentration and distribution of commodities.

Party members are asked to offer whatever assistance they can in price and commodity control. These Kuomintang leaders who are holding high Government positions are particularly urged to follow and observe the new measures as example for the people!

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STORIES OF HOUDINI, THE GREAT MAGICIAN

(Continued from last issue)

e Mr. Witte describes a "stunt" as mystifying s any of the miracles attributed to Hindu Yogis; One day when several reporters called on him, Houdini showed them his thumb trick. He pulled t the thumb of his left hand three or four times vith the thumb and fingers of his right hand. Suddenly the left thumb separated from the hand t the first joint. For a second he held the top of hat thumb away from the left hand, a blank space f two inches between the parts of the separated nember. Then with a quick movement he replaced he left thumb!

The reporters, not believing their eyes tested the humb, bending it back and forth in the belief it vas an artificial member. But no! it was a per-ectly normal thumb.

Several years ago Houdini caused a stir when he nnounced he would escape, in the costume of Adam, from the cell of a down-town prison and ppear fully clad in the lobby of a mid-town hotel nside of fifteen minutes. He was as good as his vord, entering a public telephone booth sixteen minutes after he had been locked up and stripped, alling up his friends who were still watching the rison.

One of his favourite tricks, which he included requently in his regular stage programme, was he Chinese water-cell escape. With his hands and eet shackled, Houdini was lowered into a narrow lass tank filled with water and just wide enough o permit a human body to enter. Then the rope vhich had been used to lower him was withdrawn, lid screwed on the top of the tank and three adlocks snapped on.

There was Houdini, standing on his head in vater, with no visible means of escape. Yet thirty econds later he would be back on the stage, ripping but smiling and with his hands and feet ree.

UNUSUAL EXPERIENCES

The magician used to tell of some of his unusual xperiences. While he was in St. Paul once an scaped convict approached and asked for help to et rid of handcuffs about his wrists. But Houdini efused to do it and turned the convict over to the uthorities, refusing to accept the reward that had een placed on the convict's capture.

While he was in Suva, one of the Fiji Islands, on tour of the world some years ago, Houdini hallenged a native diver. The islanders used to laim that they picked up with their teeth coins hrown to them by tourists, but Houdini said they icked them up with their hands and then placed hem in their mouths.

The native diver and Houdini both were handcuffed and leapt overboard for a gold piece. Houdini shook off his shackles, caught the coin and placed it between his teeth, replaced the handcuffs and came to the surface, to the great mystification and chagrin of his rival!

In appearance Houdini reminded one of a country minister rather than a magician practising the black arts. This may have been due to his having been the son of a clergyman in the small Wisconsin town of Appleton.

Houdini's war on spiritualistic mediums during the latter years of his life stirred up many enmities for him, and it also established some warm friendships. Singularly enough, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle counted himself one of the handcuff man's admiring friends, despite their radical disagreement concerning mediumistic communication with the dead The author of "Sherlock Holmes" in paying a feeling tribute to the memory of "the world's master trickster," stated:

"His death is a great shock and a deep mystery to me. He was a teetotaler, did not smoke, and was one of the cleanest living men I have ever known. I greatly admired him, and cannot understand how the end came for one so youthful.

"We were great friends. He told me much in confidence but never secrets regarding his tricks. How he did them, I do not know. We agreed upon everything excepting spiritualism."

A vivid account of Houdini's last performance, before his removal to the detroit hospital, where he was to die after an operation, is given in the Detroit *Free Press*; "He gave a performance at the Garrick Theatre last Sunday evening, in spite of a high temperature and a physician's warnings, because he would not break faith with an audience which had packed the theatre to watch his conjuring.

"No one in the audience knew that genuine tragedy was stalking where make-believe held sway. No one could know that behind the deft Houdini of the footlights was another Houdini, a modern Prometheus bound on the rock of public obligation with the vultures of disease hard at him.

"In the wings, a mist-eyed company watched the little man. "The old boy doesn't seem himself to-night," remarked a stage-hand, after seeing Houdini fumble several times and be obliged to snap some invisible threads that aided him in his illusions.

(To be continued.)

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VOL. 3 No. 18] MONDAY 18—1—1943 [PRICE 0—1—0

GANDHI, LENIN, CHURCHILL

LONDON.

The following article by Miss Clare Sheridan, the sculptor, author and niece of Mr. Churchill, will be read with interest.

"Having recently sculptured the British Prime Minister, I referred in a Press interview to certain similarities between his head and Lenin's. I did Lenin in the Kremlin in 1920, and because he seemed to me a giant of our epoch, I cannot resist comparisons with others of our famous contemporaries whom it was my privilege to study.

In the case of Lenin and Churchill there is a curious similarity of skull construction; great domes contain their brains and there is an unusual flatness of back of cranium.

Gandhi, whom I place in the first rank of contemporary greatness is also comparable with Lenin, but in a different way, that is to say, spiritual rather than physical or intellectual. To me, Gandhi and Lenin represent symbols of sincerity and truth. Neither of these men are capable of the slightest deviation from their ideals. They were uncompromisingly outspoken and supremely indifferent to the effect they created. Truth was all that counted.

In saying this of Gandhi and Lenin, I am not referring any disparagement to Churchill, whom I know to be a man of great integrity. But democracy necessitates an appeal to popular opinion. Lenin and Gandhi were more untrammelled, freer to concentrate upon their truths.

To my mind, Gandhi's greatness is spiritual, and for this reason he is greater and more formidable than any of the famous men of to-day.

He has a spiritual awareness which humanity must develop if the world is ever to be raised from the pit of its own making.

My estimate of Gandhi is corroborated by my friend and rival American sculptor, Joe Davidson who also "collects" heads. He told me that the "great" always seem to him so small when he meets close up to them, all except Gandhi—the only one who retained his greatness.

INDIA'S SPIRITUAL LEAD

"I have great love for India in my heart—India, a land which it has not yet been part of my destiny to visit. India means for me the cradle of Upanishads, soul of Bhagavat Gita. Above all it is the home and of the Buddha. I realise all the complexities of the problems and the conflicting ideologies.

"Moslems too are my friends. I have lived for years in their midst—10 full years, not in a colonial

(continued on Page 5)

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BANK OR CHURCH?

A woman who did not understand the language of business went into the Bank of England and, addressing the first official she saw, explained that she wished to consult someone about her War Loan holding.

The clerk to whom she talked happened to be rather a grave person. He inquired: "Is it a case of conversion or redemption, madam?"

"Conversion,...redemption," faltered the woman! "Er...pardon me, is this the Bank of England or the Church of England?"

BRAVE BUT NO GENTLEMAN

An Irish fireman, rescuing a woman at a blaze, lost his hold near the bottom of the ladder and landed heavily with the woman on top of him. A doctor, hastily summoned, pronounced him sound, though badly bruised

"You are a brave man," said the doctor.

"Brave, may be, but no gentleman," replied the Irishman, rubbing his injuries, "or I'd have let the lady go first."

NOT MAN, BUT MAGISTRATE

A very pompous farmer was made a justice of the peace, and was so impressed with the dignity of his position that the village where he lived was much too small to contain him.

As he was swaggering along the road with his very important nose in the air, he walked into a barrow belonging to an old woman.

"Be careful where you're going, man?" she cried.

"Woman," replied the indignant farmer, "I am no longer a man: I am a magistrate!"

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GREAT ART

Great art is not meant to add to one's comfort or easy pleasure; it adds a cubit to one's stature; it gives one the sense of humanity being at one with the Everlasting. It is a bracing thing. A great picture ought to give you the same feeling of power as the sea or a great mountain; it should lift you,—not in the narrow sense of "up-lift" you, but in the sense of lift you out of yourself,—and make you see the world, not as a conglomeration of little material things, but imaginatively, as a conglomeration of created and eternally creating things!".

W. B. NICHOLLS.

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FOOD PROBLEM IN INDIA

LONDON.

Reynolds' Weekly publishes the following interview with Prof. Canguli on the food situation in India.

Only a national Government of people can solve the food problem because that Government will have the people's confidence.

Reports from India inspired by Government officials ascribe the food shortage to crop failure, loss of imports and "black markets." To this I can only say that the Government of India have bungled wholly in the business of food production, distribution and price control. It was the duty of the Government of India to have created an institution like the Ministry of Food in Great Britain immediately on the outbreak of the war. The Government did not do so. Distributive agencies are extremely defective—no control of middlemen racketeers, no uniform food price control and no nation-wide rationing scheme. As crisis threatens Governments are just tinkering with the problem, In 1923 the Royal Agricultural Commission recommended to the Central and Provincial Governments to increase production of essential food, but the rate of increase since 1928 has been unsatisfactory. The Commission also recommended for the creation of an Agricultural Research Department. The Government of India did not attempt to implement the recommendations. Only a National Government of people can solve the food problem because that Government will have the people's confidence. Let leaders tackle this problem. Now is the time to act.

AIR RAID WOUNDS

When a soldier is wounded by shrapnel, or a civilian by splinters of flying glass, don't treat the wound with an antiseptic. This peace of advice is given by the *Journal* of the American Medical Association. In fact, said the editor of its correspondence column, "the use of iodine or mercurials in such wounds is to be discouraged or even forbidden."

Antiseptics, it is stated, may kill more body-cells than bacteria, thereby preventing healing. First-aiders, therefore, should do no more than stop bleeding, place a pad of sterile gauze on the wound.

Dirty as they may be, says the *Journal*, "fresh wounds should be visualized as containing relatively few bacteria." These are soon killed by body tissues, "if given a chance."

GAS GANGRENE

Infection arises when wounds are washed with soap and water, or flushed with antiseptic. This is "almost sure to introduce many new bacteria, and the entire wound may thus become seeded with infectious organisms."

Since the old scourge of tetanus can be controlled by injections of anti-toxin, the main germ to worry about in open wounds is the bacillus which causes gas gangrene. Open wounds should be treated thus: (1) all glass, bullets, stones, shrapnel, etc., must be cut out of the wound; (2) all dead and bruised tissue—breeding grounds for the bacillus—must be snipped away so that the blood stream can get directly at the germs and destroy them; (3) sulfanilamide powder should be sprinkled on the raw surface, and the patient kept at rest.

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The Rationalist.
Monday 18-1-1943.

THE EMPIRES

Mr. Duff Cooper, one of the Ministers of Great Britain,—whether he is a major or minor one we are not in a position to say, just as we cannot say whether Mr. Cripps who was a major one at one time is now a major or a minor one,—Mr. Duff Cooper said recently that Americans should not confine their interests solely to the British Empire. There were other Empires such as the Belgian and French. "If Britain ceased to play her present great part in world affairs after the war, it would mean that some other power would take her place. Was that desirable?"

Mr. Duff Cooper does not mention the Dutch Empire, possibly out of chivalry towards the good queen, Wilhelmina, who along with other temporarily unfortunate European royalty is biding time in hospitable England till Europe is made safe,—not "for Democracy" as some would say, but "for Royalty."

It may interest our readers to know that there are altogether ten Empires in the world. Japanese till reacently was the smallest of them, being of 265000 square miles, or just one-eighth bigger than Burma. The Dutch Empire is 800000 square miles, Italian 935000 square miles, Belgian 951000, and the Portugese Empire 981000 square miles, or a little over half the size of India. Among the bigger ones U.S.A. is 37 lakhs of square miles, the Chinese 42 lakhs, the French Empire 45½ lakhs, the Soviet Empire 92½ lakhs of square miles, and our own British Empire 133 lakhs of square miles!

On three of these at least, the French, British, and Dutch Empires, "the sun never sets." The British is scattered far and wide, over both hemispheres, so that while the sun may be setting at one it would be rising on another. The French Empire consists of territories in America, Africa, and Asia, and islands in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. The Dutch possessions are also both in Asia and America, and therefore constantly under the sun.

Describing the Empires in another way, the French Empire is 22 times the size of France, Holland's Empire is sixty times as large as the Netherlands, the Belgian Congo 80 times larger than Belgium, and the British territories 140 times larger than Great Britain!

Viewed from Indian standards, Holland is really smaller than Bhawalpur or Jaipur, and little bigger than Rewa, about whose Ruler an enquiry has been going on. Belgium is smaller than Udaipur, and very much less than half the size of Mysore. Portugal is just the size of Jodhpur, Italy smaller than the Bombay Presidency, France smaller than Burma, and Great Britain not as big as Hyderabad or Kashmir!

And yet Mr. Duff Cooper thinks that these notably small States should be left their Empires undisturbed, so that they may continue "to guide and assist those nations which have had less fortunate experiences and bring them forward into a world wherein not 'independence,' but 'Co-operation and interdependence' would be the slogan!"

We fancy that Mr. Duff Cooper's anxiety is not that all the existing ten Empires should be left intact after the war. He would be quite willing to see the Dutch, Belgian and French States relieved of their imperial responsibilities and left in peace to slowly

their much wounded limbs back into normal shape. He wants only the British and U.S.A. Empires to be expanded so as to embrace all the so-called "less fortunate nations" of the world; the object being to assist them to inter-dependence, and a general dependence on Great Britain and U.S.A.

Readers in the Empire like to think that British Cabinet Ministers are very experienced, thoughtful, and far-seeing persons, whose wisdom and ability may enable them to hold the destiny of vast peoples in their hands. But when they talk, as some of them do really talk, one wonders whether they are any more than Macaulay's "School-boys" resurrected into life and shape!

The end of the war which is raging over the five seas and four continents is still a conjecture, and nobody knows what may be the final shape of things. Any impartial observer can see that if there is one fundamental basis for the war it is imperialism and the commercialism allied to it. It is also easily apparent that the imperial nations are not in moral worth or military valour superior to the so-called dependent nations. And only a wizard can prophecy how much scathed and with what remnant of strength the fighting nations will emerge at the end of the war.

And yet important men talk glibly of the ultimate state of things, and want the world to believe that they are talking seriously, and not at random, blindly, and without a sense of realities! Men, some men, may be misguided by their words, but God who sees things, like an Umpire, from His vantage ground, and to Whom the past and the future are an open book like the present, knows their speeches for what they are worth, mere children's babble, and laughs at them with amused tolerance!

Editor.

(Continued from Page 1)

town but in a semi-Europeanised village in a Sahara native village; my small daughter and I entrusting ourselves to their chivalrous protection enjoyed the hospitality of their homes and confidence of their secluded womenfolk. I observed fast on the Ramzan as strictly as their most fanatical believers in it, out of the conviction that in order to understand a people, one must share their lives. And in so doing I have come to the conclusion that harmony, tolerance and brotherhood are in fact brought about through a certain quality of development.

If for instance in the Indian Moslem world and in Britain Gandhi's counter-parts in spiritual evolution could come forward, India would lead the way as an example to a battered world of renaissance in spiritual values. God knows that we need this lead, and India—yes India—could do this for us!"

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STORIES OF HOUDINI, THE GREAT MAGICIAN

(Continued from last issue)

"Houdini refused to quit. One only can conjecture whether, fatalist that he was, Houdini had any inkling of the setting of his star, whether he saw against the blurred background of the dim auditorium a vision of the casket and the bronze statue he had had made for himself years ago, or whether, like Henry Irving, he heard the last carillon of 'The Bells.'

"To the end of the show, however, he was still the dapper Houdini, suave and cajoling. He talked equably of life after death, still carrying on his crusade against fake practices of spiritualistic mediums. Now his doubts are over. He has picked another lock he could not have solved by living."

In an interview Houdini gave *The Free Press* some time ago, he reiterated his ideas on the possibility of life after death. He had faith that death meant a return to earth in another human form.

"There is something in the theory of reincarnation," said he. "Just how much, I cannot say, nor do I believe it will greatly profit us to seek to tear aside the veil. In due time it shall be lifted and we shall see, with Milton, the bright countenance of Truth.'

"I firmly believe, and this belief is based on investigation, observation, and, in a measure, personal experience, somewhere and some time, we return in another human form, to carry on, as it were, through another lifetime, perhaps through many succeeding lifetimes, untill some strange destiny is worked out to its ultimate solution.

"Every one has had the experience of saying a thing and immediately getting an indistinct flash of memory that tells of having formerly somewere some time, said or done the same thing under exactly similar circumstances. I, myself, have entered some Old World city for the first time in my life, so far as I was aware, and found the streets familiar, knowing just where to go to locate a certain house.

"Things have come to me that it seemed could only have been results of some former experiences. I seemed from earliest childhood to have a grasp upon certain faculties and a knowledge not according to my years—as if the understanding were from past education, and that I had entered the world with certain fixed principles and ideas that could not have been at that time the result of any present education.

SPIRITUALISM

"I do not believe in spiritualism as practised by so-called mediums. I do not believe that spirits return, because to my way of thinking they are on a plane of thought which renders it as impossible for them to communicate with us earth folk as it is for the sleeper to communicate with his friend who is awake.

"I cannot believe that the good that is in us ever dies, that the great things we do are ever wasted, or that we—those of us who have developed individual traits of character or accomplished distinctive works for good—shall perish utterly or fail to reap the reward of good things well done here on earth!

"Possibly the great Intelligence that rules the universe plans beyond our ken; knows that lives shall be most essential to the well-being of the world and sends them back to finish what they have begun and have been forced to lay down before the beckoning finger of the Dark Angel."

Houdini was the author of a number of books on magic and related subjects. That which brought him most fame was *A Magician among the Spirits*, in which he set forth what he regarded as certain proof that spiritualism was "bunk." Of late years he gained wide notice through his campaigns against "fake" mediums and their methods.

In August he challenged Rahman Bey, an Egyptian *fakir* who had come to New York, to a trial of abilities. Whereas Rahman advertised he would stay in a coffin for an hour under water, and had to be hauled up after nineteen minutes, Harry Houdini stayed under for ninety minutes. And whereas Rahman claimed abnormal powers Houdini explained that it was only a trick of taking tiny breaths, so as to conserve the oxygen present.

In one of Houdini's feats he was stripped naked, his wrists fastened behind his back by steal handcuffs, his legs shackled at the ankles, and he was then placed in a steel cell and the door fastened with a double steel lock. He escaped. That occurred in the Detroit police headquarters not so very long ago.

Houdini never attributed his remarkable abilities to anything but practice, study and a natural physical and mental aptitude for his peculiar profession. He waged unceasing war all through his career on those show-men who advertised themselves as the recipients of powers other than natural. "One of the greatest showmen of modern times," is the biographical summing-up of the New York *Times*!

(To be Continued.)

AIR RAIDS OVER CALCUTTA

AN EXAMPLA AND A WARNING

NEW DELHI.

The exodus from Calcutta after the five air raids uring Christmas week was by no means sufficient o kill the life of the city. The city life was upset to ome extent but nearly all big mills and factories ept working, and it was only a few days after the aids ended that sufficient casual labour was in narket to supply the market's demands, says a Delhi report.

At the time of raids, scavenging suffered from a trike among Corporation employees, but this was ue to circumstances apart from the raids, and rising before them.

As for the raid information, a Central Office and 2 sub-offices have been opened in Calcutta, each with a paid supervisor, though reliance is placed mainly on volunteers for running services. A women's section has been established with branches in each sub-area. In Calcutta, 15 relief centres have been established for the homeless. These include a special centre for unaccompanied women and another for orphaned children. Accommodation is available for over 5,000 and this is being expanded. In addition, there are 7 kitchen centres equipped and supplied with foodstuffs sufficient to serve 22,000 persons, for 14 days. Cooked meals will be sent by lorry from kitchens to relief centres. To cope with the problem of persons leaving the area by road a large number of camps have been organised, staffed, provisioned and supplied with medical comforts along the main roads available leading out of the area.

As for the treatment of casualties the Government of India have a scheme under which casualties can be evacuated by hospital trains from any heavily-raided area to hospitals in reception areas in the Central Provinces and Berar should the need arise. Calcutta has provided 7,158 beds for air-raid casualties of which about 2,901 are ready for immediate occupation. This is one bed for every 294 of the population approximately. As the casualties in all the five raids were comparatively light, the casualty organisation was not seriously tested.

The Christmas raids showed that people inside houses were safe from anything but a direct hit.

IDENTITY DISCS FOR PEOPLE

The Government of Bengal have impressed on the public the advisability of purchasing identity discs. In a press note they say: "In the unlikely event of an individual becoming a casualty during an air-raid an identity disc is frequently of great assistance in enabling one's relatives and friends to be informed as quickly as possible, as a complete record is kept of all such discs sold, making rapid reference a simple matter. Employers of labour are strongly advised to purchase them for all persons in their employment and to see that they always wear them.

With a view to easing the present congestion in public conveyances in the city and suburbs of Calcutta it has been decided as a temporary measure that some extra petrol should be made available with immediate effect to buses plying in the Calcutta and Howrah areas. The managements of the bus services concerned have agreed to increase the frequency of their services on all routes immediately.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT IN MYSORE CITY

Under the auspices of the National War Front, Mysore City, a magic lantern show was held at the Sheila White Maternity and Child-welfare Centre on Friday last week. Slides about A.R.P., Indian Troops in Action, etc., were shown. There was a gathering of 200 to 300 people.

A similar show was held on next day at Sri Subramanyam Maternity and Child-welfare Centre Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy, Organizer and Chairman, was also present and spoke to the people regarding the importance of their being courageous during these times and help each other. He explained to them the problems arising out of the scarcity of food,stuffs and clothes, etc., and appealed to them to co-operate with the measures brought by the Government for their good. He also made an appeal to them to grow more vegetables and fruits in their house-yards. The show was a success and there were 400 to 500 people assembled. Slides about A.R.P., Nurses and their work on the Front, etc. were shown. There was loudspeaker arrangement and the Propogandist explained the slides.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	[illegible]	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—4—0

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L. 3 No. 19] MONDAY 25—1—1943 [PRICE 0—1—0

T. HON'BLE SASTRY'S WAIL

WAR EXPENDITURE

Addressing a Madras students' gathering last ek, Rt. Hon. Sastri said that the present war manded not only concentration of our material sources but also the regulation of our expenditure ere could not be any doubt, he said, that this r would paralyse our economic development at least one generation, might be for more t only would there be no development but there uld be a set back too of a disastrous kind, from ich it would take a long time for us to recover

"At present our monies are taken and spent," . Hon. Sastri continued. "without any thought of w far the country will bear the strain. The ys' demands loudly ask for money, and any officer o can by any sort of means dip his hand into e national purse is allowed to do so. There is thing to check how this money goes away."

"A very high proportion of this expenditure does t in any way go to the promotion of war. But there a way of preventing it? Is there a way of inimising it? I am afraid there is none. During is war, Government has taken absolute powers rdinary. checks on raising of revenue and its penditure are laid by. Nothing is there on which may rely for the diminution of demands that ily and hourly drain our resources. For a poor untry like ours to pour out money like this and pect that at the end of the war things will return normal is an exercise of fancy which I should t recommend." On the other hand, he added, r losses, other than financial, seamed to be even ore huge.

The way this war found us deprived of the means regulating our demands or our exertions, the y it found us demoralised in every respect, Mr. stri added, was most disheartening. To recover om this demoralisation we should be exerting for any years, and in fact it was not only the disunity political matters that we should suffer from, but re would be distress in the country, there would be destitution of a kind, he said, that would weaken us bodily, that would paralyse us intellectually, and that would lay us low morally and spiritually.

Mr. Sastri felt that it might in the end be sundering of all ties that bind community with community in this land spiritually '

"Our loyalty is destroyed, and our homage is dissipated, and our destiny is becoming a matter of greatest obscurity and darkness The question, are we going to be one or are we going to be many has been brought into the cloud of dust and dismay!"

"There is no harm in saying" Mr. Sastry further stated, "that the very foundation of society, the very cement and bond which holds man and woman together in sacred ties, that makes families possible and lies at the very root of domestic morality, has been endangered in a way which is most sinister and portends national disaster.

"The acutest imagination might well quail before these problems, he said, and it was on the recovery of these deeper foundations that the real recovery on political and economic fields was based!"

* * *

Mr. Sastry could not have drawn a more harrowing picture. But how far and how high will he be heard amidst the din of gun-booms and bomb-bursts? Ed.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—4—0

THE EFFICACY OF PRAYER

Mahatma Gandhi's Expression of Faith

I am a firm believer in prayer. Of all things, it has been the most important to me in my life, the surest staff on which to lean. It is my advice to any who come to me in confusion or weakness or with a problem that is driving them to despair, for I believe that it has not only a spiritual but also a concrete practical value.

Prayer is all too commonly regarded as a pious ritual, an easy and respectable habit, or even as a form of insurance. Considered in this light, it is meaningless, for the act itself is empty. Its tremendous inherent power lies entirely in what is given to it and the quality of the faith from which it comes. The mere attitude of worship, a mere sinking to the knees and bowing of the head, is without significance and devoid of value.

I have been asked what has made me so profound a believer in its virtues and efficacy.

I know myself fairly well. By nature I am timid and anything but a brave man. I should never have been able to face certain crises with courage nor endure them with fortitude had it not been for prayer!

I WAS STONED AND BEATEN

Perhaps the most dramatic example I can remember is something that occurred a good many years ago in South Africa.

There was at that time a law directed expressly against Indians in South Africa, and I had come there to oppose it. My ship was met by a hostile mob and I was advised to stay on board for the sake of my physical safety, for the crowd of men had come with the announced intention of lynching me!

I went ashore nevertheless. I was stoned and kicked and beaten a good deal; but I had prayed for the courage to face the mob, and that courage came and did not fail me.

I do not mean by this that I regard myself as particularly favoured by the Divinity, and able always to obtain that for which I ask; should I be so foolish, whatever strength I have found in prayer would at once be lost to me. I believe, instead, that prayer has brought me only an infinitesimal portion of what it would bring me were my faith more perfect and my devotion more complete. The weakness is not in prayer; it is in the individual who prays.

Prayer implies and demands belief in God; not necessarily belief in God as He is interpreted by one special religion or one sect of that religion, but belief in the existence of Divinity, a whole-hearted and firm belief without intellectual reservations!

TRUE DEMOCRACY

But the sceptic says: How can any intelligent man sincerely believe in the existence of an all-powerful, wise, and merciful God when such cruel and senseless things are committed on earth as we see around us to-day? How can we reconcile these, he asks, with the conception of Divinity? Is not prayer therefore demonstrably worthless!

Let us consider this familiar argument and attempt to answer in their own terms those who advance it. It appears to me that, whether or not they realize it, they are saying in effect that the Divinity is to be blamed for all horror and slaughter and oppression.

But is it not profoundly significant that we are able to recognize these things for the crimes that they are, rather than blandly accepting them without condemnation?

In the final analysis, what is it that enables us to differentiate between good and evil? What is the quality in us that makes us instinctively abhor violence and, deep in our hearts, know it for the evil that it is, however much we may attempt to rationalize it?

I believe that without Divinity there would be no recognition of good and evil; there would be no conception of "right" and "wrong"; and therefore there would be no charity and devotion and nobility of spirit. Were these lacking in the world then perhaps we might with reason declare there is no God!

In true democracy I believe, is found the very essence and spirit of the divine principle.

True democracy allows the people to govern themselves and decide for themselves; it grants them liberty of thought and liberty to express that thought. In so doing, they may often fall into error and perhaps commit crimes that cause untold suffering; but so long as they have liberty they will detect the error and finally overcome it at its root.

The gain might be slowly won, but it will be lasting because it was achieved by their own will and effort. No gain is worth the winning, save that you win it yourself.

Would those who question the existence of God on the grounds of the mistakes that are committed in the world to-day prefer a God that struck down in death every wrongdoer, thus in principle establishing a benevolent spiritual dictatorship in which nothing would be won by the efforts of man himself?

MY REPLY TO SCEPTICS

It is the Fascist, not the democratic, State that relieves us of the necessity of thinking for ourselves and striving to work for our own improvement and the improvement of our fellow man!

The sceptic and the atheist point to those who worship God because it is the fashion to do so, or in order to deceive, and say, "If these are believers, then we are unbelievers." But Jesus worshipped God, too; is it not His example and faith that should be considered, rather than the example of a hypocrite?

There is something infinitely higher than intellect that rules us all, the sceptics included. Their scepticism and philosophy does not help them in the critical periods of their lives; face to face with a calamity, they find that there is little comfort and satisfaction in intellectual belief. The spiritual conception, which eludes the intellect, alone permits man to live to the fullest of his powers.

I expressed this conviction once to a friend, a widely-read student whose own faith happened to be Buddhism. He differed with me.

"It is true," he said, "that there are very highly-developed men to whom belief in God gives incredible comfort and help in the building of character. But there are some great spirits that can do without it. That is what Buddhism has taught me. For Buddha never prayed; he meditated."

The name does not matter, I answered, nor does the form. Buddha's was a spiritual meditation, and what is that but prayer? You may call it meditation if you will; what is important is the attempt to reach out to the Eternal!

Because I believe in God, I believe in prayer. It is the surest means of consciousness of His presence; that is its meaning, its strength, and its reward!

THE NEW COMMANDMENTS

Our Bhagavad-Gita, in a nutshell as it were, lays down in 18 chapters a philosophy which embraces the philosophies relating to all the religions and the ethical schools of the world. The Bible gives the Ten Commandments. It would be interesting to give here a few of the present war time commandments:-

1. Buy less food. 2. Eat less food. 3. Do not hoard provisions. 4. Do not hoard money, metallic coins in particular. 5. Do not keep small changes. 6. Invest all your money in Defence Bonds. 7. Buy less cloths. 8. Use less clothing. 9. Use less light. 10. Use less fuel of any sort. 11. Buy less metallic utensils. 12. Make over all scraps. 13. Use less paper. 14. Read less and write less. 15. Do not leave your homes and towns. 16. Travel less. 17. Be brave and do not be panicky. 18. Keep your mind and soul in peace.

No unbiassed person can say that the above war time commandments are not conducive to a thoroughly saintly life. Most in India have lived in practice for centuries true to the spirit of the above commandments. And the Indians can ungrudgingly do so at the present time also, and that will surely redound to their credit as a model nation.

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The Rationalist.

Monday 25-1-1943.

FOOD CONTROL

The new President of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce has issued "an appeal" whose tenor, coming from such an authority, we find rather surprising. For a representative of an institution which ought to be a public mouth-piece, he makes a curiously jejune, unconvincing, and one-sided statement. His statement with regard to the need or merits of Rationing in Bangalore is even less illuminating than that of the Director of Civil Supplies himself.

The administration of Civil Supplies, ever since it was constituted into a separate entity, has been a consistent series of failures. There has been a wrong diagnosis of the situation, an ignorant, immature and uncertain conception of remedies, and a sluggish and inefficient method of execution. The patient, his relatives, and the nurse may be to blame to some extent, but the doctor has not proved himself much of an expert. His mind is somewhat confused, his hands are shaking, and he seeks to pour some concoction down the throat of the patient!

Order after order has been passed in ignorance of its consequences; punitive and preventive establishments have been multiplied at considerable cost to the Exchequer, without improving the situation.

Is the fault that of the merchants and the public alone as the Chamber President and the Director of Supplies would make out? If the preventive and punitive staff is efficient and honest there could be neither cornering nor illicit export. If things have worsened, "in spite of several measures taken by Government to fix maximum prices and restrict undesirable movement of essential commodities," it only means that the Directorate of Civil Supplies has merely groped in the dark all these months, and wasted precious time. And what guarantee is there that the "Rationing" is not another measure of the same order as its predecessors?

We are not told what the food stock available in Bangalore is, what stock could possibly be procured from outside, what the strength of the City's population is, and what its requirements of food-grains are, and how rationing is going to help and not to harass. We doubt if the Director or the Chamber President could give the correct facts on the above heads, and yet Rationing has been decided upon by the Director in the name of the Government, and the President almost warns the grain-merchants as well as the public against non-compliance!

The President declares that none can do without food, and warns the food merchants against profiteering. He himself is a piece-goods broker, and whether there is no profiteering in his goods he ought to tell us. He must admit that none can do without clothing also. In fact no law prevents a man from going on the road starving. But going on the road naked is an offence! And yet the piece-goods President can quote a 250% increase for shirtings, and 400% increase for coatings without blenching!

Have food-grain prices been increased in proportion? When Government-made iron and cement are available only at prohibitive prices, when Government managed paper is not available for love, or available at 100% of its old value, when Government owned sugar is so badly distributed that it has got to be rationed, by what principle of economics or law shall the grain merchants alone be compelled to sell at sub-normal prices? Has any one enquired what they have to pay to get wagons, what gunny price or cart-hire at present is, or what kinds of overhead charges they have to meet?

We think it is the duty of the President of the Chamber of Commerce to exert himself a little, and find out the reality about the food-probem in Bangalore, instead of easily issuing an apologia, encomium, and diatribe all mixed in one for the edification of the powers that be!

We are not against the Direction of Civil upplies in the State, but we desire that it ould be properly directed. We are not gainst rationing in Bangalore or Mysore or eringapatam, but desire that all the neces- ary facts for rationing should be asertained nd the essential needs should be met, not rbitrarily, but justly. But so far it has all een a case of Blind Man's Buff, and the ublic being plunged in greater and greater nxiety and dismay!

Without disputing the considerable merits f the present Director of Civil Supplies, we ave to point out that it is a case of placing square man in a round hole. We think the resent Revenue Commissioner ought to be ade also Director of Civil Supplies. It is ot our intention to saddle the new Revenue Commissioner with extra work. But today here is no work of more far-reaching import- nce than the Direction of Civil Supplies. t requires an officer of grasp, tact, knowledge, nergy and organising and co-ordinating capa- ity in order to visualise the needs, and meet hem wisely and effectively. The time for roping and tinkering, trying and failing, is past!

Therefore, with bias for or against none, nd from considerations of public interest, we tender the suggestion that the Revenue Commissoner be the Director of Civil Supplies, hat the Chief Secretary or another be the Supply Secretary to Government, and that the ubject of Civil Supplies be made a Council ubject, to be considered and decided by the Ministers as a body, at a weekly sitting, and ot by any one of them as at present.

So much public well-being is at stake, and o much does the good name of the Govern- ment depend upon its measures in this behalf, hat it deserves and demands the combined wisdom of all the Ministers, and that they hould put their heads together and concert he best measures, instead of throwing the whole brunt on any one's single shoulders, be t Minister or be it Director cum Secretary.

To believe that the present measures and methods are a remedy is a dream on the part of Government, while to the public they are a nightmare! And above all it no way helps the war effort.

To the President of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, or rather, the Bangalore Chamber of Commerce, we would say, "Good Sir, the Director of Civil Supplies, with an army of Food Inspectors at his beck, has got enough powers, and does not require your gratuitous backing. Don't inveigh against the food-grain merchants or the long-suffering public. Set your own house in order. Direct your preachings about morality and evil gains to the piece-goods manufacturers, and let them set an example to other trades. When you look at that side of the problem, and discuss it with your fellow-philanthropist, Mr, Devarao, you will realise the realities of the situation, and be able to think of other trades a little more charitably!"

Editor.

A SELF-MADE MILLIONAIRE

WHO STREAMLINED LABOUR

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, lately confirmed that Charles Bedaux was arrested in North Africa, but said that he did not know the details. It is recalled that Bedaux is a naturalized American citizen and visited the United States in 1937.

One report alleges that Bedaux was trading with the enemy. His arrest has not surprised correspondents who recently arrived from North Africa. According to them, Bedaux was an active pro-Vichy man and stayed at Aletti Hotel in Algiers with a large staff. When correspondents frequently attempted to question him regarding rumours of his activities, he always succeeded in brushing them off. As usual, he was beautifully dressed, ate well even in the town where there was difficult food shortage.

He was caught unawares by American invasion. He was on a business trip primarily concerned in the purchase of the entire Algerian orange crops ostensibly for Vichy France, when the military overtook the Hotel. He was among the civilians and was ejected. Then he moved into the country with his staff where he was lost sight of; he was seldom seen in Algiers since then.

During the entire time he stayed at Aletti Hotel, he moved around among known pro-Vichy men, but was never seen in the company of Anglo-Americans. It must be noted that Bedaux is a self-made millionaire. He went to America from France 35 years ago, and is now a naturalised American. He started looking for fortune as a semi-skilled labourer and found the idea for increasing the production power of labour by stream-lining its movement. He sold it for vast sums of money. Many Americans called him the arch-enemy of labour!

THE MYSORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BANGALORE

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

The position in the whole country with regard to the supply, distribution and prices of essential food commodities is becoming more and more critical every day.

Mysore State is also experiencing the effects of the general shortage of food grains in India with its concomitant of daily soaring prices. What with inadequate supplies, with the inordinate length of time which people are obliged to spend in procuring these inadequate supplies, and with the daily increasing prices which they are required to pay and which most people can ill afford, the position particularly for the poorer and the middle class sections of the community is full of heart-rending hardship.

So far as Bangalore City is concerned the situation is rendered unnecessarily more difficult than it actually need be, partly by the consumers getting into a panic and rushing to procure more food-stuffs than they would need for a reasonable period, on unwarranted assumptions with regard to the Rationing Scheme which the Government are shortly introducing in the City.

It is with an object, as far as possible, to correct the present inequities of the food situation that the Government are introducing a system of rationing of essential commodities. Ration Cards are proposed to be delivered at the houses of the people through Government agency. People will be enabled to purchase their rationed foodstuffs from the usual suppliers in their own localities. When the Government have thought of rationing essential commodities, we have no reason to presume that they will not provide for adequate quantities of the articles as far as lies in their power because rationing presupposes, as any reasonable person could see, the existence of sufficient stocks of the rationed articles. The very fact that the Government have thought of rationing clearly shows that they are fully alive to the needs of the situation.

Majority of the people can do without most things for all time, many people can do without most things for a long time, but none can do without food for any length of time. The whole country is thus dependent on dealers in foodstuffs for their very existence and this casts a very heavy moral responsibility upon them, and such is particularly the case in the present unprecedented national emergency. No doubt the situation for a man for whom the only or main consideration is money is full of temptations. But both self-interest and humanity urgently require that the merchants should not succumb to these temptations and take undue advantage of the present critical situation. I have no doubt that the grain merchants fully realise that the money earned by compulsion from starving people cannot in the end prove to be Sukha Dayak or bestower of happiness. This is a unique occasion when the grain merchants of Bangalore can earn the undying gratitude of the people by releasing their stocks to them at reasonable prices. I fervently hope that the merchants will not by their actions invite strong measures by the Government.

We must realise the magnitude and the most complicated nature of the problem of food supply which the Government is suddenly called upon to face. We must also remember that they have to set up an entirely new machinery for dealing everyday with the many and intricate details and with thousands of papers. And one must admit that the problem is not made easy for them by the methods adopted by several merchants in disposing off their stocks. I have no doubt, however, that the Government will be able to rise to the occasion and will be able to set up as quickly as possible a strong, adequate and efficient machinery to cope up with the increasing and heavy responsibilities which they have been forced to undertake by the introduction of the system of Rationing.

R. CHELLARAM, B.A.,
President.

A PROUD MOTHER

One of the proudest mothers in Australia to-day is Mrs. Whilton, a typical Australian country woman. Ten of her eleven sons are serving with the Australian Imperial Forces. The record would be a 100 per cent if her youngest son aged 14 was old enough. One of her sons is serving overseas, four are in New Guinea, and others "somewhere in Australia!"

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GOVERNMENT RELIEF

A Communique states:—

One of the methods adopted by Government to afford relief to the agricultural population in areas affected by adverse seasonal conditions has been the starting of extensive relief works in those areas. An occasion for these has arisen in parts of Kolar District and Chitaldrug District and Government have passed orders sanctioning an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,88,620 for tank restoration and tank maintenance works, inter-village road works, and village improvement works.

The areas affected in Kolar District are in Bagepalli, Srinivasapur, Goribidanur and Chintamani taluks, where on account of the failure of timely rains the condition of dry crops is bad and the tanks have not received enough water for wet crops to be raised. In order to afford immediate relief to the agricultural labourers of these parts, Government have sanctioned Rs. 52,000 for tank restoration work, Rs. 20,000 for tank maintenance and Rs. 10,000 for village Panchayet works, in these taluks. In addition the following concessions have also been sanctioned:—

(1) The liability of atchkatdars in regard to maintenance work to the tanks taken up as a measure of relief will be waived;

(2) Conditions requiring the village panchayets to contribute their share of the cost in regard to village panchayet works under the Rural Reconstruction Grant will be waived and only such amount as some of the panchayets can afford will be accepted;

(3) The liability of the ryots to pay their share of contribution towards the cost of tank restoration work will be waived; and

(4) The recovey of takavi and land improvement loans and Record of Rights fees and tank relief and maintenance charges will be suspended during the current year in the affected areas.

The areas affected in the Chitaldrug District form parts of Jagalur, Molakalmuru, Hiriyur, Challekere, Chitaldrug and Hosadurga taluks. Sanction made for relief works in these areas are as fellows:-

(1) For tank restoration works ...	Rs. 30,620
(2) For tank maintenance works ...	Rs. 55,000
(3) For village improvement works	Rs. 21,000
Total:—	Rs. 1,06,620

In these cases also the ryots' liability in regard to tank maintenance work taken up as relief works has been waived, and in respect of the tank restoration works recovery of the ryots' share of contribution has been postponed. In addition, 25 per cent of the dry assessment on the lands in the affected hobblies in the above mentioned taluks of Chitaldrug District has been remitted as a special case.

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OUR DIET

MADRAS.

A Madras Government pamphlet dealing with eting makes the following interesting suggestions, hich would be of interest to our readers also:

"Food analysts have shown that rice is defective proteins, calcium and vitamins, which are ssential for proper nourishment of the body and pkeep of our health. The average man's food in ur province consists largely of rice, small quanti- es of pulses and vegetables and a little of oil. lormally a person consumes about half a seer (one- hird Madras measure) of rice a day. This is far elow the average adult daily requirements.

"The dietetic habits of the population of this rovince even in normal times are far from satis- actory. As a result of this, the majority of the opulation suffer from the effects of varying legrees of malnutrition—example, constipation, ack of appetite and other vague digestive disturb- nces, nervous irritation, beriberi, night blindness, kin troubles, rickets and some others. In attention o work, lack of 'pep' is characteristic of mal- ourishment.

"The above defects which are due to ill-balanced iets can be overcome by suitably modified diets y the substitution wholly or partially of millets ike Cholam, Cumbu and Ragi for a portion of the ice we take; by increasing the quantity of pulses nd milk, and by addition of sufficient quantities of eafy and other vegetables. It would also be an dvantage if half a handful of groundnuts are ncluded. By these additions the amount of protein, itamin and fats essential for our health is increased.

"A third of the rice we take may be easily eplaced by the same amount of millets. This ncreases the intake of all essential food factors, otably that of protein and vitamin B-1. The pulses nd groundnut contribute to the supply of proteins ssential for body-building. Milk and milk products and leafy and other vegetables are protective foods, and supply vitamins and salts; they will cause all-round improvement. Groundnut is one of the cheapest substitutes for fats and pulses and its addition will give sufficient quantity of fat and helps in the disposal of the surplus stock of this commodity to the great advantage of our farming classes.

The pamphlet also gives a few sample dietetic tables for an average family consisting of three adults and three children of the ages of 12, 6 and 3 years.

Table I:—Cholam 1¾ measure; Dhal 1 Ollock; Vegetable Oil 5/8 Ollock; Leafy and other vegetables 1/8 Viss; Milk 3 Ollock; Buttermilk 1 Ollock; Jaggery 1 Palam and Cocoanut 1 Palam.

Table II:—Ragi 1½ Measure; Dhal 2 Ollock; Vegetable oil 7/8 Ollock; Leafy and other Vegetables 1/8 viss; Milk 3 Ollock; Buttermilk 1 Ollock; Jaggery 1 Palam and Cocoanut 1 Palam,

Table III:—Cumbu 1 Measure; Rice 5/8 Measure; Dhal 1 Ollock; Vegetable oil 7/8 Ollock; Leafy and other Vegetables 1/8 Viss; Milk 3 Ollocks; Buttermilk 1 Ollock; Jaggery 1 Palam and Cocoanut 1 Palam.

The above diets give approximately 320 grammes or 24 tolas of proteins, 350 grammes or 26 tolas of fats, 2,050 grammes or 152 tolas of carbo-hydrates. Converted in terms of units representing the amount of energy engendered, these diets produce 2,300 units (calories) which are just enough for hard labour.

Those who wish to have more rice in their diets may have the following table for a family of 3 adults and 3 children of the ages of 12, 6 and 3 years.

Table IV:—Rice 1 Measure; Millets ½ Measure; Dhal 1-1/8 Ollock; Vegetable oil 7/8 Ollock; Vegetables 1/8 Viss; Milk 3 Ollocks; Buttermilk 1 Ollock; Jaggery 1 Palam and Cocoanut 1 Palam. This also gives about 2,400 units (calories) which are just sufficient for a hard working labourer to keep his body in good health.

BLINDED BY SILVER

A wealthy, miserly man never gave to the needy. His rabbi asked him to help a poor family in need of food and medicine. He refused.

The rabbi handed him a mirror and said, 'Look into this. What do you see?"

He said, "I see my face in it, nothing else."

"Now," replied the rabbi, "look through that window. What do you see?"

He said, "I see men, women. I see two lovers, engrossed in each other. And children playing. Why?"

"You answered your own question," replied the rabbi. "Through the window you looked at life; in the mirror you saw only yourself. A mirror is of glass, like the window, but coated on the back with silver. As this silver concealed your view of life, you saw only yourself; so has your silver, your wealth, concealed all else from your sight, so you see and think only of yourself."

The rich man hung his head. "You are right," he said. "I have been blinded by silver!"

GERMANY IS EUROPE DISTORTED

The Germans are not politically an original people. The idea of the *raison d'etat* which underlay Prussianism came at several removes from Machiavelli, at one remove from Richelieu and Louis Quatorze. The idea of a State dedicated to conquest and based on conscription was worked out in Sweden before it was transplanted to Prussia. The idea of the unified nation state was first realized in France, and was the dream of all European Liberals in the nineteenth century. National Socialism is borrowed at one remove from Italy, at two removes from Bolshevism. The originality of the Germans lies in a trait which might perhaps be expected from a race of theorists—their power of carrying programmes and principles to logical and therefore unbearable conclusions. Germany is the mirror in which Europe sees, distorted to more than life size, its own repellent countenance. In a Europe ridden by racial hatreds and absolute government and private and public brutality, small wonder that the Germans have produced the most efficient version!

CURE AGAINST FATIGUE

On one occasion President Roosevelt returned to the capital after a whirlwind tour that would have knocked out most other men. It didn't even fatigue him. His new aide, looking at him in awe, asked: "Mr. President, how do you accomplish so much without getting weary?"

The President stared out of the car window in silence for a few moments and then said: "You're looking at a man who spent two years trying to learn how to wiggle his big toe again!"

ENGINEERS AND DRAWINGS

The guerilla General sent for his engineer and asked: "Jim, how long will it take to throw a bridge across this river?"

"Three days," said the engineer.

"Good," replied the General. "Have the draughtsman make the drawings right away."

After three days the General sent for the engineer again. "How's the bridge?" he asked.

"Bridge is made," replied the engineer, "and you can march across if you don't have to wait for them pictures. They ain't done yet!"

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Encroachments of Bureaucracy

Lord Chief Justice Hewart of England, returning after a visit to America some years ago, wrote in the "Times" to the following effect:

The American Bar Association, presided over by Governor Charles S. Whitman, is a large as well as a great organization. Its members number nearly 30,000. Every year the Selection Committee has to consider the claims of some 5,000 candidates for the Bar. On the evening when I had the honour of addressing a great concourse in the auditorium at Buffalo Mr. Chief Justice Taft presided with all his inimitable good humour. My topic was law and democracy, and it was interesting to discover that good citizens in the United States groan no less than good citizens here under the systematic and relentless encroachment of bureaucracy!

LAW AND THE STATE

As it is not possible to say exactly the same thing in two different ways, perhaps I may be allowed to quote a passage which gave rise, and I hope may continue to give rise, to some discussion. I was referring to one of the mischiefs which threaten democratic institutions:—

It is a commonplace to say that the Rule of Law involves at least two things. One is the absence of arbitrary power in the part of the Government. The other is equality before the law. In other words, every man, whoever he may be and whether he be an official or not, is subject to the ordinary law of the land, administered by the ordinary tribunals. That is our system—the system which we owe to the Common Law. The other and opposite system, which is familiar on the Continent of Europe implies and requires what is called "droit administratif." Pleasantly enough, we have not even a name for it. But it is as you know that body of rules and regulations which has to do with the position and the liabilities of State officials, the rights and the liabilities of private individuals in their dealings with officials as representing the State; and, finally, the special procedure by which those rights and liabilities are enforced. Under that system, of course, the rights of the State are determined by an extraordinary code; the consequential case-law is made by Government officials; the Law Courts, properly so-called, have no jurisdiction in matters concerning the State; and on the contrary, questions concerning the State are decided by administrative bodies which have an official character and are composed exclusively of official persons. That is the exact opposite, the negation, the antithesis, of the system which we proudly call our own. But is it certain that this system of ours—the Rule of law, equality before the law, and the exclusion of arbitrary power—is quite free from risks of invasion and diminution? No doubt there is not, and there is not likely to be, any open return to certain notions which were current in the 16th and the 17th centuries, from the time of the accession of the Tudors to the time of the expulsion of the Stuarts. But has there not been during recent years, and is there not now, a marked and increasing development of bureaucratic pretensions, the essence and the aim of which are to withdraw more and more matters and topics from the jurisdiction of the Courts and to set them apart for purely official determination?

It is not possible on the present occasion to enter into detail. But in England, at any rate, nobody who has eyes to see can fail to discern this mischievous purpose, which exhibits itself in at least three ways. One is to provide in express terms by statute that the decision of certain questions belongs to this or that Government Department, that the departmental decision is to be final and binding upon all parties, and that that decision is not to be questioned in a Court of Law by proceedings in *mandamus*, *certiorari*, case stated, or otherwise. Another way is to confer upon a Government Department power to make rules and regulations which when they are made, are to have the force of a statute. And yet a third way is by statute to empower a Government Department to make orders for the removal of difficulties, as it is pleasantly called, and actually for that purpose even to modify the provisions of the statute itself. It may be that before long the legality of acts done, or, purported to be done, by virtue of powers of some of these kinds, will have to be considered by the Courts. Meantime it seems to be important to watch very carefully the influences which are at work. After all, the price of liberty is unceasing vigilence, and it would indeed be a strange, and distasteful paradox if, while we look askance at "droit administratif" under that name, we were to permit the restless pretensions of bureaucracy to establish in our midst what would be in effect a more arbitrary "droit administratif," unfettered even by the tribunals, such as they are, which form part of the Continental system. The name "self-government" would be mockery, and an irritating mockery, if it should come to mean government by a vast army of anonymous officials, hidden from view but placed above the law, and administering a topsy-turvy system whereby the servants of the public had made themselves its master!

These words seemed to touch a responsive chord in the United States. I submit them, with great respect, to the good sense and good judgment of my fellow-countrymen.

* * *

We submit the above, "with great respect to the good sense and good judgment of our fellow-countrymen!" Ed.

The Rationalist.

Monday 1-2-1943.

FACTS ABOUT INDIA

The British Government seem to have a propaganda section in U. S. A. with the object of illuminating the receptive American mind with facts about the Empire made into cuds easily chewable by a nation accustomed to chewing gum!

A recent booklet issued by it relates facts about India as understood by the propagandists, and as they wish to make the Americans understand them. We give below some of them.

"India has been offered full Self-government after the war, with no reservation." But the fact is that the offer is made to a united India presenting a unanimous and combined demand as was done by Americans in 1776. That may have been possible in 1917. But with Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Ambedkar presenting such frozen fronts as they are doing, no unified demand is possible. And therein lies the safety of the British offer. There is no fear of its being accepted this side of Eternity!

"Ten out of every eleven judges in India are Indians." But the eleventh judge is generally the Chief Judge!

"In the Indian Civil Service there are 632 Indians and 573 British;" i e. 632 out of 390 million Indians, and 573 out of 40 million Britishers! The real proportion may be worked out by our American readers!

"The Chief Executive of British India is the Viceroy. His Executive Council consists of 11 Indians and 4 Britishers. The Viceroy is bound by the advice of the majority of his Executive Council." May we add that they are all bound by his will?

"British Indian Provinces have enjoyed self-government with a Cabinet responsible to an Indian Legislature, representing an Indian electorate." It is not added that the Cabinets of 7 out of the 11 Provinces have had to resign because they were not free to fulfil their responsibility. And self-respecting Ministers in other Provinces also have either resigned as in Bengal, or been dismissed as in Sind!

"India pays no taxes to Britain, direct or indirect" No, it pays no taxes to Britain But how much of India's wealth in other kinds does flow into England, like a one-way traffic?

"There are 562 Indian States, ranging from Hyderabad, as large as France, to minute States no bigger than a plantation. Each Indian State has its own Indian Ruler. They have control of all internal matters within their respective States." The area of France is 212660 square miles; that of Hyderabad 82698 square miles. Does it make the latter as large as the former? And have the Rulers control of all internal matters? Which of the 562 Rulers shall we ask? Most of them are from boyhood left to pick up the vices of Englishmen and become a pray to drink and sport. Then they are found incapable and are saddled with Dewans and other officials from outside who are old dodderers who have lost all administrative pep. They are at any rate not the selection of the Rulers themselves, and the administrations are a matter between them and the Political Agent in the area concerned. To call this freedom in all internal matters is certainly not "erring on the side of truth!"

"One of every five persons in the world is an Indian. There are only 36 cities with a population of more than 100000. 89% of the population live an entirely rural life as compared with 44% in U.S.A. 68% of the population are Hindus, 23% Moslems, and the other 10% belong to a wide variety of races and creeds"

"India, pivotal defence centre of the East, is the key-stone of the great arch of lands around the Indian Ocean. Through India lie vital supply routes to Russia and China"

"There are 40000 Indian seamen in the merchant ships of the Allies"! 40000 seamen out of a population of nearly 40 millions, and in a country with a coast-line of 3 to 4 thou-

and square miles, and after 200 years of utelage under the foremost naval Power in he world!

"America's war industries depend upon ndia for manganes for making steel, mica in he electrical industry, and jute and burlap. ndian exports to America have increased by 100%."

There is no reason for India to be elated in his, because it would be but a dribble in the ast imports of America. However any mprovement in the economic and social elation between India and America will cer-ainly be a matter of gratification to Indians. There is much in the mental and physical qualities of Americans which is of interest o Indians, while there is much in India also which should please the heart and satisfy the oul of the men and women of America.

We may ask why Britishers should be nxious to explain their position about India o the American public. They will reply hat it is for the same reason that over 20 ears ago Sir Subramanier of Madras sent an appeal about the people of India to President Wilson!

However we may take it for granted that America is not likely to interfere in any large way in Indian affairs. It is a matter the solution of which depends on the rival will power of the British and Indians, and the inevitability of fate in international affairs! We are living in times in which Independence and Subjection are changing places with each other like quick-change artistes, and the fates of nations are, as never before, "in the lap of the Gods!"

However the British propaganda machine deserves compliments for being able to compress the vast story of India into 16 pages of less then pocket-diary size, and giving it in 50 easy mouthfuls for the consumption of grown up Americans. The booklet also shows how many half-truths can be collected within a small compass and present the semblance of full truths to any but those who probe deep or look from the other side!

Editor.

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BANGALORE

SOME FAMOUS SERIAL STORIES

Most readers of Defoe's master-piece, "Robinson Crusoe, will be surprised to learn that this story first appeared in a newspaper as a serial, (says a contributor to a London Contemporary).

Copies of "Heathcot's Intelligence," or "The Original London Post," containing the instalments of this immortal story were offered for sale at Sotheby's and, no doubt, the author would have been pleased with a mere 10 per cent royalty on the prices which a single copy now commands!

The popularity of the serial story to-day leads many people to imagine that the publishing of a book in sections is a development of modern journalism. This is not the case, for even before "Robinson Crusoe" Addison was publishing instalments of "Sir Roger de Coverley" in the *Spectator*, and many other "classics" originally appeared as serials in various periodicals.

Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island" first saw light in serial form in a boys' paper and ran its course without attracting particular attention. It was only later, when it was published in book form, that the world awoke to the fact that here was a literary masterpiece!

In much the same way Thomas Hardy first submitted his novel "Jude the Obscure" to a Washington magazine. It was accepted, but later the dramatic developments of the plot so alarmed the editor, that he demanded drastic alterations in the story. These were made and the serial was then published in a mutilated form. But the hostility of the public opinion of the day so effected Mr. Hardy that he then gave up writing novels and turned his attention to poetry!

One of the shortest, yet most popular, serial on record was that tiny manuscript of 8,000 words, "Jessica's First Prayer." Submitted to an editor in 1830 by Hesba Streton, it was accepted on sight and was published in four instalments. Since that day the story has achieved fame and has been translated into fifty different languages!

Many classics are far too long for publication in serial form. "Pamela," in which Samuel Richardson detailed the adventures of his heroine in over half a million words, is an example of this. Taken at the average rate of ten thousand words for each instalment, the story would now take over four years to publish in a modern magazine!

One of the world's most famous books, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was first written as a serial in 1850. It was to have consisted of no more than twelve instalments. But the authoress, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, found the development of the plot so fascinating that she finally needed fourty-three parts to complete the tale. Incidentally, she only received a mere £60 for the American serial rights, while the British rights brought her the miserable sum of £5!

The modern serial writer has specialized in his craft, and his stories do not always make good books. But he is amply rewarded for his labours. As much as £12,000 has been paid to authors such as Bell Wright and Gene Stratton Porter for a single story!

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A GREAT CITY'S TRIALS

MOSCOW.

The breaking of Leningrad's blockade has lifted the corner veil off one of the grimmest tragedies of mass suffering in modern times. Many years probably will pass before the complete story of Leningrad's Calvary is told! but a grim idea as to what its citizens suffered during last winter is contained in the mere fact that food rations finally declined to 125 grams of bread per plate and a watery thin soup per person daily. These half-starved millions were struck another blow when the entire fuel system broke down. Conditions became so bad that citizens were forced to burn timbers of houses destroyed by the Luftwaffe's bombs. When that fuel was gone Leningraders sat in icy homes, never undressing, and gathering every bit of cloth available about their half-starved bodies!

Badly under-nourished munition workers bent over their benches and lathes, turning out shells, mortars and guns and repairing tanks in sub-Arctic temperatures. They too went about huddled in their overcoats and felt boots. Trade school boys, who assisted workmen, shrivelled for want of food. Their cheeks shrank to such a proportion that their eyes started out of their heads like luminous coals!

Midst these desperate conditions, electric power station closed down and all municipal transport ceased for want of current. Finally the water system also failed! Householders dragged themselves to waterholes on the river Neva daily, bringing back buckets of water on children's sleds

Thousands of inhabitants perished, withered by suffering, but their spirit of resistance never flagged. Their sufferings increased by daily aerial attack and shelling by the enemy's long-range guns.

When spring-time came, the inhabitants flocked outdoors to warm their bodies in the first rays of the sun. Hardly a tree survived the winter ordeal; they had been cut down for fuel!

Supplies continued to come into the city by devious routes. The inhabitants supplemented these by planting vegetable gardens in the city's parks. Reserves were built up for the second winter campaign.

On January 18, the Red Army attacks broke the enemy encirclement, and even the very reserved Leningraders went wild, embracing strangers on the streets! They banqueted on their meagre food reserves to celebrate their liberation and the re-establishment of contact with the "mainland!"

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CENSUS REPORT CONDEMNED

TRIVANDRUM.

A lively discussion ensued in the Sri Mulam Assembly last week over an adjournament motion tabled by Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai, taking exception to certain statements in the Travancore Census report. The motion pointed out that objection was being taken to two statements in the report; firstly that economic conditions had driven the helpless female, especially after the collapse of the 'Marumakkathayam' system, to a loose form of consortium for getting her daily bread, and secondly that with the Temple Entry Proclamation the way had been cleared for the removal of caste barriers and Sanatanists found one citadel after another surrendering.

Replying to the debate, Mr. A. N. Tampi, Census Commissioner, emphasised that nothing was farther from his thought than to impute unworthy motives either to women or consciously to offend the sentiments of any group of persons. He contended that the passages which were subjected to criticism were the considered views of himself based on statistical and other data which he had before him.

The Dewan-President said that the Government dissociated themselves from these paragraphs to which exception had been taken by members. They were all aware of the personal qualities of Mr. Tampi, who had embarked on a difficult and complicated task. He wanted the House to remember that the remarks he was permitting himself to make did not involve any aspersion on his intellectual calibre, but there was certainly an element of reckless inaccuracy in more than one statement in the Census Report. After citing a few instances, the Dewan proceeded to examine the first passage complained of and pointed out how to the lay mind the only meaning which the passage could bear was that a large number of women were living in prostitution. He also took very strong exception to the second passage: "It was not that even one citadel had surrendered," he said: "The Sanatanists had surrendered citadels. They welcomed the Proclamation, and there was no threat and no ostracism. I regard this paragraph as fundamentally opposed to the spirit of the Temple-entry proclamation, as a reproach to His Highness and the head of the administration, and as a matter involving the severest condemnation of the attitude of communities which should, God willing, work together for the glory of the State."

* * *

Census Reporters nowadays seem to look upon themselves as free-lance journalists who may trot out any wild or half-baked theory of their own in the Official Report. Our own Census Commissioner whose report seems to have been snobbishly sent to the Madras and Bombay papers and not to those of Mysore, seems to have put up a plea for dancing in his report!

We commend the Travancore Dewan's condemnation of the offensive statements. We think that Travancoreans should not stop there, but get those remarks rescinded from the report. *Ed.*

MARRIAGE

Sow. Revamma, daughter of Mr. D. S. Mallappa, Tiptur, with Cul. A. N. Paramasivaiya, son of Mr. A. S. Nanjundappa of Alur, and nephew of Mr. A. S. Mallappa, Bank of Mysore, Mysore, on Monday the 8th inst. at Tiptur.

* * *

We invoke blessings on the couple! *Ed.*

TURKEY SPEAKS

M. Atay, Head of the Turkish Press Delegation to India, at a Press Conference at Rawalpindi last week made the following declaration:

Turkey as well as India, said M. Atay, were passing through a critical period of this war. "The solution that we have searched for our security is that we must be all unified and act together and postpone all differences till after the war. We did not accept any differences among ourselves for the last three years. We hope that the people of India too are endeavouring themselves to look to the security of the whole of India and act accordingly.

"Perhaps you have not seen, but we have seen it in our neighbourhood, how tragic are the results of war for the countries who entered this war. This is our general feeling," M. Atay added.

Speaking about the defence of North-West Frontier, he said. "India's door towards the Continent is completely closed and well locked."

ATTITUDE TO INDIAN MUSLIMS

At the Press Conference were present some local Muslim League leaders. When M. Atay remarked that there was a special feeling of brotherhood in Turkey for the Muslims of India and that Turkey could not forget the Indian Mussalman's sympathy towards her, a Leaguer asked "Why has not Turkey done anything for Indian Muslims who are at war with Hindus and the Government?"

M. Atay replied: "It is an internal question. We have had no occasion so far to express our sympathy as we have not seen India involed in any external question. If Muslims of Hindustan had interfered in our internal politics, we would not have liked it at all."

RELIGION IN TURKEY

The talk then developed on the position that religion occupied in Turkey. M. Atay, whose replies were being interpreted by M. Belge, the English-knowing member of the party, said. "Religion in Turkey is only a private affair. It is a question of the conscience of each individual, and it has nothing to do with politics, or the administration of the country." But there never had been in Turkey, he said, any intervention into the religious belief and practice of an individual.

NATIONALISM ABOVE RELIGIOUS UNIVERSALISM

Replying to another question whether Turkey had not harmed the cause of Islam by taking up nationalism in preference to Islamic universalism, M. Atay said: "Since the foundation of the Ottoman Empire we have had wars with Persia, our Moslem neighbour. Till 1912 we had Christian minorities. We lost them. Arab countries detached themselves from us, and not we. We now have much better relations with these countries because of our faith in the national principle rather than in a dream of religious universalism. May be that after a time when the nations constitute themselves and obtain maturity, they may get together."

THE ECONOMIC PLATFORM

M. Atay said the economic consideration occupies a very important place, and if a nation had a strong economic platform, the nation got strong. It was so true that the nations of the same blood, creed, religion and language like Britain and America, Spain and Brazil had seperated themselves and had preferred to be seperate.

What he wished most for all nations, he went on, was to see them conforming themselves to new conditions of life and strengthening themselves through complete mastery of science, economics and high cultural values, so that they might go ahead as the nations of other creeds, religions and races. 'This was why our best satisfaction was to see good schools, universities and cultural institutions belonging to Muslims. As a nation we have had the best experience during the centuries of quarrels and fighting with neighbouring Europe, and we came at last to the conclusion that there was no other way for our salvation and independence than to get the scientific 'thing.' We considered ourselves equal to any European country only as we got material proof that there is no difference between our universities and cultural institutions and our cultural achievements and those of European countries!"

PRESS IN TURKEY

Referring to the Press in Turkey, M. Atay said that it was one of the most neutral and free in the world, and 'from the point of view of freedom, we are following very close to America and England. There was one principle the Turkish Press always defended, and that was, to court for integral and complete independence of Turkey, and at the same time for the independence of all nations of the world!

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ROMANCE OF MILLIONAIRES

"It's a good thing to be born poor," Sir Thomas ipton once said to the writer. "The rich boy never nows the value of money nor the struggle and riumph of winning it."

Few of the men who have made millions had a nore seemingly hopeless start on the road to riches nan Sir Thomas. Cradled in a poverty-stricken lasgow cottage, the son of a thriftless and unlucky ither, he had still to see his eleventh birthday hen he was glad to earn a weekly half-crown as rrand-boy to a stationer; and he considered imself a very lucky boy when he found a more emunerative job at double the wages.

But there was a restless strain in the lad's blood, nd at fourteen we see him walking down to the lasgow docks, a bundle of his worldly belongings n his hand, to smuggle himself aboard a ship ound for America, the land of his boyish dreams! And it was in America that after a long struggle—oiling like a slave on a Carolina rice plantation oing the work of a policeman, shop assistant—ny kind of job in fact that he could find—he aved the 100 sterling with which he turned his ace homewords and opened his first small shop in Stobcross Street, Glasgow!

A ROMANCE OF SOAP

At sixteen Lord Leverhulme began his climb to riches by cutting and wrapping up soap in his father's shop at Bolton for a shilling a week! But, like young Thomas Lipton, William Lever was restless and ambitious. "Look here," he said to his father one day, after he had been promoted to a pound a week, "you can get a man to do my work at the same wages. I want to go on the road and be a traveller!"

The father hummed and hawed. But the son persisted, and at last had his way. He was launched as a commercial traveller, and was driving his gig from dawn to dusk all over Lancashire, reaping a harvest of orders which made the "old man" open his eyes and confess—"There's summat in t' lad after all!" What there was in the lad the world was to know!

LORD PIRRIE'S BOYISH AMBITION

When Lord Pirrie, the millionaire ship-owner, was a small boy at the village school of Clandeboye, in County Down, his teacher one day asked him: —"What would you like to do when you grow up?" Quick came the answer—"I would like to build the biggest ship in the world." And he did!

At fifteen he was sitting on a stool in the office of Messrs Harland and Wolff, the Belfast ship-builders, learning to become a draughtsman, and six years later he had graduated as the firm's head draughtsman. In order to learn everything possible about ships he next went to sea for a couple of years, serving before the mast and mastering all the mysteries of ships and seafaring; and on his return to Belfast he was so splendidly equipped with revolutionary ideas on shipbuilding that Mr. Harland took him into partnership. And how the firm progressed by leaps and bounds under the stimulus of his clever brain and enthusiasm is well known!

THE HARMSWORTHS

Lord Northcliffe was one of thirteen children of a struggling barrister, and at seventeen considered himself very lucky when he secured the editorship of a weekly publication called 'Youth.' In his spare time he made onslaughts on what he has described as "barbed-wire fortifications of the morning and evening dailies"; but he found nearly all of them impregnable. He was barely twenty when his father died, and, as the eldest son he had to take the care of his family on his young shoulders, with such help as his younger brother Harold (later Lord Rothermere) could give him. Happily at this time of crisis he conceived the happy idea of which "Answers" was the expression, and thus laid the foundation of his brilliant career and his fortune! At twenty he was comparatively a pauper; at thirty he was a millionaire!

Mr. Gordon selfridge was cradled in comparative poverty, as seemingly remote from millions as a moth from the stars! "I started," he says, "at the very bottom as a boy at Marshall Field's great store in Chicago and worked my way up step by step to be Manager of a department. I saw losses, friction, waste on every hand. This was due to a want of organisation. I thought out a central organisation. All the departments built up, so to speak, storey on storey, culminating in a single head. I worked it all out; and, as I got more and more power at Marshall Field's, brought it into being there, and at length they made me a partner!

"It became the most successful store in the world; and I, having made it, wanted my name connected with it, wanted them to call it Marshall Field, Selfridge and Co. But they didn't want to give me any credit, so I looked about for a new place to begin, and thought of London!"

The Rationalist.
Monday 8-2-1943.

PUBLIC BUSYBODIES

During the last week or two there have been reports of numerous petitions to Government and to H. H. The Maharaja for commuting the death sentences passed on the persons concerned in the disgraceful happenings at Issur Quite a number of persons and institutions have hastened forward to present mercy pleas to the Ruler on behalf of the ghoulish rioters, asking that their lives be saved, and that they be allowed to pass them in transportation for life. They thus have an opportunity to parade not only their own self-importance before the world, but also seek to show off before the public how kind, how sympathetic, and how merciful they themselves are!

Most of them did not know ever before that there existed a place called Issur. Nor did they care whether the persons now convicted inhabited that place, or how they eked out their livelihood. But now that the men have come into newspaper prominence by indulging in cold-blooded brutality, and invited on themselves the Law's due penalty, the self-styled public men hurry in for a share in the publicity by sending up cheap petitions for commutation of the judicial sentences.

We do not understand the mentality, the intelligence of public men who plead that callous murderers shall not be sent to their deserved death even after a judicial sentence, and that they should be allowed to live on as a burden to the State, and as a standing disgrace to their families!

Men die in homes, men are hastened to their death in hospitals, men are maimed and killed in battle-fields and even in air-raid shelters, men are murdered by mobs, and there is no prevention, or compunction. But when men directly guilty of murder are sentenced to death, and public attention has been aroused by the enormity of the crime, then all pial-politicians from all nooks and corners of the State get a sudden attack of mercy!

If only that mercy could be diverted into better channels, if only they could show some mercy to the honest, the suffering, the sorrowful, and the miserable, living all a round them, they would do honour to themselves and ease the lives of the unhappy and unfortunate.

But that of course does not bring publicity. But by posting a petition to the Ruler pleading for mercy to murderers, they would be showing that they are bold enough to be kind-hearted even to murderers, they have the satisfaction of addressing the Ruler direct and they get some easy publicity!

The Issur happenings are a defiance and a negation of Government, and therefore amounted to treason. They were associated with an amount of cruelty and killing, for which alone the death-penalty has been specifically prescribed. And when that penalty has been imposed after a sober and impersonal judicial trial, when the crime is proved and the judgment is just, to plead for mercy and to show mercy are both absurd!

We destroy tigers, bisons, and elephants living in their own forests, according to their own laws. We destroy scorpions and snakes because they might kill us, we destroy rats and mice and monkeys which do not harm us but because they rob our food and fruit-trees we destroy even harmless and helpful dogs

n order merely to clear our roads; but when ... nen who have killed other men recklessly re to be sent to death our heart shrinks and e plead for mercy!

This does not indicate either our sense of stice or our capacity for mercy, but only r utter cowardice!

Life at best is worthless; life is not ever-sting. It collapses from blood-pressure, or art-failure, or under chloroform, or from an pidemic. And while it lasts there is plenty f misery and unhappiness. And a convict's fe is not worth living. It is a burden to im, a waste to the State, and a shame to is family!

Therefore what good does he derive, and hat good does society derive by dragging it n? There is a Sanskrit dictum

"ಯಥಾ ಪಶು ಸಹಸ್ರೇಷು ವತ್ಸೋ ವಿಂದತಿ ಮಾತರಂ।
ತಥಾ ಪುರಾಕೃತಂ ಕರ್ಮ ಕರ್ತಾರಮನುಗಚ್ಛತಿ॥"

Yatha Pasu Sahasreshu
Vatso vindati mataram।
Tatha Purakritam karma
Kartaramanugatchati॥

"As out of a thousand cows the suckling alf finds its mother cow, so does a man's ormer deed pursue him to the very end and nd him!"

Thus the law of punishment is inherent in ur being. We must face the music of our eeds, and meet the punishment that is eserved. There is no avoiding it, and we ... hust be ashamed to seek to avoid it!

Mercy pleas are only tenable where the rime has been committed unavoidably, and he law, while wishing to be merciful, has s hands tied and therefore passes extreme entence. Then the judges themselves may ecommend commutation to the Ruler, or he public may. To make out that the Issur ase is such a one is but to pervert truth!

Editor.

...CHEERS FOR MACHINE-GUNNING

The New York weekly, The New Republic, commenting on a remarkable incident in the House of Commons of which no report was sent to India, writes editorially in its issue of October 12, 1942:

During a debate on India in the House of Commons a few days ago the statement was made that "in the effort to keep order, Hindu mobs were being machine-gunned from air-planes. Thereupon, "Conservative members cheered....The Speaker was asked to restrain the members, but said he was unable to intervene!"

We know that the entire House of Commons should not be held responsible for the actions of a few members. We know, too, that many thousands of people in Great Britain want justice for India. Nevertheless, any American holding the belief that we are fighting this war for democracy and its regeneration can feel only shame and anger that even a few members of the ruling body of Great Britain can cheer, and go on cheering, at the news that air-planes are being used to machine-gun to death people whose only crime is that they want to be free!

* * *

Our thanks to America. But accustomed as the M. P.'s are to giving and receiving bomb-kits, they cannot think of machine-gunning as very much of a crime. But the Speaker's remarks are an eye-opener to us.

Ed.

WAR SERVICE

The club bore was boasting of his family's patriotism.

"I'm joining the R.A.F. next week," he stated. "My father fought in the last war, and my grandfather fought in the Boer war. My great-grandfather, I've been told, fought in the Zulu War...."

"Really!" drawled a thoroughly bored listener, "On which side?"

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RATIONING OF FOOD GRAINS IN INDORE

A report states,

Indore was faced with an acute shortage of wheat and juar especially after the last harvest, owing to these commodities being either smuggled out of the State or hoarded for profiteering. The Government met the situation by resorting to the rationing of these grains, and it has been working satisfactorily for the last four months. Each adult, according to the scheme, was given half a seer of wheat and three-fourths of a seer of juar per day and half these quantities were allowed to children below 12 years of age. The quota for juar has been raised to one seer to an adult since September 1942 Distribution is arranged by means of coupons With a view to affording facilities for purchsing, a large number of licensed shops are being run at convenient places.

* * *

For the Indoreans' half a seer of wheat the Bangalorean is given ½ seer of rice! In the wisdom of the rationing officials ½ seer of rice is equal to ½ a seer of wheat! What do the Government nutrition officials say to that? And by the way what is the jail ration in Bangalore? Ed.

GOLD STOCK

The United States Treasury's gold stock at the beginning of 1943 approximated 22,744 million dollars, six million above a year ago. During the three preceding years the Treasury had added more than 6,400 million dollars (about 21,000 tons) to its stocks. The United States now holds on behalf of itself and others nearly two-thirds of the world's gold stock, and actually owns about 60 per cent of the world's total. At the end of 1939 France had a gold stock of 2,800 million, Germany 23 million, Italy 120 million and Japan 164 million dollars.

* * *

All that has gone up in smoke, and is going up! Ed.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	[illegible]	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—4—0

STORY OF A CONSCRIPT

Everybody who got tangled up in the snarls and confusions of the last conscription hopes that this one is being managed with fewer mistakes (say 10,000 fewer) than the last one was. In 1917 the draft boards seemed to have had access only to old Sears Roebuck mailing lists, early nineteenth century phone books, and the muster rolls of Civil War regiments! Among the cripples who were constantly being called up was me. Because I couldn't see anything at all out of my left eye, the draft board gave me exemption papers, which proved to be absolutely worthless. Every Wednesday I would be ordered to some camp or other, and every Friday night I had to appear before the board and explain why I hadn't gone! "I can't see out of one eye," I would say. "*Remember?*" No, they would say, they didn't remember. And then would bring out the eye chart again. It would then be established that I couldn't see anything out of my left eye and I would get a new stamp on my exemption papers. It was so stamped up finally that it looked like a foreign correspondent's passport!

But every Wednesday I would be ordered to camp and every Friday I would report to the doctors again. I always met the same draftees, men with only one leg or long white beards, and a very nice young woman whose first name was Sidney." The doctors had never haerd of a girl named Sidney, so she was ordered to camp every Wednesday, to and came up for examination every Friday! The doctors finally got the idea that Sidney claimed to be blind and that I thought I was a girl! "It's absurd of you, Mr. Sidney," one of the more nervous doctors said to me one night, "to pretend you are a woman. You are no more a woman than I am!"

I finally went to Washington and then to Paris as a code clerk in the State Department, but summonses and threats followed me. The record showed, I was told, that I had never appeared before the draft board! In October 1918 I was ordered to proceed to Syracuse, N. Y., and there guard a bridge. Across the face of this communication I wrote the single word "deceased" and sent it back. I was never bothered again. The War Department records on me now read: "Sidney James or Jane. Draft evader, Died guarding bridge in Rochester, N. Y. Sight: normal!"

EXPERTS DISCOVER THE .... IDEAL SHAVE.

GIVING NEW LIFE TO BLADES

Drastic cuts in the quota of razor blades have roduced a scarcity. In peace time about 50,000,000 blades a year were needed to keep Britons beardless A twenty five per cent quota neans one new blade every two months instead of one every two weeks

The position is not quite so serious as it appears, because there were large stocks, and the Services re exempted from the quota But as blades become carcer Britons will either have to grow beards or nake their blades last longer.

Fortunately, in recent years scientists have dis covered facts that help to cut our consumption of blades and still get a good shave

ENEMIES. GRIT AND RUST

Because in the past blades have been cheap and plentiful, we have never realized that they are deli cate and beautifully made instruments One of these blades, so thin that about 2,000,000 are obtained from a ton of steel, has to cut about 25,000 ha rs every day! It can only do it because of its edge one eighty thousandth part of an inch thick, invisible to the naked eye!

Grit and rust are the two great enemies of this thin steel line. An invisible piece of grit on the face can blunt or nick the edge. Therefore, say the experts always wash your face before shaving.

LESS HAIR IN WINTER

Lathering to soften the hairs is important, and most men do not lather long enough On the other hand Dr Paul Eaton, of Florida, who experimented on himself over a long period, contended that it was possible to lather too much He collected specimens of his snips every morning and measured them! He found he averaged half a millimetre a day from February to September, but one-tenth of a millimetre less in winter He therefore advised fewer 'sw snes' from October to January!

WARM BLADES ARE BEST

Thirty scientists who experimented with themselves for several years found the ideal period of lathering was 2½-3 minutes and that the best effect was obtained when this latner was then allowed to lie for a further three minutes

Experiments have shown that a warm blade cuts better than a cold one Therefore dip the razor in hot water before use

Our grandfathers often kept a different razor for each day of the week, the idea being that a razor was sharper after a rest They did not understand the reason but modern science has shown that it was sensible The rest enables the metal to get over its fatigue Probably what happens is that molecules too small for the most powerful microscope to detect slip back into place. Using blades in rotation will give easier shaves.

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FAITH UNTO DEATH

A man and a woman were the sole survivers in a e-boat out of eighteen persons. They were scued after 51 days during which time they sailed their life-boat nearly 3,000 miles across the uth Atlantic!

When the party, which included 12 lascars took life-boats after their medium-size merchantman s torpedoed and sunk hundreds of miles off the est African coast, they had emergency rations ch as chocolate, biscuits, concentrated food and blets, but hardly any water. So they rationed o ounces of water for each person, thrice daily. ey hoped to collect rain water but it never rained all—there was only the scorching sun. One by e the lascars drank sea water to quench their irst, became mad and died!

According to James Whyte, the sole man survivor t of seventeen men, "though fear and sun sapped ir will to live, yet their faith in the next world used these dying Hindu lascars to use pure ter for rites of absolution. The surviving lascars, hough themselves dying, poured their own water ions into the mouths and nostrils of the dead!"

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WINNING THE WAR

The story goes that Sikorski stayed at Jerusalem on his way to Moscow and there talked to a Rabbi about the war. The Rabbi held that the war might be won either by natural means or by a miracle.

"And what are the natural means?" asked Sikorski.

"Since our cause is just," said the Rabbi, "it would be natural to expect the intervention of Providence on our side."

"Well," said Sikorski, "if providential intervention is the natural way of achieving victory, how would it be done by a miracle?"

"Clearly," said the Rabbi, "it would be miraculous if we won it by ourselves and without Divine intervention!"

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FOOD: "THE PRIMARY WEAPON OF WAR"

The problem which India has to face, in common with other members of the United Nations, but in a much less grievous form and degree, than the victims of the New Disorder (East and West), is the problem of food. We cannot in the midst of the world's biggest war, have all the food we want, and all the money we want, and all the freedom we want. As President Roosevelt has said to a people accustomed to a very high standard of life: "There is no easy, pleasant way to restrict living habits, eating, clothing, heating, travel and working habit—of 130,000,000 people. There is no easy, pleasant way to wage a total war"!

BRITAIN—England, today, has outdistanced Soviet Russia in the mechanization of agriculture. And not all the food is grown by farmers. More than five and a half million families grow their own vegetables in gardens or allotments. Over a hundred million pounds is spent by Government in subsidies, to keep down the price of food. The coupons, with points attached to them, enable people to get special foods on an equitable basis. The people in England go wtout many a pre-war item of diet so that ships may be freed to carry war materials to the far-flung fronts of the United Nations. An austerity Christmas in England meant, supplies with which the Eighth Army achieved its brilliant victories in N. Africa!

CHINA—China has grappled with her food problem by making the collection of her land revenue in kind rather than in cash. The Army and part of the Civil organization are fed on the land revenue yield. The daily ration for individual soldiers has been increasing appreciably since 1937. Food purchased from land owners is paid for in cash and food bonds. A separate organization has been set up for food administration, and a strict commodity control has been established under legislation. Under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's regime all the rice in Free China is a primary weapon of war, against a rice hungry aggressor!

AMERICA—As President Roosevelt said in his message to Congress on January 11, "Food is a primary weapon of war. An adequate food supply is the basic aspect of a total war programme". Changes there would have to be. "That may hurt our taste" said the President wisely, "but not our health. Total war demands simplifications of the American life. By rationing we restrict consumption, but assure to each civilian his share of the basic commodities. We must assure each the necessities of life, at prices he can pay".

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MAN'S BODY

I am more and more surprised at man's presumption in allocating to his own body the prize for beauty. Regarded dispassionately, this ungainly frame of ours must be far down in the aesthetic scale. Why, even our zenith of feminine beauty, the Venus de Milo, is the better for having no arms. And the artist was compelled to drape her legs so that the torso might have a semblance of architectural design. We are, of course, interested in our own construction, and more particularly in that of the opposite sex, but only because our strongest instinct colours every aspect of our existence. If, however, we can for a moment forget that urge and compare ourselves with other forms of life which we see about us we may get a true perspective on the subject. When, for instance, we compare our naked skins with the feathers of the chaffinch or the yellowhammer, ours must seem a poor covering. When we think of the graceful movements of any of the cat tribe, of the speed of even a rabbit or a hare, or of the muscles of the horse or ox, we must realize how inferior we are in agility and strength! Only in brain power are we superior. And to what miserable ends has that superiority been directed?

Robert Gibbings.

PARLIAMENT RUINS MEN OF TALENT

Writing in "Glasgow Forward," Bernard Shaw argues that going into Parliament has been the ruin of men with drive and initiative. "John Burns and Lloyd George are two examples of volcanoes extinguished by our Parliamentary system. Maxton is still wasting his time there making no legislative difference by his presence and entertaining heavily bored members by his gifts as a speaker.

"I can multiply examples, but enough is enough. The man to head the Government there is the man who can be trusted to do nothing, whatever his opinions may be, like Stanley Baldwin and Ramsay Macdonald. The readers will ask how in that case such energetic men of action as Lloyd George and Winston Churchill became Premiers. The answer is that it took two Coalition-compelling World Wars to do it. Winston had to wait a long time and like the Welsh Wizard will be got rid of when German bayonets are no longer at our throats and the party system comes back. The truth is that this country is governed not by the House of Commons but partly by the local authorities wherein the party system does not exist, partly by the bureaucracy, but mostly as in Russia, by Boards, by societies and by companies, in short, miniature Soviets which when they are captured, manned and controlled in public interests, will do here what has been done in Russia!"

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MAHATMA GANDHI'S FAST

The long expected has happened. Mahatma Gandhi has gone on a three weeks' fast. The Government of India have released the correspondence which passed between Mahatma Gandhi and H. E. The Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow. The two big men have exchanged seven letters of over 5000 words. The two minds have been at pains to understand each other, and be convinced by each other, but in the end have remained as poles apart as ever! But unlike the case of Socrates and his judge, and unlike the case of Christ and his judge, politeness which is the veneer of present day civilization has been maintained.

On the eve of the New Year Mahatma Gandhi wrote to Marquess Linlithgow, "I had thought we were friends, and should still love to think so. I have perhaps not come in such close touch with any other occupant of your *gadi* as with you." And H. E. Lord Linlithgow replied, "I have been profoundly depressed during recent months. If I have failed to understand your object, you must not hesitate to let me know without delay in what respect I have done so, and tell me what positive suggestion you wish to put to me. You know me well enough, after these many years, to believe that I shall only be too concerned to read with the same close attention as ever any message which I receive from you, to give it the fullest weight, and to approach it with the deepest anxiety to understand your motives."

To which the Mahatma replied, "If you want me to act singly, convince me that I was wrong. I will make ample amends. If you want me to make any proposal on behalf of the Congress, you should put me among the Congress Working Committee Members. I do plead with you to make up your mind to end the impasse."

With all this bubbling sincerity on both sides, and the elaborate exchange of thoughts, the two minds remain as distant as ever, and Mahatma Gandhi has declared his fast, and Lord Linlithgow's Government have washed their hands of any responsibility in the matter!

So the fast has commenced, and as the days go by the world will wait and watch its progress as it watched the siege and relief of Stalingrad!

About it the Viceroy himself has said, "Let me in conclusion say how greatly I regret, having regard to your health and your age, the decision that you tell me that you now have it in mind to take. I hope and pray that wiser counsels may yet prevail with you!"

But we suppose the alternative would be for Mr. Gandhi to eat himself to death. That being not likely, he could waste away by sheer inanity! While vast forces are raging over the whole of the outside world how could a man of Mr. Gandhi's dynamic potentialities continue to live a life of frustration within four prison walls? That were living death to a man of his temperament!

In the Ramayana, Rama encamps at the southern coast, and seeing no way of crossing the ocean and reaching Lanka, reclines on *darbha* and goes on fast, vowing

"*Adya me maranam vathha tvanam sagarasyava*!"

"Either I should die or I should cross the ocean!" The place remains known as "Darbhasayana" even to-day.

A recent case of a grim fast is that of the Irish leader, MacSweeney who fasted for over 10 weeks in prison, and died as a result.

Mahatma Gandhi, however says that his wish is not to fast unto death, that he will drink citrus-juice and water in order to sustain him during the period.

Mr. Gandhi has fasted at least on 4 previous occasions. There was the Hindu-Muslim Unity fast of 21 days in 1924 under the late Maulana Mahamad Ali's roof in Delhi. The indeterminate fast against the Macdonald Award in the Yerrawada prison in 1932. Then another fast in the same prison in 1933 owing to Government's refusal of facilities to conduct the Harijan. Then the Rajkot fast in 1939.

That is about the ethics and history of his fasting. We may also consider the physics of it.

In fasting the changes by which energy is generated in the body continue, but since no source of energy from without is introduced, the animal's own tissues are used up. The rate of wasting depends on the amount of energy required for muscular work and for heat production. An individual kept warm and at rest will endure a fast for a much longer period than one exposed to cold and obliged to carry on strenuous labour.

In the course of a fast the tissues do not waste equally. The more essential live on the less essential parts of the body. The heart, for example hardly looses weight in the longest fast. It lives on the ordinary muscles of the limbs, which in their turn live on the stored fat of the body, which varies greatly in different individuals. At the commencement of a fast the rate of wasting is rapid, but after a time it diminishes and the person lives more economically, especially as regards proteins. This is well shown by the following observations!

Day.	Protein waste,	Fat waste.
1st.	104 grammes	—
10th.	51 ,,	170
20th.	33 ,,	170
29th.	31 ,,	103

In fasting hunger tends to disappear in 36 to 48 hours. The duration of a fast depends on whether water is withheld or not. If water is withheld death ensues in ten days. But if water is taken the person may live for a long period. Cases are recorded where persons have done without every food except water for two calendar months. The older and fatter the individual, the better he stands starvation, and given a healthy elderly man with plenty of fat to start with, he will stand three weeks' fast with impunity!

Mahatma is of course a healthy elderly man, but we do not know that he has "plenty of fat to start with." We however hope with the millions in this and other countries that he will successfully pass through the ordeal!

Editor.

INDIA'S POPULATION AND BRITISH RULE

Answering Mr Lambert's (Liberal) question in the House of Commons recently, the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Amery, said that the population of India according to the census of 1941 was 389 millions compared with 338,119,000 in 1931; 305 674,000 in 1921, and 302,995,000 in 1911.

Mr. Lambert said "Do not these figures dispel the illusion that British rule in India has been arbitrary?"

Mr. Sorensen (Labour) asked "Does that mean that British rule in India has led to an increase in fertility?"

No further answer was given

A BANK ACCOUNT

The impecunious young man, writing to his bank requesting that a new cheque book be forwarded to him, concluded his letter "Kindly let me know how my account stands."

He received the following reply —

"Sir,—In reply to your letter, we beg to state that your account does not stand. You withdrew its last support on the 2nd inst!"

THEN AND NOW

Twenty-seven years ago a tall young man walked into a London toy shop, asked to see the manager, opened a cardboard box, launched a model aeroplane which actually flew, was given a cheque on the spot, an order to make more models. To-day at 52, he is aircraft manufacturer, Dick" Fairey, head of the £1,000,000 firm which makes the Fairey Battle: the Swordfish torpedo-spotter, and other types which are 'the top" with the R.A.F!

A PEEP INTO HISTORY

Mr. K. M. Munshi writes:

"The limitations of Mr. Jinnah's knowledge are many. Sometimes, they are of a primary school-boy variety.

The Pakistani version of Indian history which he ave to the world contains the following: "The lindus have not ruled India for the last 1,000 years. or 800 years, they were under Muslim rule, and or the past 200 years both Hindus and Muslims re under British Rule. The Muslims are slaves nly for 200 years, but the Hindus have been slaves or 1,000 years."

The first invasion of India which resulted in a ingdom by Mahomed Ghouri, a foreign Muslim, as in 1175 A.D., less than 800 years ago. For two undred years, the Hindus resisted such invasions enaciously. The Empires of Hoysalas, Cholas and ijayanagar, much larger than even the kingdom of Delhi, were the big Empires in India of that age.

The short-lived Empire of Alaudin Khilji was ounded in 1296 and collapsed in 1351. It was only n 1556 A.D. that Akbar, for the first time, with the riendship of the Hindus, founded a stable Empire, But a glance at any elementary history book shows hat even at the death of Akbar, his Empire did ot extend to the south of Godavari, nor to Gond wana which comprised parts of modern U.P., Bihar and Orissa.

But by 1680 Shivaji had declared independence n the South. Guru Govind Singh had founded the Khalsa. The Rajputs had revolted against Delhi. When Aurangzeb died in 1707 A.D., the Moghul Empire had broken up.

INDIA WAS NOT TAKEN FROM MUSLIMS

The British took India not from the Muslims but from the Hindus and Sikhs. It was a Poona Brahmin who wielded the imperial sceptre in India which the British snatched from him at Kirkee in 1818. The Punjab was taken from the Sikhs, not from the Muslims. Rajputana was wrested from the Rajputs, not from the Muslims. Except, therefore, during the two-hundred years of Moghul Rule and the short-lived military occupation of two early conquerors,—and these men were foreign Muslims —the bulk of the country was always in Hindu hands. If Muslims ruled a few States in India with a Hindu population, Hindu rulers ruled other States with Muslim population.

As to the Muslims being slaves only for 200 years and no more, the less said the better. The Indian Muslims are not the descendants of the foreign Turks or Moghals. When Turks and Moghals invaded India some Hindus went under and accepted Islam. The resisting Hindus remained what they were.

To-day, the nationalists struggle for freedo The Muslim Leaguer is the loyal henchman of t British.

The Hindus and Muslims as a whole, again, di not come under the British Rule for the past tw hundred years. It was in 1818 A.D. that the batt of Kirkee was fought. It was in 1857 A.D. th the last Indian War of Independence was lost.

False history and bad mathematics do not mak good politics! Nor does a competition between tw slaves for the badge of superior or inferior slaver bring freedom to either!

OFFER TO BRITAIN

In another priceless utterance which, accordin to the London correspondent of the "People's war" Mr. Jinnah gave in an interview to the "New Chronicle" (London) on October 13, and publishe in Indian papers, he asserts: "India has never bee capable of finding a solution to any of its problem which in the past always had to have a solutio imposed by the British." Now, he wants Brita to impose an immediate guarantee of Pakistan aft the war in return for which he would be prepare to enter a Provisional Government with seats equ in proportion to the Hindus! He goes on: "If th British Government gave such a guarantee t morrow, I think Hindu India would accept th inevitable".

The Muslim League which Mr. Jinnah represen is either alien to India or is part of it. If it is alie the leader of that alien body had, by this intervie invited a foreign power to share with him t forcible domination of India! In ordinary langua such a person could justly be called an enemy the country. If however, the Muslim League part of India, the Indian who invites a foreign pow to enter into a bargain with him to force a const ution which will submerge a majority—which the word for him?"

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THE ROMANCE OF MILLIONAIRES

Sir Richard Burbidge, the maker of Harrod's great stores, was born in a poor home to a boyhood of struggle. At thirteen he was working from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. as apprentice to a Mr. Puckeridge, a wine and provision merchant in Oxford Street; and he had served some time as an assistant at 60 sterling a year before he took his courage in both hands and opened a shop of his own in Upper George Street. "From that day," Sir Richard has said, "I never looked back; and when, on my 44th birthday, I started business as general manager at Harrod's, I knew I had reached coveted goal."

Sir Joseph Lyons had several misses before he struck the road that led to riches. He was, among other things, an optician and a painter (and a good painter too). But his heart was not in his work. As a boy he had dreamed a dream of a revolution in London's eating-houses. He dreamt of a "palace," arranged in rooms full of little tables, covered with dainty white clothes, a few flowers on each, and music coming from somewhare in the background, while London's toilers refreshed themselves on cheap but wholesome food amid pleasant surroundings. And this dream he set to work to realise, with what splendid results the world knows!

FROM COSTER TO WOOL KING

Sir James Hill, Bt., and millionaire "wool king," learned his first money as a ten-year-old boy by hawking vegetables through the Bradford streets. He soon became known on Bradford market, for he could haggle and chaffer with the best. "The market salesmen," he says "were keen. My deals with them taught me how to bargain, and the training has stood me in good stead all my life."

Selling cabbages with a donkey and cart is, however, a blind-alley sort of job. His mother, anxious for his future, put him to learn woolstapling. Later he went to learn weaving, and scraped together every penny he could.

No temptation was strong enough to induce him to touch his savings or lead him to refrain from adding to them regularly. "I steadfastly kept my goal in sight," he says.

He became a buyer and a salesman, had an unlimited amount of confidence in himself, knew his own value, so one day he went to his employer and said—

"Give me a thousand a year salary or I'll start in business on my own."

The employer evidently underrated the determination of his buyer. He laughed.

"Get on wi' it, lad," he said, "In a three week tha'll be back axing for thi job, and tha'll noan get it."

He went—but he did not go back!

Within a few years the ex-cabbage hawker had founded a flourishing business in Bradford as a wool-merchant, which was to prove the nucleus of a great and well-merited fortune!

CARNEGIE'S HUMBLE START

Andrew Carnegie's start on the journey to his colossal wealth was as bobbin-boy in an Alleghany cotton factory. "I was only eleven years old at the time," he has recorded, "but my heart was big for the future. I was determined to make my way in this new country to which my father, a poor, struggling Dunfermline hand-weaver, had brought his young family, to seek the living denied to him at home. From sunrise to sunset I worked, glad to feel that each day added ten pennies to my credit in the book. Six days a week I breakfasted by candle-light, and five days a week got home after dark."

It was not long, however, before a friendly Scotsman, a Mr. Hay, offered the boy work at double wages in his factory. "I was set to firing the boiler with wood-chips and to tend the engine," Mr. Carnegie recalled. "Responsible work for a boy of thirteen. Gradually I grew nervous under the strain of minding the engine and working all alone in Hay's cellar. I would wake up nights, sitting bolt upright in bed, hands clenched, brows knitted from dreams about trying the steam-gauges and finding them wrong."

This nightmare life, however, did not last long, and we soon find Andrew promoted to a stool in Mr. Hay's office, and really started, though he little dreamt it, on the way to millions!

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AERO-TRAINING

The Lucknow University have decided to introduce the air training scheme in the university as early as possible. This scheme, it is learnt, has been sent to the universities in India by the Indian Air Force Head-quarters for introduction at the universities as an extra optional subject. It will include training in elementary aeronautical engineering or training in administrative work in connection with the Air Force. The details have already been circulated in a booklet on educational training and has been accepted by 2 other Universities of the province, viz., Benares and Aligarh.

* * *

When will the Mysore University do it?

Ed.

THE MYSORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BANGALORE

The Managing Committee of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H E. the Viceroy.—

"The Committee of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce very strongly appeals to the Viceroy to order the immediate and unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi; the urgency of his release is all the greater since his condition is reported to be deteriorating from day to day. Any untoward result of his fast is sure to create intense bitterness in the minds of all Indians and do irreparable damage to Indo-British relations and to India's war effort. Gandhiji is considered indispensable by all Indians particularly at this stage of India's History. His release absolutely indispensable for a just and final solution of the present deadlock into which the country has been allowed to drift. His life must be saved at any cost no less for Britain's or United Nations' sake than for India's."

RELIGION AND UMBRELLA

A priest was once delivering a sermon in a certain church. Soon it began to rain heavily and some pedestrians stepped in to take shelter from the continuous downpour. The priest referring to the incident said: "Some people use religion as a cloak, while others use it as a screen, but I have never before seen people using it as an umbrella!"

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT AN ANIMALS' CONGRESS

(a) That the pharse, "Fighting like wild beasts" should be altered to "Fighting like human beings!"

(b) That the expression, "A dog's life" should read, "The existence of a middle-class taxpayer!"

(c) That the simile "Like a red rag to a bull" should be changed to "Like a layman's suggestion to a professional politician!"

(d) That the phrase "Like water off a duck's back" should be altered to "Like criticism off a Party with a safe majority!"

THE TOWN COUNCIL

One of the newspaper classics' concerns the small-town gazette that was conducting a vigorous campaign against the town council. One of their stories carried this headline, "Half The Town Council Are Crooks"...Immediately an avalanche of criticism descended on the newspaper, so the editor promised that he would run an apology...The next day the daily carried this headline; "Half The Town Council Are Not Crooks."

SWITZERLAND'S SALVATION

A TUNNEL

A nine-mile-long railway tunnel has so far saved the independence of Switzerland. Thrice the Nazi juggernaut has been ready to pounce on democracy's last Alpine stronghold. And thrice it has been restrained in order to preserve the St Gotthard Tunnel through which 40 trainloads of German coal are daily passing to Italy!

The St. Gotthard Tunnel was completed in 1882. It provides the shortest direct route from southern Germany to Milan. Since Italy's war experiences have required increasing help from her Nazi partner, traffic through the St. Gotthard has reached the pace of an Underground rush-hour.

On three occasions in the past 18 months the partition of Switzerland was deemed advisable for the Axis from the political and military standpoints. Germany was to get the industrial northern cantons. Italy the Adriatic watershed. The future would decide the fate of the French-speaking cantons in the West. The Axis economists asked for a postponement, however, in respect to the German-Italian railway problem. The Swiss, they said, would blow up not only the St. Gotthard but the more roundabout connexions through the Simplon and Loetschberg tunnels, which also link Italy with France.

In the Albanion campaign the subject was broached again; and again as Germany was compelled to move troops and supplies into Yugoslavia, Africa and Greece. Finally, to decide the issue, German engineers were ordered to produce an exhaustive report on the possibility of the replacement of the St. Gotthard and its complicated bridge approaches. Their answer was, "probably two years or more!"

That is why the Swiss—who celebrated last August the 650th anniversary of their freedom—are jealously guarding the St. Gotthard!

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SENTENCED TO DEATH

AND THEREAFTER

During the Young Ireland disorders of 1848, nine young men were captured, tried and convicted of treason against the Queen. The sentence was death.

The presiding judge read the names of the condemned: "Charles Duffy, Morris Lyene, Patrick Donahue, Thomas McGee, John Mitchell, Thomas Meagher, Richard O'Gorman, Terence McManus, Michael Ireland. Have you anything to say before the court passes sentence?", asked the Judge.

Thomas Meagher had been chosen to speak for them all: "My lord, this is our first offence, but not our last. If you will be easy with us this once we promise on our word as gentlemen to try to do better the next time. And the next time, sure we won't be fools enough to get caught."

The indignant judge sentenced them to be hanged by the neck. But passionate protests from all over the world forced Queen Victoria to commute the sentence. The men were transported for life to the penal colonies of the then savage Australia.

In 1871, a Sir Charles Duffy was elected Prime Minister of the Australian state of Victoria. To her amazement, Queen Victoria learned that this was the same Charles Duffy who had been transported for high treason 26 years before! She demanded the records of the other men who had been transported, and this is what she learned. Meagher was Governor of Montana (U.S.). McManus and Donahue were brigadier-generals in the U. S. Army. O'Gorman was the Governor-General of Newfoundland. Morris Lyene had been attorney-general of Astralia, to which office Michael Ireland succeeded. McGee was President of the Council for the Dominion of Canada! Michell was a prominent New York politician who became the father of the Michell, who was Mayor of New York!

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INDUSTRIALISATION OF INDIA

SIR VISVESVARAYYA'S PROPOSALS

BARODA.

The third session of the All-India Manufacturers' Conference opened at Baroda under the presidentship of Sir M. Visveswaraya.

Seth Chaturbhujdas Chimanlal, Chairman of the Reception Committee, criticised the indifferent attitude of the Government of India towards industrialisation of India.

He referred to Mahatma Gandhi's fast and said that the fast undertaken in old age caused great anxiety and concern amongst the people all over the country. The Government should reconsider their policy and release Gandhiji unconditionally in order to allay the anxiety of the people.

"We are trying to spread the policy of industrialisation in the country because it is the characteristic of all progressive nations to do so," said Sir M. Visveswarayya, delivering his Presidential address. "And in this connection," he said "there are three important proposals, or sets of proposals which the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation would like the public of this country to give their immediate attention to. These are arrangements to establish two heavy industries in every province the moment the war is over, preparation of an intensive character to develop minor and subsistance industries in every district, and an attempt to promote all classes of industries, including the above, by means of a five-year plan."

"Heavy industries," he said "will help to keep large sums of money in circulation, to increase the capital for building up future enterprises, to reduce the import and increase the export of manufactured goods, and to start industries needed for defence machinery. Then the eleven provinces of India may develop some twenty-four heavy industries in the near future, and if a dozen Indian States also follow the example of the provinces, all classes of heavy industries will have been established in the country within the next two or three years."

But for this he added 'it is necessary that leading citizens and businessmen who have the good of the country at their heart should come forward and induce their local Governments to help to start these industries and if the Governments do not comply, they should by co-operative effort mobilize private resources to start them."

FIVE YEAR PLAN

Referring to the five-year plan, he said that the object of the plan is to give a unified concept of the proposed industrialisation work in the country as a whole, and to invite attention to specific practical industries and measures to be promoted from stage to stage in the first year, and in the first five years respectively. "It will include," he added, the provincial heavy industries and the district development scheme, as well as any medium scale or other industries which may be started by businessmen themselves without aid or persuasion by the A. I. M. C.'

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

Sir Viswesvaraya also referred to post-war reconstruction, which he said needed special attention in the best interests of both the administration and the general public." He stressed the need to equip the country adequately for future economic progress, and said "for this, the establishment of an Economic Council or a Development Board, composed of representative businessmen and citizens is an immediate necessity."

Concluding his address, Sir Viswesvaraya stressed the importance of the industrialisation work in India and appealed for a popular effort to be made to advance it." "Particularly," he said, "the goodwill and active co-operation of every right-thinking citizen from the middle and upper classes was what was wanted to bring the question of industries and their importance to the future well-being and safety of the country."

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Monday 22-2-1943.

SIR VISWESWARAYA AND INDUSTRIALISATION

By far the most distinguished Mysorean living today is Sir M. Visweswaraya. He hailed from Chikballapur, famed as being the birth place of men of various kinds of distinction, and as the official preparatory ground for many a Dewan's son. A disciplined personage endowed with energy and ideas, his mind was till 30 years ago confined to the Engineering field. Then his merit won him the Dewanship of his native State, and he emerged simultaneously as an industrial idealist of nation-wide ambition.

He conceived ideas, matured plans, and brought into being institutions which were meant to transform the State which was under his control into a second Ruhr. Erection of numerous industries with State aid, creation of Boards, and holding of Conferences in order to force industrial consciousness among the middle and upper class public, were his modus operandi then.

Those ideas of nearly 30 years ago he urges again mutatis mutandis today at the Conference of Indian Manufacturers.

Thirty years ago mahatma Gandhi also conceived certain ideas about simplification of life and solution of national problems, and today he sticks to them with singleness of purpose.

Similarly 30 years ago Sir M. Visweswaraya conceived ideas exactly contrary to Mr. Gandhi's, and his mind has been travelling on that single track rail and is heading west with break-neck speed, and regardless of consequences.

The industries he erected in Mysore at the start of his planned economy campaign have, many of them, suffered a number of deaths and rebirths, like a cat with nine lives, and those that have survived have watered their roots with the blood of two World Wars! And the Economic Boards that he set up have just continued to exist, mostly asleep, and talking and walking in their sleep. The public men that he put into them then are mostly still there, like permanent fixtures, like warts in a man's body, removable only by a major operation!

We have no wish to disparage the fine old gentleman. We have had pleasant contacts with him at one time, and know that his personality is entitled to all respect. We recognise his right to cherish his own views on human affairs.

But in the speech before us he lays certain behests on the public, and urges on them certain courses of action. "The good-wi and active co-operation of every right-thinking citizen from the middle and upper classes," he says, is wanted to industrialis the country for the sake of its well-being.

"We are trying to spread the policy o industrialisation in the country because it the characteristic of all progressive natior to do so. Heavy industries will help to kee large sums of money in circulation, t increase the capital for building up futur enterprise, to reduce the import and increas the export of manufactured goods, and t start industries needed for defence mach nery."

These are exactly the sentiments with whic Prince Bismarck industrialised German and Prince Ito industrialised Japan. Thos are the sentiments with which Britain ha built up its Empire. They have plunged th world in two disastrous World Wars. Indu trialised Germany has taken a strangle-hol of Europe, and industrialised Japan cannc rest without the hegemony of East Asia!

And Sir M. Visweswaraya wants India an her 40 millions to become a second Lancashir and Plymouth, Ruhr and Alsace Lorraine a combined, and live peacefully and happil thereafter! Does his study of world affair during the last 30 years justify his conclusion

What are the progressive nations whos beneficent example he would like India

llow? Can every big nation industrialise ip-a-pie, and maintain peaceful and orderly ighbourliness with other nations? Which them shall we name? France and Germany, ermany and Russia, Russia and Japan, pan and China, are these not "progressive"? nd which qualities of theirs shall we emulate, id which of them reject, and how?

Could heavy industries put larger sums of oney in circulation than we have today? nd have not those large sums spread naos in the country, and resulted in high ices and scarcity, penury and starvation for oth rich and poor all over the country? Is is the kind of prosperity and progress iat Sir Visweswaraya has been visualising roughout his life?

Can every country go on reducing imports nd increasing exports of manufactured goods, r which of them should remain back-ward o as to receive the exports of industrialised ndia? Ceylon? Burma? Turkey? China? Vill not their patriots also preach industria- sation, and refuse to receive India's exports, s China does Japan's? And then should ndia wage wars as Germany and Japan are oing?

We are afraid that Sir Visweswaraya has irged views which have become frozen—or rystallised—in his mind from a previous eneration.

Their baneful effects are being seen in all heir virulence today in both the hemispheres. Should it not make the preachers of indus- rialisation thoughtful and hesitant, instead of seeking to force down the popular throat he quack medicines which have already rought the uttermost disorders in the body- politic?

It speaks to the sagacity of Mahatma Gandhi as a national thinker that over two decades ago he stood against industrialisation, and urged national self-sufficiency as a means of international well-being. Between the two panaceas held forth by the two thinkers, Sir Visweswaraya's bristles with endless dangers, while Mahatma Gandhi's is con- ducive to peace, peace at home and peace abroad, peace today and peace for long years to come!

Editor.

THREE NOTABLE ENGLISHMEN

At a recent luncheon, at which over a hundred scientists sat down to sample some of the dehydrated foods, there was Sir Joseph Bancroft, most eminent of British physiologists. Sir Joseph, tall, genial and athletic, had spent many of his seventy years in dangerous research, much of it on himself!

On one occasion he lived for a week in a sealed glass box to discover the effect of a rarified atmosphere on the blood. When he left the box his skin had developed a bluish tint!

He tested prussic acid gas by entering a gas-filled chamber with a dog. The dog was dead in 1 min. 35 sec. The only effect felt by Sir Joseph was giddiness.

On another occasion he made an "excursion into the borderland of insanity" by chilling his body to the early stage of freezing!

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C. lawyer, play-write, and conjuror, had many early struggles before he reached fame and fortune at the Bar.

"Time was," he said once, "when I walked about the streets of London with scarcely any boots on my feet. I have known what it is to go for days with only one meal a day."

Sir Patrick, who was born in 1880, the son of a solicitor, was educated at Charterhouse, and became a mining engineer. He served in the Yeomanry during the Boer War, and later he earned his living as a journalist and as an artist. He has written several plays, is an expert yachtsman, and can sometimes be persuaded to give conjuring entertainments.

Sir Patrick related once that when he was Attorney-General he seldom had more than three hours' sleep a night!

Dr. DALTON AND QUEEN VICTORIA

Dr. Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, has the reputation of having one of the loudest voices in the House of Commons. He inherits it from his father, who was Canon of St. George's, Windsor.

Dr. Dalton says that when he was a child he attended parties at Windsor Castle. At one of them Queen Victoria remarked on a bunch of grapes which young Dalton had in his hand.

"I suppose you'd like me to go away so that you can eat them," she said, patting young Dalton on the head.

"Yes, Queen," was the reply. "I would!"

As she walked away, Queen Victoria was heard to remark: "What a loud voice the child has! Just like his father!"

THE ROMANCE OF MILLIONAIRES

(Continued from last issue)

OPENED WITH A PRAYER

William Whiteley arrived in London, after serving his apprenticeship to a firm of Wakefield drapers, with 10 sterling as all his wordly possessions in his pocket. For years he worked for others behind various counters until his small earnings justified him in opening a shop of his own.

What seemed at the time a perverse fate led his steps to Westborne Grove which at the time was considered one of the most hopeless streets in London for business purposes. But he took a fancy to a vacant shop there, and on March 11, 1863, with a modest staff of two assistants and one errand-boy, made his first bid for fortune. "On the opening day," Mr. Whitley once said, "the shop was not opened until late, and whilst the boy had got the window-shutters down and was going to take down the shutters of the door, a pleasant-looking old lady came up. The door was only partially opened, but she got over the stall-board, walked in, and asked for a cap-front she saw in the window. Apologising for the shop not having been opened earlier, I told her that it was my first day, to which she remarked. "I suppose, then, I am the first customer?" Upon my saying such was the case she proposed, as the first customer, to offer a prayer for the success of the undertaking, and this she did in the presence of myself and assistant. This was one I most dearly loved until the time of her death, and I now very often think of her and her many acts of kindness to myself and those associated with me."

Such was the modest cradle of the enormous business which sprang up in later years in Westborne Grove and Queen's Road—a business which to-day employs many thousands of hands!

TWO SHIPPING KINGS

Sir Donald Currie, who did perhaps more than any other man to make South Africa, little dreamt, when he was a poor lad in his native Greenock, of the golden future that awaited him in the distant years. As a lad he had a consuming passion for the sea, which was destined to float him to fortune, and he used proudly to recall that as a schoolboy of 12, he was 'the possessor of the finest line of sailing-boats in the school."

At fourteen he was sitting on a stool in a Greenock shipping office; and four years later joined the staff of the newly-formed Cunard Company. Such were the youth's ability, pluck and push that some years before he entered the forties, he was in a position to start a line of ships for himself trading to Calcutta—the parent of the famous Castle Line to South Africa, which has enriched him and the world alike!

Sir Alfred Jones, "the man who made Jamaica," the senior partner of the great firm of Elder Dempster and Co., owner of a fleet of two hundred steamers, began his brilliant career at the very lowest rung of the ladder. "I do not know," says an old friend, "how he began in the great firm of which he is to-day the head, whether he swept out office floor, stamped the letters, or turned the handle of the copying machine; but it was something of the kind."

And Sir Alfred himself has said:—"At fifteen I entered the office of Messrs. Laird, Fletcher and Co., who managed the African Steamship Company, trading between Liverpool and the West Coast of Africa. Small pay and plenty of work my lot; but I continued to study in the evenings at the Liverpool College, where I remained a student for a considerable time!"

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

1. The Italian Empire in Africa has been destroyed—it will take considerably longer to destroy the might of Germany and Japan.

2. The unconditional surrender of Axis Powers is the goal. Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin, Chiang-Kai-Shek have pledged themselves to it—there will be no question of a negotiated peace.

3. A.R.P' measures in Calcutta have justified themselves; and if other towns in India organise themselves equally well they can face the possibility of air raids without dismay.

4. Food is the major problem of India to-day, and it has to be solved not by Covernment alone but by the people. Root out the hoarder, expose the profiteer. and,—we will add, the corrupt official,—avoid waste and grow as much food as you can.

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MAHATMA GANDHI'S FAST

MADRAS.

Mr. A. M. Allapichai, Secretary, the Madras Presidency Muslim League, in a statement regarding Gandhiji's fast, says "Is there any Indian so base that will not feel anxious about Gandhiji who has almost risked his life by his decision to fast for 21 days? We have our great differences with him and the Congress, but we cannot help loving and admiring him for all the good he has done to India All that is possible to avert this catastrophe should be gratefully done. Generosity always pays If Gandhiji is unconditionally released it will do good Gandhiji feels he has a duty by his country now, and when once he is convinced that things said about organised violence are substantially correct, he will do all that lies in his power to stop this.

His Excellency the Viceroy who is a very great man should make the best use of this opportunity to end the deadlock in the country and see that the whole nation puts forth its full energy for defeating our terrible foes!"

* * *

But Sir Nazimuddin of Calcutta doesn't mind Mr. Gandhi's death! Ed.

INCREASING POSTAL RATES

A PROTEST

At the 20th session of the All India Postal Conference last week, referring to the frequent and insistent increase in postal and telegraph rates the president said, "I am told that India is one of the most heavily taxed countries in the world in this respect The postal rates prevailing in England are said to be far cheaper than those prevailing in India While it is admitted that the average wealth earning capacity of the individuals of this country is far lower than that of individuals in Western and some Eastern countries, I do not see why the postal rates should go on soaring very high It appears to be the fashion of the Government of India, whenever they want more money for their expenditure to thank of your department and the postal rates I remember the days when we could send news to our friends and relations by means of a quarter of an anna post card and half an anna envelope The rates are now increased three fold One will wonder whether in this country of enormous poverty these postal rates are justified and they can be tolerated any longer This increase is all the more unjustified after the frequent pronouncements on the floor of the Indian Legislative Assembly, that the policy of the Government was to treat the Postal Department not as a revenue earning department, but only a public utility concern, not to be looked upon as a commercial concern.

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BOOK III. PHANTASY:

37. Flowers. 38. The Woman of 1950 39 Confessions of a Delila. 40. Mysore, a description. 41, My Tour from Home to College. 42. The Deserted Cat. 43. An Apology for failure. 44. Public Spirit. 45. Human age. 46. What is Greatness I. 47. A Journalist. 48. The Power of the Press. 49. What is greatness II. 50. Meanness. 51. Revenge. 52. Youth, Some Fallacies and some Precepts. 53. A Pilgrim's Progress. 54. Fine Arts. 55' Some Life Sketches and Pen Pictures 1. Mahatma Gandhi. 2. Rai Bahadur A. Narasimhaiyengar. 3. V. N. Narasimhaiyengar. 4. M. Venkatakrishnayya. 5. Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs. 6. Sir Mirza M. Ismail. 7. Sir C. Y. Chintamani. 8. P. Raghavendra Rao. 9. K. S. Chendrasekhara Iyer. 10, Mir Humza Hussain. 11. M. A. Narayana Iyengar. 12. R. A. Srinivasa Iyengar. 13. The Problem of Wealth.

"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all the wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression show him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought the only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which i right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might tur to the front pages when puzzled?"

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VOL. 3 No. 24] MONDAY 1—3—1943 [PRICE 0—1—0

TWO WAYS OF SAYING A THING

AS THE WORLD SAYS IT	AS THEY SAY IT IN PARLIAMENT
"You may take the horse to the water, but you cannot make it drink it"	It is understood that it is occasionally possible to induce a horse to absorb water, whether static or flowing, and there is no objection in principle to this procedure being adopted. It is pointed out, however, that such tractability on the part of the animal is not necessarily associated with an inclination to slake its thirst, and it must be recognised that, in the event of any reluctance to do so being manifested, no efforts to bring about a reconsideration of this attitude are likely to be rewarded with success.
"ere is no cloud without its silver lining."	It is desired by the Meteorological Department of H M Air Ministry to draw attention to the fact that all forms of atmospheric vapours have been observed to have an upper stratum of argentine appearance
"o many cooks spoil the broth."	Attention is drawn to the undesirability of the overlapping of functions in the preparation of liquid comestibles in catering establishments. It has been established that in cases of reduplication among executives a reduction in nutritional value and palatability has resulted.
"ou cannot see the forest on account of the tree."	An abnormal density of timber is unfavourable to the visibility of an afforested area.
"Take care of your pennies, and the pounds will take care of themselves."	Provided one gives the closest scrutiny to the disbursement of sums of money of the lowest denomination, one can with considerable assurance leave the larger items of expenditure to make provision for themselves so far as economy is concerned.
"The end justifies the means."	In the considered view of his Majesty's Government everything may be deemed to be entirely satisfactory that reaches a beneficial conclusion through the attainment of its ultimate goal at the termination of its journey!

CHINESE GENERALS IN HYDERABAD

The Nawab of Chhatari, President of the Nizam's Executive Council, welcoming His Excellency General Yo Ying Chin, Chief of Chinese General Staff, and General Yu Ta Wei Chinese Master General of Ordnance who are now on a visit to the Dominions, at a dinner recently said: "I extend to both His Excellency and the General the cordial welcome of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government on the first visit which they are paying to this historical city, ancient and yet in so many ways so modern, the capital of not only the premier State in India but a State in which the last enhancement of Moghul greatness and splendour still servives. Coupled with that association with the past Hyderabad has under the statesmanlike guidence of its ruler taken great strides in the direction of progress in order to keep pace with the rapidity of modern advancement and fulfil the progressive needs of its people and administration. I welcome our honoured guests tonight not only as representatives of the great and noble people and great culture which has survived the ordeal of time but also as comrades in arms in the common struggle which for them as well as for us involves issues of life and death."

The Nawab of Chhatari continuing said, "Our neighbourly relations, already friendly since ancient times, have now been further cemented by friendship consecrated by the supreme sacrifice of blood. The lives laid down by the youth of our people while bringing us victory over the forces of barbarism, I hope, will bring the two countries even nearer together." He hoped the guests would take with them "this message from us as Allies of the British Government in peace and war, that we look upon their great country and their illustrious leader Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek with the greatest admiration and respect.

"China and its leaders have in the past five years shown unparalleled courage and undaunted resolve in opposing the ruthless invader. As partners in the common struggle we share China's victoy, as friends and neighbours, we will watch her fortunes in future with profound interest."

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	[illegible]	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—4—0

SAFEGUARDING LIBRARIES

Deep down in an abandoned Welsh coal mine a librarian is working; the strangest place for a librarian, and his task, too, a strange one. On rough shelves lining the mine's long gallery are hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of the world's rarest books and manuscripts evacuated from the British Museum. The man photographs them page by page, on microfilm, and sends each finished roll to America!

Photographs of a million pages have already crossed the Atlantic safely; not a foot of film has been lost. The negatives are stored in a small brick building near the University of Michigan, says the 'Saturday Review of Literature.'

Thus far every book in the British Museum printed before 1520 has found sanctuary in America, meticulously reproduced in miniature. With them are thousands of rare items from other famous British collections. Five thousand pages from the Guildhall Library arrived a few days before that building was badly damaged by Nazi bombs.

The man chiefly responsible for all this is Eugene B. Power. As the threat of war and destruction loomed over Europe he evolved the project of photographing rare works in European libraries. Sponsored by the Library of Congress and the American Council of Learned Societies, Power came to Europe in 1936 with a staff of scholars and technicians. War stopped his work on the Continent, but thanks to him six cameras are working in the British Isles, to ensure the preservation of the written and printed evidence of what we know as culture.

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JUDGING MEN BY THEIR BODY

Man is the most perfect of all earthly creatures. In no other creature are so wonderfully united the animal, the intellectual, and the moral. And Man's organization peculiarly distinguishes him from all other beings, and shows him to be infinitely superior to all those other visible organisms by which he is surrounded. His head, especially his face, convinces the accurate observer, who is capable of investigating truth, of the greatness and superiority of his intellectual qualities. The eye, the expression, the cheeks, the mouth, the forehead, whether considered in a state of entire rest or during their innumerable varieties of motion—in fine, whatever is understood by physiognomy—are the most expressive, the most convincing picture of interior sensations, desires, passions, will, and of all those properties which so much exalt moral above animal life!

FOREHEAD

The form, height, arching, proportion, obliquity, and position of the skull, or bone of the forehead show the propensity of thought, power of thought, and sensibility of Man. The position, colour, wrinkles, tension of the skin of the forehead, show the passions and present state of the mind. The bones indicate the power, the skin the application of power.

The higher the forehead, the more comprehension and the less activity.

The more compressed, short, and firm the forehead, the more compression and firmness, and the less volatility in the man.

The more curved and cornerless the outline, the more tender and flexible the character; and the more rectilinear, the more pertinacious and severe the character.

Perfect perpendicularity implies lack of understanding, but gently arched at top, capacity for cold, tranquil, profound thought.

A projecting forehead indicates imbecility, immaturity, weakness, stupidity.

A retreating forehead, in general, denotes superior imagination, wit, acuteness.

A forehead round and prominent above, straight below, and, on the whole, perpendicular, shows much understanding, life, sensibility, ardour.

An oblique, rectilinear forehead is ardent and vigorous.

Arched foreheads appear properly to be feminine.

A forehead neither too perpendicular nor too retreating, but a happy mean, indicates the most perfect character of wisdom.

Perpendicular foreheads, projecting so as not to rest immediately upon the nose, and small, wrinkled, short, and shining, indicate little imagination, little understanding, little sensation.

Foreheads with many angular, knotty protuberances denote perseverance and much vigorous, firm, harsh, oppressive, ardent activity.

It is a sure sign of a clear, sound understanding and a good temperament when the profile of the forehead has two proportionate arches, the lower of which projects.

Eyebones with well-marked, firm arches are never seen but in noble and great men.

Square foreheads with extensive temples and firm eyebones show circumspection and steadiness of character.

Perpendicular wrinkles, if natural, denote application and power. Horizontal wrinkles and those broken in the middle or at the extremities generally denote negligence or want of power.

Perpendicular, deep indentings in the foreheads between the eyebrows are never met save in men of sound understanding and free and noble minds, unless there were some positively contradictory feature.

A blue frontal vein, in the form of a Y, when in an open, smooth, well-arched forehead, is only found in men of extraordinary talents and of ardent and generous character.

(To be continued)

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The Rationalist.
Monday 1-3-1943.

MAN-POWER

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Labour Minister of the British Cabinet, speaking recently in answer to complaints about the compulsory transfer of labour from one part of England to another said that it was as impossible to avoid this as to avoid transporting troops to battle-fields overseas. He added "A big call up for the armed services will be made this year. In addition more people are to be employed in munitions than ever before. The man-power situation will be intensely difficult. Government have decided that a further 7 or 8 per cent of those engaged in food production must be released for fighting services and vital war industries, without, it is hoped unduly adding to the inconvenience of the shopping public or to the shop-keepers' burden of administering rationing schemes."

Such is the demand for man-power in a country with a population of 4 to 5 crores, industrialised for over a century, and intensely mechanised in all its walks of life.

And then Russia, with a population thrice as large as that of Great Britain, and mechanised on a gigantic scale for over 20 years, clamours also for vast military supplies for its men and urgent military moves by the Allies in order to divert the enemy from its own front. Ambassador Maisky declared in London but recently, "It is natural therefore that the U. S. S. R. should expect early realisation of the military decisions taken at Casablanca."

And fighting China with a strength of 25 to 5 crores, trained in self-reliance, and now aided to some extent by mechanical equipments from Russia, U. S. A. and England, nevertheless requires further manly and material aid from outside, and sends its biggest woman to America to urge and negotiate the same.

And in U. S. A. itself, the giant in all things modern, things are not what they should be. We are told that "The house of Representatives' Naval Affairs Committee approving the "Work or Fight" principle reproached employees of war plants for indulging in absenteeism to such an extent that they were not doing a good enough job to win this war. The Committee described the situation as 'very ugly', and recommended transfer of absentee workers to the armed forces if they continue malingering."

While this is the condition of the Big Powers, there is man-power in India which is ample enough not only to satisfy its own defence needs, but also to replenish the shortages in any other parts of the world, if properly approached. It is admitted by the spokesmen of Great Britain that Indian soldiers in the African front have equalled the bravery of any other Allied soldier, and matched and overcome the soldiers of both the Axis Powers. In the field of war-industries too, Mr. Bevin himself knows that the Indian worker has shown himself to be as energetic and efficient as the worker in any British factory, and that the output of munitions in India itself, produced mainly by Indian labour, is helping the army in many fronts to inflict substantial losses on the enemy.

Nevertheless it has not occurred to the mind of the wise men who are planning the War Front of Great Britain to seek the aid of India's man-power in this crisis that they are facing. Indian labour could be indented for Malaya. Indian labour could be negotiated

by South Africa when it was in need of it. Indian labour could be urgently sought by Ceylon when its men are insufficient to cope with its needs.

But Great Britain which claims to have protected India from internal as well as from external enemies, Great Britain which even now talks of its duties to the "peoples of India", cannot conceive the idea of inviting Indians to defend its coasts or extend its productive capacity. India is to-day,—we say it without bombast, we say it without exaggeration,—India is to-day able to provide England 5 million fighting men and 5 million workers, without feeling the strain. It will not kick up a row as to the use or the front to which its men are put, as Australia has done. Thousands of even those who have chosen to rot in jails rather than remain at their posts outside, would gladly volunteer to work in and fight for Great Britain if Britain cared to accord them the treatment that the Australian and South African receives from it. But that would be only possible if a new daring and a new vision dawns on the minds of British statesmen. No wild horse nor mild journalist could force such vision upon them, but only God in whose hands nations and politicians are but puppets who blindly imagine that they are the arbiters of their own or other people's destinies!

Editor.

MARRIAGES

Mr. B. S. Nanjundayya, younger brother of Mr. B. S. Subba Rao, Proprietor, Oriental Industries, Mysore, with Sow. Ranganayakamma, daughter of Mr. Kesava murthy on 8—3—43 at Salagame, Hassan Dt.

Mr. L. Sheshagiri Rao, B.Sc., nephew of Mr. H. C. Subba Rao, retd. Assistant Commissioner, with Sow. Kamala Bai, daughter of Professor B. Nagesa Rao, M.A., on the 24th inst. at Mysore.

VIEWS ON MAHATMA GANDHI'S FAST

LONDON.

When the "Manchester Guardian" invited Mr. Lloyd George to give his views on the situation created by the latest bulletin about Gandhiji's condition, he said that he was profoundly concerned with the news, and all that he could add was, "The thing has been so muddled that it is now difficult to find a way out!"

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter to the "Times" said; "Among the pressing preoccupations of this time, there is some danger that we may forget the seriousness and urgency of the situation in India. It is clear that political deadlock is an expression of spiritual alienation. An ordinary Christian has his task here as well as a statesman. Let us, at this time, be constant in our prayers that God will direct and rule the hearts of the British and Indians so that they may know and do His will."

The National Association for the advancement of coloured people has sent a cable to Mr. Churchill appealing to him to liberate Gandhiji, and stating that his death would be a tragic blow to faith in the war aims of Britain.

President Roosevelt has received telegrams from a number of Americans including Miss Pearl Buck, asking him to use his good offices to urge the unconditional release of Gandhiji and reopening of negotiations between British and Indian leaders.

"It must be remembered" says Mr. Lionel Fielden, in an article in the *Evening Standard* "that the Viceroy's policy is a short-term policy of war expediency, whilst Mr. Gandhi's policy rests on the long-term issue of freedom Sooner or later that issue has got to be faced. If Mr Gandhi dies, it will be vitiated for a long time to come!"

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MEDITATIONS OF THE INMATES OF A ZOO

A FARCE WITH A MORAL

On a fine summer morn
By the breeze blandly borne
To.ched a thought with a cue
All the inmates of a Zoo
Cool and fresh blew the breaze.
Put them all to a bleeze.

Tender came on his round.
Beasts were restless as he found,
Sounded them as he could
And they showed that they would
All at once meet and talk
For the freedom of their flock

All in wonder tender went,
Tolo his master what he learnt,
Master came and found their mind,
Said, no meeting for their kind
For the so but snarl and fight
And tha \ould be folly s height

So their musings moved along
Wafted by the bracing breeze,
One to one and all among,
And made them all so ill at ease
By contact know ' _ man ways
Reasoned as man does now a days.

" We are all kept apart,
So well barred, how we smart
Wanting pure freedom's air!
Free pure air for high Cheer!
Jungle air for courage sheer!
Freedom's air, here so rare!

" Though our needs frugally
Are bestowed carefully
Here to keep us to live,
Do we not want to thrive
Free in air, without fleer,
Without fear, in freedom dear!

" Our arcestors were huge and brave and strong
What are we now among this human throng?
These human beings multiplying fast
Our jungle realms usurp and ransack all
For growing needs to find the wherewithal,
And can we not see how our lot is cast?

' Do not these people know their ancestry?
Did not great Darwin trace it long ago?
Are they now just treating as they do
Our kind, of whom they are? Of apes, said he
They came, and he was flouted, now we say
They came of all our kin, for aye or nay.
To wit, they do inherit all our traits,
Even as their civilization indicates!

(To be continued.) *D L.*

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BANGALORE

IVIC DECENCY AND SEXUAL NEEDS OF THE ARMY

The Metropolitan of India, Rev. Foss Westcott, a statement, says that he is unable to reconcile ie reply given in the Indian Legislative Assembly egarding brothels for troops in Calcutta, 'with ie facts of the case, with which I am intimately cquainted'.

'My attention has been drawn to a reply given in ie Legislative Assembly to certain questions asked y Mr. Neogy regarding 'brothels for troops' in alcutta. I cannot reconcile the answer given with he facts of the case with which I am intimately cquainted. The one statement in the original rticle, which appeared with my full sanction in he 'Calcutta Diocesan Records' for Nov. 1942, hich was later amended, ran as follows: There re indications that the building next door to St. lary's Home is to be used for the medical exami- ation of prostitutes.' When the Commander-in- hief of the Eastern Army discussed this question ith me, he assured me that the room was not eing used for this purpose and I accepted his ssurance and in the December issue stated that he 'room was to be used as a prophylactic treat- nent centre for the men and not as an inspection linic for prostitutes.' The room has since been losed. No other statement in the original article as amended or withdrawn.

'With regard to pressure brought on respectable tenants to vacate their houses that they might be occupied by prostitutes for the military, I have in my possession written statements made by the tenants themselves giving the names of the police officials who requested them to move elsewhere. To say that such requests were not made is contrary to the facts, of which I have the clearest first-hand evidence. I discussed the matter with the Commissioner of Police who did not question the facts which I laid before him.

'On January 27, 1943, I wrote to the Adjutant-General in India at Army Headquarters, New Delhi, sending him, among other papers, a statement of facts in connection with the increase of brothels in the central part of Calcutta and notes of a visit paid to these places in Calcutta by a trained social worker. I have had no acknowledgment of that letter up to date, but at any rate the actual facts, with certified copies of the tenants' statements, are in the possession of the military authorities.

'Despite official disclosure, the responsibility for this extension of the brothel area in the heart of Calcutta lies either with the military authorities or the civil police. The Commissioner of Police has now assured me of his readiness to close brothels in this area on the specific complaint of local residents. It remains for the military to take the definite step of placing all brothels out of bounds.'

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Kumaris:—Ratna, Pandari, Master Moorthy, Simha, Vasan.

Messrs:—B. N. Subbayya, M. Madhava Rao, K. M. Devau, M. R. P. Sarathy, A. Subbanna, A. Narayana Rao, M. S. Subbayya and others.

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"POLITICS PHILOSOPHY, & PHANTASY"

G. R. JOSYER.

M A HONS., F R E S
MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT BRN.
HON MEMBER AND MEDALIST,
INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE.
FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY, 1929-30.
EDITOR YAJURVEDA II VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADA.
EDITOR "RATIONALIST."

BOOK I. POLITICS:

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BOOK III. PHANTASY:

37. Flowers. 38. The Woman of 1950. 39. Confessions of a Delila. 40. Mysore, a description. 41, My Tour from Home to College. 42. The Deserted Cat. 43. An Apology for failure. 44. Public Spirit 45. Human age. 46. What is Greatness I. 47. A Journalist. 48 The Power of the Press. 49. What is greatness II. 50. Meanness 51. Revenge. 52. Youth, Some Fallacies and some Precepts. 53. A Pilgrim's Progress. 54. Fine Arts. 55' Some Life Sketches and Pen Pictures. 1. Mahatma Gandhi. 2. Rai Bahadur A. Narasimhaiyengar. 3. V. N. Narasimhaiyengar. 4. M. Venkatakrishnayya. 5. Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs. 6. Sir Mirza M. Ismail. 7. Sir C. Y. Chintamani. 8. P. Raghavendra Rao. 9. K. S. Chendrasekhara Iyer. 10, Mir Humza Hussain. 11. M. A. Narayana Iyengar. 12. R. A. Srinivasa Iyengar. 13. The Problem of Wealth.

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WAR WON'T END IN 1943

Mr. Robert Patterson, United States Under-secretary of War, addressing a conference of the nerican Labour Press Association, declared at the war was unlikely to finish in 1943. It was ore likely to end in 1944 or 1945.

"This estimate is based on the best information have been able to gather on the waning strength the Nazis and the growing strength of the United ations," he added.

Victory would only come by hard fighting. The rmans were still strong. "If the Germans are ven time to recover from the blows the Russians ve given them, if they and the Japanese are ven time to develop the vast resources they have ded, we will not win a decisive victory."

AXIS POSITION IN TUNISIA STRONG

Referring to the battle for Tunicia Mr. Patterson sa d that the American people had been brought face to face with the realities of a total war. Temporary setbacks should not be magnified into important reverses.

Declaring that the Axis position in Tunicia was strong, Mr. Patterson said, "They will be destroyed in that position but the fighting will be severe and we must be prepared for severe losses— even more severe than the losses we have suffered thus far in Tunicia."

Mr. Patterson added, the day was not far off when Japan would feel the heavy hand of war in a way she had never felt it before!

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BANGALORE

ARE DUNGHILLS LOW?

Not long ago the subject of manure and dunghills was regarded as low. Today it is considered almost a test of a man's intelligence how much he appreciates manure. Throughout the land, people who formerly thought it only proper to show off their herbaceous borders now call in their neighbours to admire their compost heaps. Manure-conscious housewives in the suburbs compete to register with the milk-man's horse. Nearly everyone has already grasped that there is no such thing as *rubbish*. Let me see if I can make farmyard manure a little bit more intelligible.

It starts as grass and the roots and corn upon which stock feed. These things are burned in the furnaces of their stomachs. The ashes are passed out. Mixed with the straw of the stable they are piled up every day into a dunghill. As it stands it is no use. It must first be "treated." By whom? Not by Man; he couldn't manage it. By whole empires of creatures visible only to the microscope, called bacteria. Though small they belong to the organic world and have their own special problems, not least of which is vigilence against gigantic enemies, also invisible to us, called protozoa who gobble them up.

Bacteria labour ceaselessly for the good of all mankind. Or, rather, of all life upon the earth. For without them not only would the manure heap never be usable as food, but the soil itself would fail to serve, its chemicals would not co-ordinate, and the great Sun itself would administer its blows of light in vain. Let their labour cease and all vegetation would be choked and the earth would become a wilderness, ugly and silent. In order to carry out their great work they need above all else numbers. Hence not the least interesting fact about them is their rate of birth. They multiply by division, and that division occurring every half hour a single individual can become within the course of one day the ancestor of 210,000,000,000 bacteria!

In an ounce of manure there may be about 30,000,000,000 bacteria. Broadly their labour consists in breaking down complex substances and in building up inert constituents into energetic bodies. Farmyard manure consists of excreta, urine, and the litter of the stable. The first movement in the bacterial symphony is the destruction of the litter and its conversion into a dark brown moist substance, humus, which finally retains none of the structure of the original straw. The manure proper contains a great variety of carbon compounds, with also phosphates and potash, which can be summed up as nitrogenous material, the nitrogen of which is not in a position as yet to serve as food. So the next task of the bacteria is to bestow such order as may be necessary to relea the vital potentials.

The hill heats. It is burning. It is shrinkin Could we watch what was happening we wou percieve the waxing and waning of different armi of bacteria each handling the material in tur The first army seizes upon the nitrogen, tears from its complex grouping, and splits off ammon from its protein. We cannot see this operatio but we can smell it. A second corps, immediate sets to work to change the ammonia into nitra This done, a third army takes control, turning th article finally into the suitable form of calciu nitrate.

Not that these operations always go through smoothly as this. Too much oxygen may get owing to a loosely piled hill, or unharmonio bacteria may undo the good work and de-nitri the nitrate, expelling it out in gases, until anoth body of bacteria comes forward, the gaill Azotobacters, who, rising to the occasion, re-nitri the de-nitrified and unburn the burnt.

There is no place where I am more content stand than here upon this dunghill, where th which is invisible is mightier than the monument mockeries of men—where the things that are n are raised above the things that are!

J. S. Coll

SCOTLAND TO DEVELOP

LONDON

The picturesque highlands of Scotland is industrial revolution following the adoption in t Commons of a measure to establish a non-pro earning Public Services Board to harness wa power estimated and capable of producing 4,(million units of electricity yearly. Large-sc industries will be encouraged to settle in the hi lands.

The Commons have rejected six previous schem during the last few years urging that industriali tion would destroy the beauty of the highlan Today Labour and Conservative alike agreed t time had come to accept industrial development the highlands and Government measure accepted without division.

* * *

It did not matter if industrialisation d troyed the beauty of England; but Scotla had to be kept without industry so far on plea of preserving its beauty!

JUDGING MEN BY THEIR BODY

The following are the traits of a perfectly beautiful, intelligent, and noble forehead.

In length it must equal the nose, or the under part of the face. In breadth it must be either oval at the top—like the foreheads of most of the great men of England—or nearly square. It must be free from unevenness and wrinkles, yet be able to wrinkle when deep in thought, afflicted by pain, or moved by indignation. It must retreat above and project beneath. The eyebones must be simple, horizontal and, if seen from above, must present a simple curve. There should be a small cavity in the centre, from above to below, and traversing the forehead so as to separate it into four divisions perceptible in a clear, descending light. The skin must be more clear on the forehead than in other parts of the countenance.

Foreheads short, wrinkled, and knotty are incapable of durable friendship.

Be not discouraged though a friend, an enemy, a child, or a brother transgress, for so long as he have a good, well proportioned, open forehead there is still hope of improvement.

EYES AND EYE-BROWS

Blue eyes are generally more indicative of weakness and effeminacy than brown or black. Certainly there are many powerful men with blue eyes, but I find more strength, manhood, and thought with brown.

Choleric men have eyes of every colour, but rather brown or greenish than blue. A propensity to green is an almost decisive token of ardour, fire and courage.

Wide open eyes, with the white visible, I have often observed both in the timid and phlegmatic, and in the courageous and rash.

Meeting eyebrows were supposed to be the mark of craft, but I do not believe them to have this significance. Angular, strong interrupted eyebrows denote fire and productive activity. The nearer the eyebrows to the eyes, the more earnest, deep, and firm the character. Eyebrows remote from each other denote warm, open, quick sensations. White eyebrows signify weakness, and dark brown, firmness. The motion of the eyebrows contains numerous expressions, especially of ignoble passions.

NOSE

I have generally considered the nose the foundation or abutment of the brain, for upon this the whole power of the arch of the forehead rests. A beautiful nose will never be found accompanying an ugly countenance. An ugly person may have fine eyes, but not a handsome nose.

I have never seen a nose with a broad back, whether arched or rectilinear, that did not belong to an extraordinary man. Such a nose was possessed by Swift, Caesar Borgia, Titian, etc. Small nostrils are usually a sure sign of unenterprising timidity. The open, breathing nostril is as certain a token of sensibility.

MOUTH AND LIPS

The contents of the mind are communicated to the mouth. How full of character is the mouth! As are the lips, so is the character. Firm lips, firm character, weak lips, weak character. Well-defined, large, and proportionate lips, the middle line of which is equally serpentine on both sides, and easy to be drawn, are never seen in a bad, mean, common, false, vicious countenance. A lipless mouth, resembling a single line, denotes coldness, industry, a love of order, precision, housewifery, and, if it be drawn upward at the two ends, affectation, pretension, vanity, malice. Very fleshy lips have always to contend with sensuality and indolence. Calm lips, well closed, without constraint, and well delineated, certainly betoken consideration, discretion, and firmness. Openness of mouth speaks complaint, and signifies closeness, endurance.

CHIN

From numerous experiments, I am convinced that the projecting chin ever denotes something positive, and the retreating something negative. The presence or absence of strength in man is often signified by the chin.

I have never seen sharp indentings in the middle of the chin save in men of cool understanding, unless when something evidently contradictory appeared in the countenance. The soft fat, double chin generally points out the epicure, and the angular chin is seldom found save in discreet well-disposed, firm men. Flatness of chin speaks the cold and dry, smallness, fear, and roundness with a dimple, benevolence.

J Lavater

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Monday 8-3-1943.

THE FAST ENDS

The world rejoices that Mahatma Gandhi has survived the fast. Indians would have resented greatly if his frail body had succumbed to it under the circumstances. The Government of India deserve some thanks for the partial consideration which they were prepared to show in order to ease the circumstances.

India considers Mr. Gandhi a possession the equal of whom no other nation can show; neither Churchill nor Lloyd George nor Shaw, neither Roosevelt nor Stalin nor Chiang Kai-shek, nor Smutts or Pilsudski or De Gaulle. His methods may not be able to achieve India's national aspirations, because English Statesmen are not big enough to appreciate and respond to them. But his personality of peace and non-violence and self-immolation is a shining star in a world which has been plunged in misery and carnage by its leaders from open or covert selfishness. So he is valued by good men all over the world. Therefore do they and the millions of India want to retain him as long as humanly possible in this world, and do not wish to see him killed as Socrates was, or Christ was.

Indians consider him great because he has stood for the welfare of the nation, and has put new methods and new thoughts before them for the achievement of that welfare. He is the one man in the country who has brought the greatest measure of unity among, and commands the respect of most other leaders in the country. His methods may have delayed the country's independence considerably, but he has saved the country a lot of bloodshed. We assume that 60,000 persons living in jail is not so bad as 60,000 persons shot in an open or underground revolt as reported in Axis-occupied countries. It has to be recognised that neither Dadabhoy Naoroji nor Surendranath Banerji, neither Arabinda Ghosh nor Bepin Chandra Pal, neither Lajpat Rai nor Das or Nehru, neither Mahomad Ali nor M. A. Jinnah, knew of non-violence as a means of political agitation. Elsewhere in the world too, neither Lenin nor Mazzini and Garibaldi, neither Parnell and De Valera nor Botha and Smutts, neither Jefferson nor Franklin nor Washington, sought to achieve political freedom by non-violent means. Gandhi was the first to advocate its practice, and is the harbinger of a new era in political agitation, and is entitled to the credit in this field that Columbus got for discovering America.

He has conceived certain theories of life and certain policies of conduct and has held to them with steadfast faith, and gloriously enough he has found the best part of a vast nation prepared to adhere to them. That being so, to treat him as an ordinary leader of a subject nation, or deem his life as one to be thrown away like any other life in war time, is not a thing to be proud of. That was the meaning of all the wasteful telegrams sent to the Viceroy and the London Powers during the fast. That they touched no answering chord in the heart of Government shows only the usual nature of Governments.

We, for our part, believe that Governments should be strong. But they should not be blindly strong like Samson, but wisely strong using strength with discretion, knowing when to wink and when to frown.

Some persons in authority have chosen to term the fast a "black-mail." And some journalistic hirelings of the foreign press have depicted it in terms of contempt, not even veiled.

To judge a man by your own imperfect standards, to accuse him of things which he conscientiously denies, and when he offers to go through fire in order to prove his innocence to dub it as black-mail, is strange mentality. That Englishmen should use that expression in the present context, shows how men can misuse words for their own ends. Acts do not become "black-mail" by interested persons calling them such, nor do they become "white-mail" by their authors claiming them as such.

As to the garbled versions which the journalistic vermin have chosen to broad-cast, they dishonour themselves and their papers by so doing. They do thereby as much harm to their own country as to this. For attempts like this, in other countries they would be expelled. But India is patient and long-suffering, and suffers fools and knaves gladly!

One charge has been thrown against Mr. Gandhi by some persons,—persons who usually speak of his non-violence as impracticable nonsense,—that much violence has been practised by Congressmen in recent months according to a Government publication,—which has been sparingly circulated,—and that Mr. Gandhi has not condemned them in any manner.

To condemn a man in one breath for preaching non-violence, and condemn him in another for not condemning violence, is irrational. And then when he undertakes a fast in order to vindicate his innocence, to call it black-mail is to throw all logic to the winds!

Without being Gandhi-ite, overt or covert, we think that Mr. Gandhi's non-violence is not so foolish as it looks. Violence, as History shows, is instinctive in political strife in all ages and climes. In India itself Nana Saheb and Tantia Topi tried it in 1857; and with what terrible loss of good lives on both sides! The Bengal partition let loose a wave of violence by an aggrieved populace. The murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie and similar desperate acts, the Punjab O'Dwyer and Dyer episodes, are not to be easily forgotten.

Entering public life at that stage Mr. Gandhi, the brave visionary, like another Buddha, realised the futility of violence against a powerful suzerain, and emerged as the prophet of non-violence as a political creed. Is the world still prepared to say that non-violence is not, like honesty, the best policy? Is not a War being fought today by the Allies because Hitler and Mussolini and Tojo pursued methods of violence in order to achieve their aims, and not of non-violent negotiation? Are not all persons who are planning the future aiming at making war and violence impossible in international politics hereafter?

Such gross confusion of thought can hardly bring credit to politicians or administrators.

We do not wish to make out that Mahatma Gandhi is an angel. He may have his own faults, weaknesses, and shortcomings. But compared with other international figures of this Age, there is no denying that his life-work entitles him to a high altar in mankind's "Hall of Fame." To Indians themselves he is what George Washington was to Americans, "First in War, First in peace, First in the hearts of his country-men!"

To deny that rank to Mr. Gandhi, to treat him as anything less, is crass, gross and benighted ignorance!

Editor.

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MEDITATIONS OF THE INMATES OF A ZOO

A FARCE WITH A MORAL

(Continued from last issue)

"Of apes they learnt to ape,
To jump and dance and gape,
Of birds to sing and soar,
Of fish to swim and oar,
Of us are nimble, sloths,
And crafty, dense and dross,
And fierce and rude and grim,
And gentle, fine and prim
And all these sorts we find
Among the human kind.

"The question then is one of more or less,
And how our ways they use to vantage, too;
The Brain for ages trained they do possess,
But yet they are our kin for all they do.
Their civilization is our ruin sure,
What do we want under the sun but freedom pure?
Freedom to make us live as Nature's own,
In health and spirits and in ways our own?

"The breeze from the gentler side now whispers fine,
'Would not the ruder sort if set so free,
Molest and make such havoc in our line
That we can scarcely live amidst their glee?'
O! Is there reason in their fearful thought?
As if we did not all for ages live
In spite of all we did and all that rot!
Even here in the Zoo what we eat they give.

"And were we surely ever worse than men,
Who hunt and bag many a gentler one
On land, in air and water, as they prate,
Nature's ornate offsprings and variegate?
They slay and cut and roast and cook and dress
At sumptuous tables to feast on them with zest,
In fashion fine they sit and eat and praise
Their haunches', shoulders', kidneys', loins' grace!

"The men have so far gone that they
Our entrails, organs, glands dissect,
Their extracts into bodies theirs inject
With strength and sustenance to sway.
Do not our qualites so go
To them? And we are beasts!
Refinement ascendant, splendid so!
Fine civilization's attributes!

"They fleece us to warm themselves and fleer [illegible]
They flay us that our skins may play for them
In vast and various needs, and there's our meed!
They want us for all their uses, and then taunt!
With intellect so horrible they thrive,
To touch of fellow-feeling never alive!

"Our daily contact with the human kind in this garden fine
Has made our understanding somewhat broad and
Of evolution the philosophers of the west have told
In various ways, in the east in India a story old
Gives reason honour, when it marks in stages true
The Crocodile, the Tortoise, the Rhinocerous, the Lion
The Man of Lore, the treble Men of Prowess Great
The Perfect Man of Wisdom Pure next of date.

"So, all our kind from small to great have place,
As honoured in this comprehensive scheme,
Including man in all his changing phase,
And God so dwells in each of us in the theme.
There is a consolation in this view,
In mankind those that think so though but few.
Let us be content now with what's our fate:
In Time dwells God, and God is great!"

'Twas time by then and the sun rose high in the sky
Attender came and the beasts felt hunger high,
They fell off from their reverie and fell on food,
Then fell to doze and sleep as safe as could.
Their thoughts evaporate diffused in the air,
And, condensed, with the next cool breeze the may repa
Here is a parallel for man to think and muse,
'Tis no paralogism or reason's unfair use.

The man may claim himself a paragon,
That creatures else him ne er can paragon,
And armed with intellect and racing science,
He's led to think that all the things and beings
Are here for him alone, and what is more,
He vies with all his might his brethren sore.
So artificial are the ways of science
That they do blight or blur the moral sense.

The animals reason as their nature prompts,
The man of science has trained himself to think
That he can baffle Nature and can wink
At her ways plain and straight at all accompts,
When Science and Art are all so tired at the end
And brain so baffled seeks its shelter in the hea
Then Nature motherlike she shall play her part
To forgive man and bless him for the truest end!

The beasts can scarcely comprehend how vast
Is man's comprehension of the world;
In civilization he is ages old,
And it is ever growing sure and fast.
In arts and sciences none can rival man,
With knowledge varied and philosophies
So vast his universe; he scans and sees
Through each phenomenon and noumenon.

But civilization is of twofold trends;
Material and moral, former stressed
For selfish ends, or latter cultured, pressed
On to make the former serve the ends
The latter needs, and hand in hand progress,
That so the world is made a happy home
For beings all for brotherhood, and roam
To most enlightened spheres of Blessedness

GROUP MEETING OF ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS

In pursuance of the organising by the Mysore Chamber of Commerce of Group Meetings of members having common interests, a meeting of the Accountants and Auditors was held on the 5th February 1943. Several matters affecting the Profession in particular and incometax assessees in the State in general, were discussed. The Managing Committee at their meeting held on the 17th February, after reviewing the results of the above discussions, have authorised submission of a representation to the authorities requesting them to consider the desirability of amending the Mysore Income-Tax Act and the Rules issued thereunder in the directions stated.

Companies generally pay to their employees one or two month's salary as bonus every year. The Income-tax Department have not been allowing this as a charge on the assessable profits of Companies. Similarly the Commission allowed to Managers, Managing Directors and Managing Agents is not allowed as a business expenditure. Similarly the expenses that Companies generally incur to entertain distinguished guests and customers with a view to earning more profits are not free from Income-tax. The Committee having considered the above points in detail saw no reason why these allowances should not be permissibl under the local Income-tax Rules while they were allowed under the Indian Income-tax Rules.

The next point that the Committee have laid stress upon is one relating to the assessment for Registered Firms. They have suggested that the Mysore Incom-Tax Act should be so amended as to assess the individual partners of Registered Firms instead of assessing the Firms as a whole at the maximum rate and asking individual partners to claim refund. This procedure, the Committee point out causes much inconvenience to those concerned, but also unduly long delays in disposing of claims. The Committee request that the Mysore Income-tax law should be suitably amended on the lines suggested above so that it may be in line with the Indian Income-tax law.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	ಸಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಜಾಮೀನು	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—4—0

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OL. 3 No. 26] MONDAY 15—3—1943 [PRICE 0—1—0

BHARATPUR ON THE MARCH

A Bharatpur Communique States:

"The population of Bharatpur is preponderantly agricultural. The report of the recent Census, 1941, indicates that even in respect of agriculture the number of actual workers have gone down from 1,56,535 in 1931 to 1,49,541 in 1941, being a decrease of 4.5 percent. The number of actual workers under industry and trade has also decreased from 45,356 in 1931 to 31,439 in 1941. The total number of dependants, on the contrary, increased from 2,66,711 in 1931 to 3,77,109 in 1941. In every one thousand of population, there were thus only 345 actual workers and 655 dependants in the State in 1941 against 452 actual workers and 548 dependants in the previous Census, indicating thereby the emigration of persons of middle age and of earning capacity to industrial centres, leaving their dependants behind. There is also unemployment among the educated middle class to an appreciable extent.

The financial structure of the State is also greatly affected by the absence of industries. Out of the total revenue of Rs. 22.6 lacs in the year 1941-42, Land Revenue accounted for as much as Rs. 15.6 lacs, Customs & Excise to Rs. 4 lacs and Salt Compensation to Rs. 1.5 lacs. Other items of revenue, such as Stamps, Forests and Mining yielded barely Rs. 1.5 lacs."

In order to rectify this state of things the Government of Bharatpur have granted permission to Messrs. Ramkumar Agarwal & Company of Meerut and Calcutta, to establish an Oil Mill, and a Joint Stock concern with the name of "Sri Rajendra Paper and Board Mills, Limited," for manufacturing oils, and paper and paste-board. The firm has been given a monopoly for 12 years, and certain other concessions, and the Dewan and the Revenue Minister have consented to be on the Board of the Paper Mills Company.

MAHATMA GANDHI

I

"When I think of Rolland, I think of Tolstoi. When I think of Lenin, I think of Napoleon. But when I think of Gandhi, I think of Jesus Christ.

The parallel with Jesus constantly presents itself. The Nazarene was a divine personality: he taught the law of Love and laid a programme of Non-Resistance for its fulfilment; he sought to establish the kingdom of Heaven on Earth by dethroning Mammon in favour of God. So also with Gandhi."

Rev. J. H. Holmes.

II

"There is a ruler of India here, Mahatma Gandhi, whose sway is greater than all imperial power. His name will be remembered and sung by the village people long after the names of the modern Governors in their palaces at New Delhi are forgotten. When all the buildings of Raisina have crumbled into ruins, such as those around the Kutub Minar and Taghlakabad, the name of Mahatma Gandhi will still be taught by mothers to their little children as one of the greatest of India's saints and saviours!

"For there is a spiritual palace which Mahatma Gandhi has built up out of an eternal fabric. Its foundations are deeply and truly laid in the Kingdom of God. No oppression of the poor has gone to build it. Love and devotion and service to the poor are its golden decorations. No military pomp reigns within its borders, but only the peaceful harmony of human souls. No race or colour distinctions have any place in it. No clash of religious controversy mars its silence. Its empire is the heart."

Rev. C. F. Andrews.

SOME WAR FIGURES

Lord Halifax says, 'Two years before U.S.A. plunged into the war, the British Government was pouring millions of cash in dollars into American industry. The total thus spent since September 1939 has been about 3,200 million dollars. Most of this considerable sum were for purchases, but fully 200 million dollars were spent outright to expand factories, and to build new ones—the very factories which to-day are leading producers in America's arsenal of democracy. Britain's expenditure with U. S. aircraft industry totals 1,750 million dollars.'

LEASE-LEND

WASHINGTON.

The Lease-Lend Administrator, Mr. Edward Stettinius, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently that from March 11, 1941 to January 31, 1933 the United States transferred and serviced under the Lease-Lend to the United Nations to the value of 8,935 million dollars 7,175 million dollars represented goods and 1,760 million represented services rendered. Owing to Lease-Lend "in reverse" it was unnecessary to spend more than 25,000 dollars monthly to maintain the American army in the British isles. About 90 per cent of the goods transferred had been exported and a great majority had safely arrived.

Mr. Stettinius proceeded: "Since March 1941 we delivered to the Allies about four million tons of foodstuffs at a cost of 1,250 million dollars but these shipments represent only about six per cent of the value of our total food supplies.

NAVAL LOSSES

LONDON.

The total of British naval losses during the war were given in the Lords recently:

The figures were 5 capital ships lost, 7 aircraft carriers, 25 cruisers, 14 armed merchant cruisers, 94 destroyers, 14 corvettes, 44 submarines, 1 monotor, 8 sloops, 22 mine-sweepers, 156 trawlers, 14 drifters, 1 minelayer, 3 yachts, 5 gunboats and 3 cutters..

Giving these naval losses, Lord Bruntisfield, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty (formerly Sir Victor Warrender) said they would appear in a very different light if they could be compared with the Axis losses, particularly of U-boats. He recalled what the first Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Alexander, had said earlier that despite the losses the fleet was much stronger now than a year ago.

THOUGHTS FOR THE WEEK

"Thou wilt not leave us in the dust:
Thou madest man, he knows not why;
He thinks he was not made to die:
And thou hast made him: "Thou art just.'

Tennyson

"When men are rightly occupied their amusement grows out of their work, as the colour petals out of a fruitful flower." *Ruskin*

"Nothing can bring you peace but yourself. Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles."

Emerson

"Nothing useless is, or low;
Each thing in its place is best."

Longfellow

"I do love
My country's good with a respect, more tender
More holy and profound, than my own life.'

Shakespeare

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VOL. 3 No. 27] MONDAY 22—3—1943 [PRICE 0—1—0

PRISON REFORM IN CHINA

Here is the story of a progresive Chinese administrator, who has taken the bold step of abolishing the badly-equipped prison in the district under his charge in favour of a better method of teaching those who go wrong to be useful citizens.

More than a year ago, Chiang Ching-Kuo, the eldest son of China's Generalissimo and a Special Commissioner of the Fourth Administrative District of Kiangsi, decided that conditions in the prison at Kanhsien, where he had just assumed charge as Magistrate, called for radical reform.

He took the bold step of closing the prison and opening an up-to-date reformatory. This institution may well prove to be the beginning of a move to abolish the "big houses" and to make places of corrective confinement centres where offenders are given education and character training.

DAILY CLASSES

The Kanhsien Prisoners' Reformatory, set up in March 1941, is now maintained by the Relief Committee of the Kiangsi Fourth Administrative District, and attached to it is a factory where those guilty of minor offences work, learn a trade and also earn some money.

The offenders who are sent to the reformatory are given a certain amount of freedom. They are required to attend two classes daily and morning exercises, and to put in a certain amount of time at work and at sports. They have a recreation room where they must spend sometime daily and where books, newspapers and games are available.

In plots of land immediately outside the reformatory, they grow vegetables, partly for their own consumption and partly to raise money for their own welfare.

TO MAKE BETTER MEN

Prisoners are encouraged to write letters to friends outside and are given stationery and stamps free. When released, they are given stamped envelopes addressed to the reformatory to enable them to report on their progress. Prisoners, who have been released before the expiry of their term, or on bail, are required to keep in touch with the reformatory. Good conduct has earned early release even for those sentenced for life.

Commissioner Chiang and the men who run the reformatory believe their task is to teach those who have gone wrong to be better men, and that the effect of their teaching only becomes apparent after they have been released.

At the factory, prisoners spin and weave cloth, make gunny bags, spin hemp, produce sandals and undertake various other jobs.

TRIP TO HOME

That the Convicts respond to decent treatment is shown by the fact that none have run away although they are not under armed guards when working in the vegetable plots or on the roads. On big feasts, the inmates of the reformatory are given holidays, each being allowed enough time for a return trip to his home town or village and for a short stay there.

For want of money, it has not been possible to carry the experiment very far, but the authorities in Southern Kiangsi hope that the reformatory system will some day replace the old prison system.

HICCUPS NEED NOT CAUSE DEATH

Don't believe that it's a good form of treatment to scare anyone who has hiccups. A few years ago a man hiccupped himself to death. The hiccups lasted twenty-six days and nights; he couldn't sleep or eat, and finally died of exhaustion. The average case of hiccups lasts only from a few minutes to a few hours and then ceases naturally, says a writer in 'Parade.'

Occasionally it can be a most tantalizing complaint, resisting many kinds of treatment. Other supposed cures include drinking water slowly, holding once breath, counting numbers, pressing the upper lip, electric shocks to the skin.

Carbon dioxide gas, the gas which is used in soda water, and which we exhale from our lungs, can stimulate the respiratory nerve centre, and I have found it a reliable cure for hiccups.

All you need is a paper bag. If you have hiccups, place the bag over your nose and mouth and breathe into and out of it. As the oxygen in the bag is used up, the exhaled carbon dioxide gas accumulates, so that in a few minutes there is enough to produce a curative effect. If you begin to hiccup again, repeat the treatment.

THOUGHT BITS

Grow old at home and young to grow
And whet your wits abroad you go:
For change of clime makes young of old,
And no change sure makes young ones old.

In your daily walks around
A hoary hill you may but see
That stones and thorns and shrubs abound;
To eyes afar 'tis all a tee!

In your yard a tiny plant
Does not attract for all its worth;
Far and long on tiresome hunt
You spy the same or worse for mirth!

Finest things you daily have,
But soon displeased you roar and rave;
And find a thing discarded else,
Elated high your mind revels!

What is love and what is joy,
Which from within do not well?
What that love and what that joy,
Which our senses do but tell?

True love is blind because it sees
The same for all the time;
False love can see because it lays
'ts blindness over its rims.

D. L. A.

"POLITICS, PHILOSOPHY AND PHANTASY"

A leading merchant and politician of the State writes:—

"My hearty congratulations to you on your publishing the book entitled 'Politics, Philosophy, and Phantasy'. I am one of those admirers of your writings even from the beginning. Would you please arrange through your publishers to send me a copy for cost and oblige me? I read the review in 'Tainadu.' I am unable to find out the name of the publishers. Hence this request of mine."

A MUNRO LEGEND

Towards the end of his life Sir Thomas Munro toured in the Cuddapah District. A legend survives with reference to his journey in the District. While riding through a narrow gorge where the Papagni breaks through the hills at Vempalle, Munro suddenly looked up at the steep cliffs above, and then said, "What a beautiful garland of flowers they have stretched across the valley!" His companions all looked, but said they could see nothing. "Why, there it is," said he, "all made of gold." Again they looked and saw nothing; but one of his old servants said, "Alas! a great and good man will soon die!" A few days after, Munro died of cholera at Pattikonda.

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OL. 3 No. 28] MONDAY 29—3—1943 [PRICE 0—1—0

BIRTH DAYS

onday's child is fair of face,
uesday's child is full of grace,
'ednesday's child is merry and glad,
hursday's child is sorry and sad,
riday's child is loving and giving,
turday's child must work for its living.
ut the child that is born on the Sabbath day
blithe and bonnie and good and gay!

Old English Rhyme.

HEALTH IN THE ARMY

From the Annual Report on the Health of the my in India for the year 1940 it appears that the tios per 1,000 of strength of the British ranks and e Indian troops who are suffering from venereal eases are as follows:

	Admissions	
	British	Indian
Venereal diseases ...	56.1	18.9
Gonorrhœa ...	30.9	7.5
Soft chancre ...	8.9	1.4
Syphilis ...	12.7	6.1
Other cases ...	5.6	3.9

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. [illegible] 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0
6. Winston Churchill 0—4—0

OUR RAILWAY EARNINGS

Total earnings of the State-owned Railway during the month of October amounted to Rs. 11,24,528 as against Rs. 7,70,326 (as per audit return) during the previous month and Rs. 8,94,139 during the corresponding month of the previous year. The total earnings from 1st July 1942 to end of October 1942 were Rs. 38,03,737 as against Rs. 33,06,457 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail during the month of October 1942 was 2,704,755 Railway maunds as against 2,276,911 Railway maunds in the month of Sept. 1942 and 2,321,005 Railway maunds in the month of October 1941. The total merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail from 1st July 1942 to end of October 1942 amounted to 9,713,333 Railway maunds as against 9,764,135 Railway maunds during the corresponding period of the previous year.

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CO-OPERATION IN MADRAS

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, has sent a notice last week to Mr. T. Jalayya, President of the Guntur District Co-operative Wholesale Stores, Guntur, (and Chairman, Guntur Municipal Council) asking him why he should not be removed from the presidentship of the Guntur District Co-operative Wholesale Stores. The reasons given are that he issued large quantities of sugar to private merchants for sale in the Black Market when actually there was no sugar in the market available; that he himself took some bags of sugar when under Defence of India Rules no dealer might sell to any person more than half a viss of sugar at one time, that when Australian wheat of 30 tons was received by Government, and when the Co-operative Stores was asked to take delivery of the whole consignment, he refused to take delivery and attempted to have it personally so that the black market might flourish.

It might be mentioned that this stores was started with a view to cater to the public needs. This is run on public shares. At the first instance, the Government nominated Mr. Jalayya as the Director of the stores!

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN INDIA

NEED FOR DRASTIC ALTERATION

Inaugurating a Legal Conference at Calcutta during last week, Sir John Lort-Williams ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court, referred 'inter alia' to the need for drastic alteration in the system of administration of justice in this country before it could be made suitable to its needs. Such alteration, he said, should be "on the lines of the simplification of both substantive law and procedure, the abolition of unnecessary proceedings and costs, the speeding up of justice, and the aim of quality and not quantity in Courts and Bench and Bar, and what are known as the lower branches of the profession."

Sir John urged students to bear in mind that no man was fit for or worthy of the Bench unless he had acquired a varied knowledge of human nature, a broad mind, a wide outlook, tolerance for human frailty, and a spirit of sympathy and mercy.

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BANGALORE

fruit products, as well as vinegar, which are acid. A silver pan in this connection is not only resistant to corrosion but does not affect the food in any way, whilst any slight trace that may be dissolved is non-poisonous. Combined with this of course is the valuable heat conductivity property already mentioned,

A competitor of silver, of course, in this connection is stainless steel, and alloys such as chromium nickel, but even in normal times, quite apart from the war, these are almost as costly as silver. During the past twentyfive years or so there has been a notable decline in the use of silver for ornamental and similar purposes, largely due to tarnishing by the air, and the necessity therefore of cleaning.

Thus, in Great Britain the silver watch chain has almost gone out of existence, whilst a heavy blow at the silver industries is the enormously extended use of nickel for coinage. Undoubtedly the best general field for the extended use of silver is the electrical industries, and especially as the world's demands for copper in this connection are growing by leaps and bounds, and the question of supply may cause some difficulties in the not very distant future.

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We huddled together in our overcoats, for the ra house was unheated because of the coal rtage. Then suddenly the conductor lifted his ton—and all was glory. The musicians played d the singers sang as never before; and we tened with a passion hitherto unknown to us. ver before, never since, have I experienced a re perfect performance than on that day of trame in-security.

LESSON I LEARNED

The insane death-dance of money lasted in ustria and Germany for three years before the rrency was stabilized. Then once again the old der of stable prices returned. But what for me s never returned is the old relationship toward oney! Its magic has irrevocably disappeared. nce and for all I realized that its power is not extricably bound up with our innermost lives, as ad once believed.

I would be insincere in suggesting that since then I have despised money; I by no means underestimate the pleasure and excitement money can create. I open the door to it as I would to welcome a guest. But as a guest and nothing more.

I no longer consider myself its master, and I am equally unwilling to let it become the master of my life. From that one experience I learned an imperishable lesson; our real security lies not in what we own, but in what we are and what we create out of ourselves!

Stefan Zweig.

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He stayed in Tuskegee, where his meagre salary is quickly consumed in anonymously paying the bills of worthy boys, both white and black, who are trying to get an education.

He continues to wear the old alpaka coat and black trousers which he has so often mended, and neckties which he knits out of fibres that he makes himself!

When Congress was considering the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Bill, Southern farmers pleaded in vain for a duty on the peanut. Finally, a dozen men appeared before the Ways and Means Committee, each consuming his allotted ten minutes.

In the background, Doctor Carver, with trembling hands, awaited his time. Last on the list, he shuffled forward to address Congressmen thoroughly tired of the peanut!

The old man took his place behind the table, where stood scores of products that he had made. Simply, smiling his humble smile, he told how he had asked, "God what is a peanut, and why did you make it?"; and how he had sought the answer, how he had discovered in the peanut products ranging from face powder to wood stains!

As he talked, he pointed to each product that he, the humble old Negro before them, had made in his Alabama laboratory.

Exactly at the end of ten minutes, Doctor Carver thanked the committee, bowed, and started back to his lone place in a far corner.

But the Congressmen would not let him go; they demanded that he continue his story. He spoke one hour and forty-five minutes! Whereupon the peanut was written into the tariff!

One day, after I had seen his rope made from okra fibre, insulating board from peanut shells, and dyes from the dandelion, onion and tomato vine, I asked Doctor Carver how he found time for all his accomplishments.

"Chiefly because we made it a rule to get up every morning at four o'clock," he said. "I go out into the woods. Alone there with the things I love most, I gather specimens and study the great lessons that Nature is so eager to teach me! In the woods each morning, while most other persons are sleeping, I best hear and understand God's plan for me!"

As he turned away to bend over his microscope, I heard him mutter to himself, "God has been mighty good to this poor old Negro!"

James Childers.

* * *

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VOL. 3 No. 27] MONDAY 22—3—1943 [PRICE 0—1—0

PRISON REFORM IN CHINA

Here is the story of a progressive Chinese administrator, who has taken the bold step of abolishing the badly-equipped prison in the district under his charge in favour of a better method of teaching those who go wrong to be useful citizens

More than a year ago, Chiang Ching Kuo, the eldest son of China's Generalissimo and a Special Commissioner of the Fourth Administrative District of Kiangsi, decided that conditions in the prison at Kanhsien, where he had just assumed charge as Magistrate, called for radical reform

He took the bold step of closing the prison and opening an up-to-date reformatory This institution may well prove to be the beginning of a move to abolish the "big houses" and to make places of corrective confinement centres where offenders are given education and character training

DAILY CLASSES

The Kanhsien Prisoners' Reformatory, set up in March 1941, is now maintained by the Relief Committee of the Kiangsi Fourth Administrative District, and attached to it is a factory where those guilty of minor offences work, learn a trade and also earn some money.

The offenders who are sent to the reformatory are given a certain amount of freedom. They are required to attend two classes daily and morning exercises, and to put in a certain amount of time at work and at sports. They have a recreation room where they must spend sometime daily and where books, newspapers and games are available.

In plots of land immediately outside the reformatory, they grow vegetables, partly for their own consumption and partly to raise money for their own welfare.

TO MAKE BETTER MEN

Prisoners are encouraged to write letters to friends outside and are given stationery and stamps free When released, they are given stamped envelopes addressed to the reformatory to enable them to report on their progress. Prisoners, who have been released before the expiry of their term, or on bail, are required to keep in touch with the reformatory Good conduct has earned early release even for those sentenced for life

Commissioner Chiang and the men who run the reformatory believe their task is to teach those who have gone wrong to be better men, and that the effect of their teaching only becomes apparent after they have been released

At the factory, prisoners spin and weave cloth, make gunny bags, spin hemp produce sandals and undertake various other jobs.

TRIP TO HOME

That the Convicts respond to decent treatment is shown by the fact that none have run away although they are not under armed guards when working in the vegetable plots or on the roads. On big feasts, the inmates of the reformatory are given holidays, each being allowed enough time for a return trip to his home town or village and for a short stay there.

For want of money, it has not been possible to carry the experiment very far, but the authorities in Southern Kiangsi hope that the reformatory system will some day replace the old prison system.

HICCUPS NEED NOT CAUSE DEATH

Don't believe that it's a good form of treatment to scare anyone who has hiccups. A few years ago a man hiccupped himself to death. The hiccups lasted seventy-six days and nights; he couldn't sleep or eat, and finally died of exhaustion. The average case of hiccups lasts only from a few minutes to a few hours and then ceases naturally, says a writer in 'Parade.'

Occasionally it can be a most tantalizing complaint, resisting many kinds of treatment. Other supposed cures include drinking water slowly, holding one's breath counting numbers, pressing the upper lip, electric shocks to the skin.

Carbon dioxide gas, the gas which is used in soda water, and which we exhale from our lungs, can stimulate the respiratory nerve centre, and I have found it a reliable cure for hiccups.

All you need is a paper bag. If you have hiccups, place the bag over your nose and mouth and breathe into and out of it. As the oxygen in the bag is used up, the exhaled carbon dioxide gas accumulates, so that in a few minutes there is enough to produce a curative effect. If you begin to hiccup again, repeat the treatment.

THOUGHT BITS

Grow old at home but young to grow
And visit your wits abroad you go:
For change of clime makes young of old,
And no change cure makes young ones old.

In your daily walks around
A heavy toil you may but see
Its [illegible] and thorns and sorrows abound;
To eyes alien 'tis all a tree!

In your yard a tiny plant
Does not attract for all its worth;
Far and long on tiresome hunt
You spy the same or worse for mirth!

Finest things you daily have,
But soon displeased you roar and rave;
And find a thing discarded else,
Elated high your mind revels!

What is love and what is joy,
Which from within or not well?
What that love and what that joy,
Which our senses do but tell?

True love is blind because it sees
The same for all the time;
False love can see because it keeps
In blindness even in mine.

M. A. J.

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A leading merchant and politician of the State writes:—

"My hearty congratulations to you on your publishing the book entitled 'Politics, Philosophy, and Phantasy'. I am one of those admirers of your writings even from the beginning. Would you please arrange through your publishers to send me a copy for cost and oblige me? I read the review in 'Tainadu.' I am unable to find out the name of the publishers. Hence this request of mine."

A MUNRO LEGEND

Towards the end of his life Sir Thomas Munro toured in the Cuddapah District. A legend survives with reference to his journey in the District. While riding through a narrow gorge where the Pennar breaks through the hills at Vempalle, Munro suddenly looked up at the steep cliffs above, and then said, "What a beautiful garland of flowers they have stretched across the valley!" His companions all looked, but said they could see nothing. "Why, there it is," said he, "all made of gold." Again they looked and saw nothing; but one of his old servants said, "Alas! a great and good man will soon die!" A few days after, Munro died of cholera at Pattikonda.

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BEYOND THE EMPIRE'S REACH

"After the Congress at Calcutta—1920—was over, Gandhiji paid a visit to the veteran editor of 'The Amrita Bazar Patrica,' Sri Motilal Ghose who was lying on his death-bed. I accompanied him. Motilal Babu blessed Gandhiji and his movement and he added that for himself he was going away to other regions, and wherever these might be, he had one great satisfaction—he would be somewhere where the British Empire did not exist. At last he would be beyond the reach of this Empire!"

J. Nehru

EMPEROR WHO BANNED MUSIC

'Aurangazib issued public proclamations prohibiting singing and dancing, and at the same time ordered all the dancing girls to marry or be banished from the kingdom. They did not, however submit to this treatment without a protest. One Friday as the Emperor was sitting at his audience window he suddenly saw about a thousand women carrying over twenty highly ornamented biers. Their piercing cries and lamentations filled the air. The Emperor, surprised at such a display of grief asked the cause of so great sorrow. He was told that Music, the mother of the dancing girls, was now dead and they were burying her. 'Bury her deep,' cried the unmoved Emperor: 'she must never rise again."

* * *

That seems to be the explanation of most A.I.R. and Akashvani music. Ed.

THE POPE'S SURPRISE

"L. D. Swamikannu Pillai (who became a Collector and then President of Madras Legislative Council) was reputed to have known 14 languages. When on a visit to Europe (1903) he had the privilege of being present at a public audience by His Holiness Pope Pius X. The Pope was informed that the visitor from India could speak French, and accordingly began the conversation in the then diplomatic language of Europe. Casually, however, the Pope said a few words in Latin, and was promptly answered with graceful ease by Swamikannu Pillai in true Roman accents. With a kindly smile, Pius X eyed his interlocutor and, this time deliberatly began to speak Italian. We may well imagine his surprise in finding that Italian too was not unfamiliar to Swamikannu Pillai, who was able to continue the conversation in the Pope's own language!"

A TILAK STORY

"Tilak, being in the habit of wearing Deccani shoes, was sent a pair of them to the Yerravada jail where he was imprisoned. Strangely enough the redness of the shoes was, as it were, a red rag to the superintendent of the Jail (Colonel Jackson); and though those were not the days of Bolshevism, he was so afraid of the colour that he did not hand the pair over to Tilak without coating it with jet black!"

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The Rationalist.

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WHAT IS THIS?

II

"Sometimes he writes like a prophet: he writes better than many Englishmen: but he has no good word to say about Sir Mirza Ismail," observed an aged and respected English reader of ours to a friend with regard to our last week's observations.

We might as well explain before we proceed further that unlike Sindbad the beggar who wailed at the prosperity of Sindbad the Sailor, we have never grudged Sir Mirza Ismail or any other person the prosperity that his luck had brought him. Our remarks on Sir Mirza's administration have always been impersonal, unbiassed, academic, and historical. During and after his regime numerous writers have showered praise on him as they shower confetti on a married couple. We however felt it our duty to the public to touch on those things in his administration to which the others had closed their eyes, not with the object of detracting from that gentleman's personal merits, but in order to caution other administrators as to what the public is expecting of them. Our object always is to defend and uphold public rights, and never to wantonly upbraid or condemn individual administrators. The "Rationalist" is not meant to be a weapon of offence, but a touch-stone and a yard-stick.

Let us take two recent measures of Sir M. Ismail at Jaipur. He has promoted a State Bank for Rs. 2 crores, for a State much smaller than Mysore, while the Mysore Bank started with only Rs. 20 lakhs, and even the Imperial Bank has only Rs. 3 crores. Would we be wrong in thinking therefore that the new bank is a case of bombast, like our own dog project?

Or take his donation to Red Cross. The Red Cross is something in which some high India Government officials seem to be personally interested. Its exact service to the Indian public at large has not been made clear. Nor do we know under what check its collections are expended. Yet while other States bigger than Jaipur have contributed Rs. 5000 or 10,000, Sir Mirza has generously given Rs. 50,000 out of the State Funds. We think it rather strange. It is however not our but the Jaipurians' funeral!

Returning to our own problems, Dewan Rangacharlu is said to have stated 60 years ago that "he would reduce the forces of the Government to such working order that later on, like machines, they should not need a Dewan at all, but be set in motion by a foreman." A foreman indeed! When a Dewan plus four councillors, two of them non-official, may still give the public vast room for complaint, poor Rangacharlu imagined that he could leave the Government permanently settled like the land-ownership in Bengal, and even that is being undone before our eyes!

Rangacharlu no doubt could lay down good principles and rules of Government But how could he guarantee the human material which is to run the Government?

The principle of limitation of service between the years 25 to 55, the Service Rules, the Government Servants' Rules of Conduct are rules evolved from experience in the best interests of State, and require to be rigidly adhered to. Nobody high or low should be allowed to make rat-holes in them for the benefit of one or another favourite.

If the rule that officers should be retired at 55 is a good rule, it must be enforced in all branches of public administration. To make exceptions in the case of some persons only, or in any one section of the service, is an evil. It is not a correct use of public authority; it causes dissatisfaction in other corresponding officials and in the lower ranks. And dissatisfied officials are a danger to public interests.

If on the other hand you feel that the rule of retirement at 55 is not correct and that it should be raised to 60, make out a case for it, and make it a general rule for all services. Then the officials know where they stand, and the public know where they stand. No false hopes will be entertained by the former, and the public will not feel sickened with Government breaking its own rules time after time, and with being subjected to the vagaries of officials suffering under grievances and wanting to take it out on the public. Justice Subrahmanya Iyer, and Mr. R. N. Mirza, as reports go, were on the eve of retirement. But claimants for the two posts were so many and so insistent, that the line of least resistance was followed and further extensions were given to the two officers. A curious reason for giving extensions!

Sir Alexander Arbuthnot states somewhere that a member of the Madras Board of Revenue, John Godalming, used to record on the minutes which went before him, "I lean to inaction."

One may pertinently ask why men who "lean to inaction" should hold the reins of Government instead of going home and being inactive there.

Public administration should be in the hands of persons who have got physical and mental ability, and who act with fear of God and devotion to the public.

High salaries are not given to Ministers in a State like prizes in a Lucky Dip or like the Tote in the Races, but for bearing heavy responsibilities for public welfare. Such persons must not sit at home and take things at ease, counting the days from one salary and T. A. bill to another, but attend office at regular hours, give undivided attention to public affairs, make the administration pure and just by proper scrutiny and check, and relieve public suffering and promote public happiness.

(To be continued)

Editor.

AN ANNUAL MEETING

The 38th Annual General Meeting of the Mysore Co-operative Society, Ltd., which is a leading banking and sale society of the State was held last week, under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A. F.R.E.S.

The membership had risen to 2876 during the year. The assets of the society rose to Rs. 8 lakhs 37 thousand, and the net profits from the banking and trading sections amounted to over Rs. 22,000. The following were elected to the Managing Committee of the Society for 1942-43.

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4. S. Chinnaswamy Setty, B.A., B.L.	307
5. Sri. Sunandamma	298
6. G. V. Desikachar, B.A.	297
7. B. S. Rudrappa	287
8. V. Lingappiah, B.A., B.L.	287
9. T. Krishna Rao	261
10. M. R. C. Basappa	260
11. B. R. Lakshmana Setty	259
12. M. C. Kumar	220
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INFLATED MONEY

A LESSON FROM THE LAST WAR

In 1923 I sent a book on which I had worked a year to my publisher in Leipzig. I asked for an advance royalty on 10,000 copies. During the four days between the arrival and the cashing of the cheque, the sum became of less value than the stamps I had used to mail my manuscript. The result of a whole year's work was lost in four days, —lost to that mad witch-dance of numbers, the German-Austrian currency inflation.

That same year people dropped as much money into the ragged hat of a beggar as the entire Rothschild family possessed at the time of their greatest wealth.

GERMANY'S GIGANTIC FRAUD

At one time a single egg cost four milliards of marks, more than the whole budget of a country of sixty millions. To replace a broken window-pane was more expensive than the four-story house itself had been during the previous week! All that had once been money was now merely paper on which meaningless numbers were printed. Wealth became rubbish!

This fantastic inflation by which the German Government rid itself of its post-war obligations is now an old story. But at the time none of us could grasp the immensity of the fraud. All we realized was that money grotesquely declined in value.

In the old Austria money had given lightheartedness, comfort, and security to all my family. It had given even more: public respect, a good reputation. Wealth displayed the special talents and virtues of persons who had accumulated it; a rich man walked differently from a poor one, more erect, more self-confident.

EVERYONE A MILLIONAIRE

Then came the war of 1914. At first money was still the old servant, doing obediently what it was told to do. But gradually the currency began to run, to stumble. From 1919 on it melted from hour to hour, like butter in the sun. We awoke one morning to find that half the family fortune had disappeared, without anyone having so much as touched it. The inflation had stolen it. By evening we possessed only half of the half!

In the morning we bought a paper costing 30,000 marks; the evening paper was 50,000; and next day's was 100,000. Bank notes appeared, of a size we had never seen before, a million marks.

Everyone was a millionaire—but only momentarily, for a week later his million had lost its value and he had to pay with milliards.

Engulfed in this madness, we tried in vain to count and calculate. The collapse of money at such crazy speed outdistanced thinking.

To-day, when I look back on this time, the strangest phenomenon of all—and one which I shall never forget—is that my personal life and the lives of innumerable other people continued almost undisturbed. To be sure, this was a most difficult period for the poor. But outwardly we noticed no decisive change in Berlin or Vienna.

The will to continuity in the vital process of life proved stronger than the failure of money. Trains were overcrowded; the mail arrived punctually; the baker baked his bread; the peasant ploughed his land; children were born; everyone followed his profession, his inclinations, his talents as before. I worked as well as ever, possibly better with more intensity.

I can no longer explain how I raised the fabulous sums then necessary to pay for one lunch. But I did raise them, as did others. In losing money we never lost courage or the joy of living. Instead the more money lost its value, the more did the lasting values of life—work, love, friendship, art and nature—gain in importance.

PRESERVING TRUE VALUES

Boys and girls walked in the mountains, returned sunburned and gay; dance halls were overcrowded; new business enterprises, factories, houses appeared. Poets and composers went on creating and never did we listen more gratefully or with greater attention—because through the disloyalty of money the soul had recognized the things that had remained loyal, doubling its effort to preserve and defend these values.

Never shall I forget paying for tickets at the Vienna opera with a bundle of notes which once would have sufficed for three years of comfortable living!

We huddled together in our overcoats, for the opera house was uninheated because of the coal shortage. Then suddenly the conductor lifted his baton—and all was glory. The musicians played and the singers sang as never before; and we listened with a passion hitherto unknown to us. Never before, never since, have I experienced a more perfect performance than on that day of extreme in-security.

LESSON I LEARNED

The insane death-dance of money lasted in Austria and Germany for three years before the currency was stabilized. Then once again the old order of stable prices returned. But what for me has never returned is the old relationship toward money! Its magic has irrevocably disappeared. Once and for all I realized that its power is not intrinsically bound up with our innermost lives, as we had once believed.

I would be insincere in suggesting that since then I have despised money: I by no means underestimate the pleasure and excitement money can create. I open the door to it as I would to welcome a guest. But as a guest and nothing more.

I no longer consider myself its master, and I am equally unwilling to let it become the master of my life. From that one experience I learned an imperishable lesson; our real security lies not in what we own, but in what we are and what we create out of ourselves!

Stefan Zweig.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	**Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship**	0—2—0
2.	**Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times**	0—2—0
3.	**Problem of Wealth**	0—2—0
4.	[illegible]	0—1—0
5.	**The Tree of Happiness**	0—1—0
6.	**Winston Churchill**	0—4—0

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INFLATED MONEY

A LESSON FROM THE LAST WAR

In 1923 I sent a book on which I had worked a year to my publisher in Leipzig. I asked for an advance royalty on 10,000 copies. During the four days between the arrival and the cashing of the cheque, the sum became of less value than the stamps I had used to mail my manuscript. The result of a whole year's work was lost in four days, —lost to that mad witch-dance of numbers, the German-Austrian currency inflation.

That same year people dropped as much money into the ragged hat of a beggar as the entire Rothschild family possessed at the time of their greatest wealth.

GERMANY'S GIGANTIC FRAUD

At one time a single egg cost four milliards of marks, more than the whole budget of a country of sixty millions. To replace a broken window-pane was more expensive than the four-story house itself had been during the previous week! All that had once been money was now merely paper on which meaningless numbers were printed. Wealth became rubbish!

This fantastic inflation by which the German Government rid itself of its post-war obligations is now an old story. But at the time none of us could grasp the immensity of the fraud. All we realized was that money grotesquely declined in value.

In the old Austria money had given lightheartedness, comfort, and security to all my family. It had given even more: public respect, a good reputation. Wealth displayed the special talents and virtues of persons who had accumulated it; a rich man walked differently from a poor one, more erect, more self-confident.

EVERYONE A MILLIONAIRE

Then came the war of 1914. At first money was still the old servant, doing obediently what it was told to do. But gradually the currency began to run, to stumble. From 1919 on it melted from hour to hour, like butter in the sun. We awoke one morning to find that half the family fortune had disappeared, without anyone having so much as touched it. The inflation had stolen it. By evening we possessed only half of the half!

In the morning we bought a paper costing 30,000 marks; the evening paper was 50,000; and next day's was 100,000. Bank notes appeared, of a size we had never seen before, a million marks.

Everyone was a millionaire—but only momentarily, for a week later his million had lost its value and he had to pay with milliards.

Engulfed in this madness, we tried in vain to count and calculate. The collapse of money at such crazy speed outdistanced thinking.

To-day, when I look back on this time, the strangest phenomenon of all—and one which I shall never forget—is that my personal life and the lives of innumerable other people continued almost undisturbed. To be sure, this was a most difficult period for the poor. But outwardly we noticed no decisive change in Berlin or Vienna.

The will to continuity in the vital process of life proved stronger than the failure of money. Trains were overcrowded; the mail arrived punctually; the baker baked his bread; the peasant ploughed his land; children were born; everyone followed his profession, his inclinations, his talents as before. I worked as well as ever, possibly better, with more intensity.

I can no longer explain how I raised the fabulous sums then necessary to pay for one lunch. But I did raise them, as did others. In losing money we never lost courage or the joy of living. Instead, the more money lost its value, the more did the lasting values of life—work, love, friendship, art, and nature—gain in importance.

PRESERVING TRUE VALUES

Boys and girls walked in the mountains, returning sunburned and gay; dance halls were overcrowded; new business enterprises, factories, houses appeared. Poets and composers went on creating, and never did we listen more gratefully or with greater attention—because through the disloyalty of money the soul had recognized the things that had remained loyal, doubling its effort to preserve and defend these values.

Never shall I forget paying for tickets at the Vienna opera with a bundle of notes which once would have sufficed for three years of comfortable life!

We huddled together in our overcoats, for the opera house was unheated because of the coal shortage. Then suddenly the conductor lifted his baton—and all was glory. The musicians played and the singers sang as never before; and we listened with a passion hitherto unknown to us. Never before, never since, have I experienced a more perfect performance than on that day of extreme in-security.

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VOL. 3 No. 28] MONDAY 29—3—1943 [PRICE 0—1—0

BIRTH DAYS

Monday's child is fair of face,
Tuesday's child is full of grace,
Wednesday's child is merry and glad,
Thursday's child is sorry and sad,
Friday's child is loving and giving,
Saturday's child must work for its living.
But the child that is born on the Sabbath day
is blithe and bonnie and good and gay!

Old English Rhyme.

HEALTH IN THE ARMY

From the Annual Report on the Health of the Army in India for the year 1940 it appears that the ratios per 1,000 of strength of the British ranks and the Indian troops who are suffering from venereal diseases are as follows.

	Admissions	
	British	Indian
Venereal diseases ...	58.1	18.9
Gonorrhœa	30.9	7.5
Soft chancre ..	8.9	1.4
Syphilis	12.7	6.1
Other cases ...	5.6	3.9

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6. Winston Churchill 0—4—0

OUR RAILWAY EARNINGS

Total earnings of the State-owned Railway during the month of October amounted to Rs. 11,24,523 as against Rs. 7,70,326 (as per audit return) during the previous month and Rs. 8,94,139 during the corresponding month of the previous year. The total earnings from 1st July 1942 to end of October 1942 were Rs. 36,03,737 as against Rs. 33,08,457 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail during the month of October 1942 was 2,704,765 Railway maunds as against 2,276,911 Railway maunds in the month of Sept. 1942 and 2,321,005 Railway maunds in the month of October 1941. The total merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail from 1st July 1942 to end of October 1942 amounted to 9,713,333 Railway maunds as against 9,764,135 Railway maunds during the corresponding period of the previous year.

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CO-OPERATION IN MADRAS

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, has sent a notice last week to Mr. T. Jalayya, President of the Guntur District Co-operative Wholesale Stores, Guntur, (and Chairman, Guntur Municipal Council) asking him why he should not be removed from the presidentship of the Guntur District Co-operative Wholesale Stores. The reasons given are that he issued large quantities of sugar to private merchants for sale in the Black Market when actually there was no sugar in the market available; that he himself took some bags of sugar when under Defence of India Rules no dealer might sell to any person more than half a viss of sugar at one time, that when Australian wheat of 30 tons was received by Government, and when the Co-operative Stores was asked to take delivery of the whole consignment, he refused to take delivery and attempted to have it personally so that the black market might flourish.

It might be mentioned that this stores was started with a view to cater to the public needs. This is run on public shares. At the first instance, the Government nominated Mr. Jalayya as the Director of the stores!

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN INDIA

NEED FOR DRASTIC ALTERATION

Inaugurating a Legal Conference at Calcutta during last week. Sir John Lort-Williams, ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court, referred, 'inter alia' to the need for drastic alteration in the system of administration of justice in this country before it could be made suitable to its needs. Such alteration, he said, should be "on the lines of the simplification of both substantive law and procedure, the abolition of unnecessary proceedings and costs, the speeding up of justice, and the aim of quality and not quantity in Courts and Bench and Bar, and what are known as the lower branches of the profession."

Sir John urged students to bear in mind that no man was fit for or worthy of the Bench unless he had acquired a varied knowledge of human nature, a broad mind, a wide outlook, tolerance for human frailty, and a spirit of sympathy and mercy.

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THE INDIAN PROBLEM

The following article in the "Sunday Chronicle," London, by Beverly Nichols, who is now in India, may be of interest. It was written on the eve of his departure for India.

"I am on my way to India. I am going because I believe that what is known as the "Indian problem" is urgent and delicate; that it has worldwide ramifications; and that its importance will increase as months go by; and—to speak frankly—because neither you nor I nor our American friends are sufficiently well-informed about the subject. It is vitally important that we should know the facts I want to discover at least some of them.

I am going to India in a spirit of service. It may only be a very humble service, but at least it will be sincere. I want to try if I can pour my small phial of oil on to troubled waters. I have no doubt whatever that there are many men who would make a better job of it. But—if you can forgive this very vulgar egotism—I believe I have one gift—or peculiarity;—which will help. I do see two sides to a question, and I cannot avoid seeing them. Very often this peculiarity spoils one's arguments and blurs one's conclusions. It is much easier to ride hell for leather down a pre-destined track than grope one's way painfully towards a distant truth!

But in India I feel that my way is the right way. India to me is a vast venerable association of peoples whom I approach in awe. Not in servility—far from it. Any Briton can tread proudly on that ancient soil. Nor—God knows—in arrogance. Every Briton must bow his head before India's mysteries and India's might. "Awe" is a word that is not often used now-a-days, it is a pity; there is not enough of it in modern life nor, may be, in modern India. The most fervent nationalist—if I may suggest it with utmost sympathy—might well feel a little more awe when he contemplates the immensity of the problems which will confront him on the day of India's independence. And some servants of the empire might well feel a little more awe when they survey the immense range of Indian philosophy and the richness of Indian art."

INDUSTRIES IN HYDERABAD

The Hyderabad State constituted an Industrial Trust Fund in the year 1929 with a corpus of a crore of rupees and this was subsequently raised to two crores. The corpus of the fund is invested in carefully selected large-scale industries, while the profits accruing from these investments are utilised in helping small industries by way of loans, grants and technical scholarships. As a result of this a number of large modern factories have come into existence and at the same time a large number of cottage industries have been saved from extinction. A State Bank has been established mainly for the purpose of financing industrial concerns.

Fifty Lakhs of Rupees have been sanctioned for utilising the huge water storage at Nizamsagar for generating hydro-electric power. An industrial Corporation partly financed by the Government, will be set up to manufacture heavy chemicals, sheet glass, glassware, glucose and other plastics. There is also a Scientific and Industrial Research Board, whose function is to devise ways and means for the practical application of the results of this research to the industrial development. It has been decided to float several industrial concerns having a total issued capital of a crore of rupees, of which Government has undertaken to finance 50% provided the other 50% is put up by the capitalists of the State. The State has decided to set apart 15 lakhs every year for industrial enterprise. Several factories like The Allwyn Steel Co., The Hyderabad Starch Products, The Hyderabad Chemicals, The Hyderabad Chemical & Pharmaceutical Co, The Hyderabad Enamel works have all been started recently. Besides these, the State has been manufacturing cotton goods, Sugar, Paper, Cement, Power Alcohol, Cigarettes, Glassware and Oils While encouraging large-scale industries, small-scale and cottage industries have not been neglected.

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urged by no zeal and inspired by no patriotism. The public cannot derive from them half the good that it can from an efficient and honest local official. They deprive the existing Departmental officials of their chances, and drive them to disgusted indifference, thereby causing widespread loss and hardship to his His Highness's loyal and law-abiding subjects.

Is that what the Government aim at? Of course not. The power of appointment is exercised. The consequences are left to chance.

In the case of the appointment of Mr. Venkatramana Rao as Chief Judge, we are told that he retired several years ago after finishing his full term of 60 years in the Madras High Court. Our own limit for Judges was 55. It was Sir Mirza's whim to raise it to 60 by a stroke of the pen. He need not have done it. And Mr. Venkataramana Rao is much past even that age. So there is a violation of the fundamental rule about age, besides the breach of high policy involved in bringing in foreigners over the heads of local aspirants.

One Madras paper has patronisingly asked Mysoreans to welcome the appointment, as Mr. Rao is capable of many more years of useful work, and will elevate the Judicial service in the State!

So far as we see the appointment has not elevated but depressed the judicial service in the state. If his services are valuable, why did not the Madras Government and public retain them for themselves some years longer? We have no wish to withhold from Mr. Venkataramana Rao Naidu all the courtesy due to a self-made man who becomes a High Court Judge of a Presidency by general merit, or communal merit. But duty forbids us to view with complacence the several kinds of administrative breaches involved in the appointment.

With regard to the elevation of the level of Judicial service in the State, strong Sir D'arcy Reilly has already introduced many reforms with that aim. And what is the result?

To-day Justice is blind, deaf, and halting, as ever before, since Shakespeare's time. Civil rights are still as difficult to enforce as ever. Obtaining correct decrees is still a game of chance. In order to show quick disposal executions of decrees are quickly dismissed, and have to be renewed and repeated for years together, at huge cost and huge loss, before some kind of tardy satisfaction is obtained. The evasive, defaulting, and fraudulent debtor still secures as much protection in law as ever before. Then where comes the raising of the level of the judiciary, or improvement of the dispensation of law? Indeed things will become worse when a number of Judicial officers of various ranks have their hopes disappointed and prospects destroyed. What heart and what mind will they bring to their work under such circumstances? Like the mother who slaps the children when her husband proves churlish, their wrath will be let loose on the lawyers and the public. Justice will then be not only blind but also perverse! Better to close such a Department than to have it.

More than all other things, policing, tax-collecting, healing, or educating, the dispensing of Justice is a Princely duty. Therefore it ought to be exercised with a princely vision and princely grace; and those who perform that function on behalf of the Prince should be provided with the requisite atmosphere, and enabled to cultivate the requisite out-look.

Editor.

(To be continued)

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SILVER

ITS INDUSTRIAL USES

There has been published in the United States some extremely interesting information concerning the industrial uses of silver, and the fact that free advice on any subject in this connection can be obtained from the American Silver Producers' Research Project.

Silver may prove to be of the utmost importance in the present war because of the shortage of copper, brass, stainless steel, and other metals required for the war. Ample silver is available in the world's markets, and its cost to-day is actually lower than various other metals, whilst it is easily worked and can be had in sheets, strips, rod, tube and wire.

A great variety of silver alloys are available for engineering and technical applications, whilst silver of course possesses some extremely valuable properties, including high resistance to corrosion and very high electrical and heat conductivity.

One of the most valuable fields is for the replacement of tin, and in this connection lead-silver solders for many applications give just as good results as the ordinary lead tin solders. Thus two well known silver alloys now being increasingly used, known as soft silver solders, are 97.5 per cent lead and 2.5 per cent silver, and 97.25 per cent lead, 2.5 per cent silver and 0.25 per cent copper both of which melt at about 5800 F. At the other end of the scale, however, hard silver solders are available with melting points within the range of 1175—1600 F.

A valuable application for soft lead silver solders is for cans, and in this connection a lead silver solder containing 2.5 per cent of silver costs less than lead tin solders in which the tin content is over 25 per cent (in many cases being as much as 50 per cent).

Finely divided silver also is of great value in powder metallurgy, especially for making mixtures containing nickel and other metals which do not alloy with silver. Some of these silver mixtures being already used contain graphite, tantalum, molybdenum, and tungsten, the resulting highly compressed metal products being rolled into sheet or drawn into rod.

Now that copper production is already becoming a problem it has been suggested in the electrical world to use silver bus bars. If power stations replaced copper bus bars with others made of silver many thousands of tons of high purity copper would be released for the war, and incidentally there is a vast reserve of silver in the world in Government vaults and also in banks, and there are ample reserves of the metal.

As already indicated, silver is one of the best electrical conductors known, and has other excellent properties for use in bus bars since it is easily fabricated and can be silver soldered or brazed with silver alloys, in the same way that copper bars are brazed.

Some other important applications in engineering are, according to this American information published in the technical press, silver alloy bearings for aircraft engines of the radial air cooled type and also in the similar engines operated with liquid cooling. Some of these bearings are complete rings coated inside and outside with silver, while others are split and coated on the inside surface only.

It is stated that silver carries a higher load than babbit is a better conductor of heat, and retains its hardness at much higher temperatures. The silver can be applied by electro-plating, or by any other methods, whilst in connection with machining silver is easily reclaimed. Further, the valuable properties as regards resistance to corrosion mean that silver coated bearings are not attacked by any corrosive agents which are sometimes found in lubricating oils, being quite different in this respect for example to cadmium alloys, which contain a small proportion of silver.

Still another advantage is that these silver coating metals are extremely thin, less than 0.0 inch, so that the cost is relatively low, whilst also the application by means of electro-plating is easy.

One of the most important general applications also of silver is in the food industries for the construction of pans and other apparatus used in heating and boiling food, especially jam, and other

fruit products, as well as vinegar, which are acid. A silver pan in this connection is not only resistant to corrosion but does not affect the food in any way, whilst any slight trace that may be dissolved is non-poisonous. Combined with this of course is the valuable heat conductivity property already mentioned.

A competitor of silver, of course, in this connection is stainless steel, and alloys such as chromium nickel, but even in normal times, quite apart from the war, these are almost as costly as silver. During the past twentyfive years or so there has been a notable decline in the use of silver for ornamental and similar purposes, largely due to tarnishing by the air, and the necessity therefore of cleaning.

Thus, in Great Britain the silver watch chain has almost gone out of existence, whilst a heavy blow at the silver industries is the enormously extended use of nickel for coinage. Undoubtedly the best general field for the extended use of silver is the electrical industries, and especially as the world's demands for copper in this connection are growing by leaps and bounds, and the question of supply may cause some difficulties in the not very distant future.

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The Cultured Comedian, K. HIRANNAIAH,

IN

VANI OR VIOLINIST

Story and Direction by K. Hiranmaiah and M. N. Gopal.

WITH AN ALL STAR CAST

Sreematis:—Bellary Lalita, T. N. Chandramma, K. S. Shantarajamma.

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Management By G. R. RAMIAH. Production By Sowcar T. S. SIVABASAVA SWAMY. Music Direction T. CHOWDIAH.

For Particulars:—**G. R. RAMIAH,**

Managing Agent, Gandhi Square, MYSORE.

The Rationalist.
Monday 29-3-1943.

WHAT IS THIS ?

III

Public attention, our attention, was focussed upon Government methods with regard to public service and the fundamental principles bearing on them, when a crop of extensions were given to certain high judicial, railway, and P. W. D. officers, certain outsiders were selected for educational posts, a 63 year old outsider was announced as the Chief Judge, and the vacant Minister-ship was left unfilled week after week.

We think the days are past when public officials were appointed like care-takers and feeders in the Zoo, or trainers in a Circus, to suit the pleasure of the owner, and with no consideration of the feelings of the inmates. To-day Governments in every country, except those under foreign rule, seek to appoint officers in public service on the principle of "Government of the people, by the people, for the people."

The object then was to collect taxes and enforce obedience to the Ruler. The object to-day is to collect taxes, curb crime, prevent treason, improve and extend public works, dispense justice, and promote peace, education, industry, medicine and sanitation.

Except in backward States in which manpower is untrained, the public service is self-sufficient, drawn from among the local public, and able to measure their needs and to cater to them with the greatest understanding. English public officials have been only Englishmen, and not Frenchmen or Germans or Poles. French State officials have been Frenchmen only, and not Englishmen or Italians. So it is in the other countries. The distinction between England, France, Germany and Italy, is just the same as that between Mysore and Madras, Bombay, and U. P. And yet to meet the requirements of the six million people of the State, strange men are drawn and engaged from all sorts of places. There was a Mylvaganam from Ceylon, a Chakravarthy, Dutta, a Seal from Bengal, a Shustery from Teheran, a Coleman from somewhre, a Forbes from Schenectady, a Robinson, a Khan, a Peel, a Colam from nowhere in particular. A whole menagerie of foreigners! And yet more are coming, including Mr. ex-Justice Venkatramana Rao, the latest in the field.

It is not as though the foreigners are brought in to prepare the State to stand on its own legs. They come to fill time, to receive the State's money, to enjoy the State hospitality and honours, and when they have unavoidably to go, leave gaps for other foreigners to fill in!

The fun of it is that when no foreigners are available the local men are pulled up, and nothing catastrophic occurs. They too become Legislative Councillors, pass glib answers, get titles, retire with or without extensions, and await invitations and chairman-ships of Government-run companies!

The Engineering Department has run with M'chutchin, Rice or Winckler, or Visweswaraya, Krishniengar, or Sharabhoja. The Police Department has got on with a Bowring Hamilton or Peel, or Devaraja Urs, Subrahmanya Iyer, or Sheshadri. A. H. V. Nanjundayya, Chandrasekhara Iyer or Mir Humza Hussain have carried on the Judicial Department no worse than a Miller or a Reilly. The Agricultural Department has got on under a B. N. Iyengar or Rama Iyer as under a Coleman. The University did not do more under a Seal or a Metcalf as under a Nanjundayya or Subba Rao. Even the Military Department did under its Desaraja Urs or Chame Urs no worse than it does under a Vigers. Nor did a Smeeth or Sen do more for the Geological Department than a Jayaram, Sampath Iyengar or Rama Rao. Did not Achyuta Rao or Armugam or Subba Rao run the Medical Department?

So then what is the basis for importing foreigners of any age or from anywhere on earth to fill many of the best places of the realm? Their energy is spent up, they are

urged by no zeal and inspired by no patriotism. The public cannot derive from them half the good that it can from an efficient and honest local official. They deprive the existing Departmental officials of their chances, and drive them to disgusted indifference, thereby causing widespread loss and hardship to his His Highness's loyal and law-abiding subjects.

Is that what the Government aim at? Of course not. The power of appointment is exercised. The consequences are left to chance.

In the case of the appointment of Mr. Venkatramana Rao as Chief Judge, we are told that he retired several years ago after finishing his full term of 60 years in the Madras High Court. Our own limit for Judges was 55. It was Sir Mirza's whim to raise it to 60 by a stroke of the pen. He need not have done it. And Mr. Venkataramana Rao is much past even that age. So there is a violation of the fundamental rule about age, besides the breach of high policy involved in bringing in foreigners over the heads of local aspirants.

One Madras paper has patronisingly asked Mysoreans to welcome the appointment, as Mr. Rao is capable of many more years of useful work, and will elevate the Judicial Service in the State!

So far as we see the appointment has not elevated but depressed the judicial service in the state. If his services are valuable, why did not the Madras Government and public retain them for themselves some years longer? We have no wish to withhold from Mr. Venkataramana Rao Naidu all the courtesy due to a self-made man who becomes a High Court Judge of a Presidency by general merit, or communal merit. But duty forbids us to view with complacence the several kinds of administrative breaches involved in the appointment.

With regard to the elevation of the level of Judicial service in the State, strong Sir D'arcy Reilly has already introduced many reforms with that aim. And what is the result?

To-day Justice is blind, deaf, and halting, as ever before, since Shakespeare's time. Civil rights are still as difficult to enforce as ever. Obtaining correct decrees is still a game of chance. In order to show quick disposal executions of decrees are quickly dismissed, and have to be renewed and repeated for years together, at huge cost and huge loss, before some kind of tardy satisfaction is obtained. The evasive, defaulting, and fraudulent debtor still secures as much protection in law as ever before. Then where comes the raising of the level of the judiciary, or improvement of the dispensation of law? Indeed things will become worse when a number of Judicial officers of various ranks have their hopes disappointed and prospects destroyed. What heart and what mind will they bring to their work under such circumstances? Like the mother who slaps the children when her husband proves churlish, their wrath will be let loose on the lawyers and the public. Justice will then be not only blind but also perverse! Better to close such a Department than to have it.

More than all other things, policing, tax-collecting, healing, or educating, the dispensing of Justice is a Princely duty. Therefore it ought to be exercised with a princely vision and princely grace; and those who perform that function on behalf of the Prince should be provided with the requisite atmosphere, and enabled to cultivate the requisite out-look.

Editor.

(To be continued)

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SILVER

ITS INDUSTRIAL USES

There has been published in the United States some extremely interesting information concerning the industrial uses of silver, and the fact that free advice on any subject in this connection can be obtained from the American Silver Producers' Research Project.

Silver may prove to be of the utmost importance in the present war because of the shortage of copper, brass, stainless steel, and other metals required for the war. Ample silver is available in the world's markets, and its cost to-day is actually lower than various other metals, whilst it is easily worked and can be had in sheets, strips, rod, tube and wire.

A great variety of silver alloys are available for engineering and technical applications, whilst silver of course possesses some extremely valuable properties, including high resistance to corrosion and very high electrical and heat conductivity.

One of the most valuable fields is for the replacement of tin, and in this connection lead-silver solders for many applications give just as good results as the ordinary lead tin solders. Thus two well-known silver alloys now being increasingly used, known as soft silver solders, are 97.5 per cent lead and 2.5 per cent silver, and 97.25 per cent lead, 2.5 per cent silver and 0.25 per cent copper both of which melt at about 600° F. At the other end of the scale, however, hard silver solders are available with melting points within the range of 1175—1600° F.

A valuable application for soft lead silver solders is for cans, and in this connection a lead silver solder containing 2.5 per cent of silver costs less than lead tin solders in which the tin content is over 25 per cent (in many cases being as much as 50 per cent).

Finely divided silver also is of great value in powder metallurgy, especially for making mixtures containing nickel and other metals which do not alloy with silver. Some of these silver mixtures being already used contain graphite, tantalum, molybdenum, and tungsten, the resulting highly compressed metal products being rolled into sheet or drawn into rod.

Now that copper production is already becoming a problem it has been suggested in the electrical world to use silver bus bars. If power stations replaced copper bus bars with others made of silver many thousands of tons of high purity copper would be released for the war, and incidentally there is a vast reserve of silver in the world in Government vaults and also in banks, and there are ample reserves of the metal.

As already indicated, silver is one of the best electrical conductors known, and has other excellent properties for use in bus bars since it is easily fabricated and can be silver soldered or brazed with silver alloys, in the same way that copper bars are brazed.

Some other important applications in engineering are, according to this American information published in the technical press, silver alloy bearings for aircraft engines of the radical air cooled type, and also in the similar engines operated with liquid cooling. Some of these bearings are complete rings coated inside and outside with silver, while others are split and coated on the inside surface only.

It is stated that silver carries a higher load than babbit, is a better conductor of heat, and retains its hardness at much higher temperatures. The silver can be applied by electro-plating, or by any other methods, whilst in connection with machining silver is easily reclaimed. Further, the valuable properties as regards resistance to corrosion means that silver coated bearings are not attached by any corrosive agents which are sometimes found in lubricating oils, being quite different in this respect for example to cadmium alloys, which contain a small proportion of silver.

Still another advantage is that these silver coating metals are extremely thin, less than 0.001 inch, so that the cost is relatively low, whilst also the application by means of electro-plating is easy.

One of the most important general applications also of silver is in the food industries for the construction of pans and other apparatus used in heating and boiling food, especially jam, and other

fruit products, as well as vinegar, which are acid. A silver pan in this connection is not only resistant to corrosion but does not affect the food in any way, whilst any slight trace that may be dissolved is non-poisonous. Combined with this of course is the valuable heat conductivity property already mentioned.

A competitor of silver, of course, in this connection is stainless steel, and alloys such as chromium nickel, but even in normal times, quite apart from the war, these are almost as costly as silver. During the past twentyfive years or so there has been a notable decline in the use of silver for ornamental and similar purposes, largely due to tarnishing by the air, and the necessity therefore of cleaning.

Thus, in Great Britain the silver watch chain has almost gone out of existence, whilst a heavy blow at the silver industries is the enormously extended use of nickel for coinage. Undoubtedly the best general field for the extended use of silver is the electrical industries, and especially as the world's demands for copper in this connection are growing by leaps and bounds, and the question of supply may cause some difficulties in the not very distant future.

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AN ARISTOCRATIC SCHOOL FOR BHARATPUR

The opening ceremony of "the Maharaja Badan Singh Preparatory School" was celebrated on the 25 March, 1943.

After His Highness opened the school, Rajamantrapravina A. V. Ramanathan, Dewan, thanking His Highness observed,

"On behalf of the younger generation I thank your Highness for having graciously opened this school. Your Highness has very generously ordered that this school be called after the Founder of the Dynasty. In your generosity you have ordered that its benefits will not be restricted to the descendants of that great Indian Hero. Your Highness has been generously pleased to extend the benefits of the public school education to everyone who wants to take advantage of it in and outside of Bharatpur. As one who has been in an English Public School it is no wonder that your Highness considered it absolutely necessary for the progress of the Raj and of the greater India of which we are proud to be a part, that education in a residential school is essential for the building of character. The youths who pass through it will be useful to Mother India after the disasters of the war have ended. We pray that the Lord Sri Krishna, Brijendra, may protect Bharat Mata, this Brij and the children who go out of this School!"

The school is a residential school meant primarily for the sons of the Kothri Bund Thakurs. Sons of State Sardars will also be admitted. It is also open to children of social standing from outside the State. At present there will be three classes i.e. A. B. & C. The course of study will be so arranged that the boys will finish the course of the 4th class of an English School within a period of three years. The subjects taught in the school will be English, Hindi, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Religion, Art, Gardening, and Carpentry. There will be an adequate arrangement of out-door games including swimming and riding. The fee will be Rs. 12/- P.M. for Kothri Bund Thakurs, Rs. 20/- P.M. for other Bharatpuri boys and Rs. 30/- P.M. for all those from outside. It covers tuition, board, dress, pocket-money, stationery etc. and will be payable in advance in the beginning of every term.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"Report on the Administration of Mysore for 1941-42"
From the Development Secretary to Government.

"H. H. The Maharaja's Tour in Tumkur, Kolar, and Chitaldrug Districts"
From the Publicity Officer to Government.

"Rationale of Post-war Reconstruction,"
By Mr. V. Sundaramurthy, of Bangalore.

"Poetry and Romanticism in the Rigveda"
By Mr. G. N. Chakravarthy, M.A. Mysore.

The Hindu Law in Mysore
By Mr. M. N. Srinivasan, B. Sc. Hons, LL. B. Bangalore.

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JAPANESE SOLDIERS

THEIR MORALE

Frank Bartholomew, Vice-President of the United Press of America, after a 20,000 mile tour in the South Pacific, writes

The more you study first hand the Japanese soldier's battle psychology the more you are driven to the conclusion that you know nothing about it. Sometimes, he keeps on fighting when hopelessly cornered and at other times quits without any apparent reason.

For example General Herring Aussie, commanding Allied ground forces in New Guinea told me as follows 'We had a Jap force solidly contained between our two lines in the Buna area. We had him cut off from supplies and were waiting for him to get out. He had more automatic firepower than we and the job of wiping him out was progressing slowly He was impeding our general advance. So I ordered our lines to come together and meet him at 6 a.m. on the following day. But just before six the Japs began taking down the shelters and packing field kits, including cooking utensils. Just before we started to move in he started to move out—mind you, not to fight his way out, but simply to try to march through our lines with a staggering load of field equipment and cooking pots on each man's back They did not offer fight and apparently expected us to step aside and open the pathway for them. They did not offer to surrender, so. we killed every Jap there!"

Many things you have heard about the Japanese soldiers are not borne out by firsthand observation in New Guinea. You heard that their packages were light. On the contrary, their equipment was much heavier than that of the Americans and Australians. It is awkward and cumbersome, but the Jap carries it with him wherever he goes. Medicine takes up much space, but it is not first-aid equipment. It is medicine designed to keep soldiers in health—vitamine pills, salt tablets and quinine. Such things as gauze, sulphur drugs, and disinfectants are missing because the Japanese officers lose interest in a man once he is wounded too seriously to fight. He is then regarded as a liability crossed off the list and is forgotten!

THE WONDERFUL SPIDER

There are few things more beautiful and symmetrical than the "cart-wheel" web of our autumn gardens, spun from the 150 spinnerets which the garden spider carries at the hinder extremity of the abdomen. It is a marvel of engineering perfection which never miscarries!

The radiating "guy ropes" are first made secure, and these form the foundation of the exquisite pattern of whorls which form the web. The strength of the web is amazing, generally resisting the desperate struggles of the biggest bluebottle or the fattest moth! The silk of some tropic species will even hold small birds!

The cobwebs which are the bane of the housewife are mainly the debris of the funnel-shaped webs of the common house spider. These traps are much denser and more untidy-looking than the garden spider's wonderful creation.

There is a little spider which is a great aviator. Naturalists tell us that the upper regions of the air are sometimes alive with millions of migrating spiders, borne through the air on filaments of silk. Usually these spiders take off in vast numbers from grass stems and, when desirous of landing simply haul in the threads and sink to earth.

But the common water spider is perhaps the most ingenious of the tribe, for he anticipated the diving bell and the "bathysphere." The simple experiment of pressing an inverted tumbler into water demonstrates the fact that the imprisoned air effectually prevents the entrance of a single drop and leaves the inside of the glass dry. That is the principle of the diving-bell.

The water spider actually opens a silken envelope among submerged plants and inflates the nest with air. The bell is constructed so that its mouth points downwards, and in this air-filled chamber the female deposits her eggs. Should the air in the nursery become foul, some of it is released by lifting one edge of the bell mouth!

A KING AND SPARROWS

A King once rode in state,
With him the queen, his mate;
His nobles all in pomp,
His generals brave aplomb,
Did make his train so grand
That crowds of people scanned.

And on a roadside tree
A bevy of sparrows chirped,
They chirped and romped in glee,
The King's eye that usurped.
The King, then, curious stopped
The blustering band, and popped.

A sparrow clad in silk,
A tiny floral gown,
Embroidered gold and sleek,
A leafy twig did crown,
And sparrows all about
So made the cheery rout.

The King was wonder-struck
And said, "O! What a pluck!
These tiny creatures light,
O Queen! make light of us!
Can we in glory's height
Put up with all this fuss?"

Before the Queen replied,
The King, of prestige proud,
Commanding spoke aloud:
'Disperse these sillies wide
And snatch the silken scrap,
And give the birds a snap."

The order soon obeyed,
A whiz of small shots scared,
And all the birds dismayed,
Fluttered, screamed and strayed.
The silken gown, which dumped,
To the King a soldier humped.

A sparrow old on the tree,
Which could not quickly flee,
Then warbled mild to the King:
"O King! your praise all sing,
You are a monarch great,
As mighty as sedate!
Would you for us so frail
Deny the poor regale?"

The King did frown the more:
'These silly ones do pour
Their petty wisdom forth
For Kings and Queens of worth!'
The Queen bade calm the King
To hear old sparrows chink.

"Walking on the morn,
Looking on the corn,
Hopping here and there,
The young one found a rare
Bit of silk and lace;
With them in her plays
Tricked and tucked the bits,—
A tumid head in fits.

"This prankish fun, O Sire!
So innocent, admire;
But hurt us not, we are
So tiny, timid, far.
Might should match with might
Never with the weak and light.

"Pride in power with the weak and meek
Never it makes for glory's peak;
Prudence makes for wholesome pride,
Ever untaint it shall abide."

The King so moved, he moved anon
To the tree where sparrow perched.
In clouded mind did wisdom dawn,
And in humbe pride he marched.

On a twig he tucked the tiny gown
And said, "My pride I do disown;
In our greatness we are small,
In your smallness you are tall!"

The Queen then sung in silver tone:
"Let none molest, but let alone
Such tiny birds so frail and quaint
In frolic fine and innocent,
The like of which we royal kin
In pompish pride can scarcely win.
I would my queenly court vacate
For such a sport immaculate!"

D. L. A.

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The Rationalist.

Monday 5-4-1943.

WHAT IS THIS?

IV

After our leader under the above title had been set in type, Government were pleased to serve on the Publisher and Keeper of the Press, —who, with the Editor, form a "Unity in Trinity" like the God-head of the Universe,—2 "show cause" notices with regard to the leaders of the last three weeks.

Therefore we have had to cut off all our remarks bearing on the subject, and retain only the following quotation from Lewis Rice's monumental writing about Mysore:

'If there be any truth in the observation that small countries with diversified and distinctive physical characteristics have played the greatest part in the world's history, and given rise to its most distinguished men,—Greece, Palestine, England and others being quoted as instances,—Mysore, it seems to me, may fairly claim a place in the category. Not only does she abound in the picturesque features of lofty mountains and primeval forests, of noble rivers and mighty cataracts; but to mention only a few of the products specially pertaining to her, she yields by far the most gold of any country in India; and her treasure in the past, carried off to the north by Mussalman invaders, may have found its way to Central Asia among the spoils of Tartar hordes. She is the peculiar home of sandal and also of teak, a special haunt of the elephant, rears a famous and superior breed of horned cattle, supplies as the staple food of the people the nutrient grain of ragi, was the cradle in India and is still the chief garden for coffee cultivation.

Thus in every department of the natural world she may claim some pre-eminence. In the fine arts she has produced marvellous examples of architecture and sculpture. In relation to humanity, again, she has been to the two greatest Hindu reformers, a home for the one, and an asylum to the other. Nearly every form of faith from Buddhism and Jainism to Islam, has here had its day, and she is now known as having largely adopted and still strongly holding a special cult of local origin not conforming to Brahmanism.

"The Malnad region of Mysore has been the birth place of royal races dominant in the South, the Kadambas, the Hoysalas, and perhaps also the Vijayanagar sovereigns. In modern times, the great general of the age, the Iron Duke, learned in the Malnad wilds of Mysore, no less than in the plains of the Deccan, those lessons of warfare which enabled him to end the ambitious career of the subjugator of Europe, who once thought to make an ally of Mysore and to conquer the East. Waterloo may in one sense have been won in the playing fields of Eton, but it was Mysore that contributed to develop the genius of the Commander who carried the day, decried though he had been as the Sepoy-General!"

Editor.

What an enlightened reader of high standing says about the articles:

"I have read your articles with keen interest. They are illuminating, sober, and well-reasoned as your writings always are. You have voiced what is passing in the minds of so many thoughtful people of our State."

ELECTRICITY IN THE STATE

The net revenue for the year 1941-42 amounted to Rs. 65,80,906 after adjusting the contributions to the Depreciation Fund and the Departmental Provident Fund. This marks an improvement of Rs. 9,40,718 over the corresponding figure for the previous year. The revised grant for capital outlay was Rs. 17,76,700 but the actual total outlay including Stock and Suspense amounted to Rs. 7,46,609 on account of the fact that some of the major capital works and town electrification projects under progress had to be stopped for want of material from foreign countries. This difficulty also prevented the completion of the second circuit of the transmission line between Mysore and Bhadravati and the extension of the Bangalore City Automatic Telephone Exchange.

The total working expenses including contributions to Depreciation Fund and Provident Fund amounted to Rs. 31,05,798 as against Rs. 30,03,142 in the previous year. The percentage of working expenses to revenue worked out to 31.67 per cent as against 05.58 per cent in the previous year. The total value of stores purchased was Rs. 11,75,530 of which a sum of Rs. 4,87,147 was spent on foreign purchases.

During the year a capital expenditure of over Rs. 2,78,000 was incurred for completing the electrification of certain towns and villages which had been started previously. Arsikere, Jagalur, Bharmasagara and two other places received service during the year. This brings the total number of towns and villages electrified at the end of the year to 220. The total expenditure on rural electrification at the end of the year was Rs. 58,42 069.

POWER FOR IRRIGATION

In pursuance of 'Grow More Food campain,' power lines were freshly laid to supply power to 22 irrigation pumps at a cost of nearly Rs. 14,000. The total number of irrigation pumps supplied with power stood at 674 at the end of the year. There were 6,030 power installations and 46,167 lighting installations as against 5,721 and 44,101 during 1940-41. The per capita consumption of the energy in the State during the year was 35 units as against 32 units in the previous year.

There were seven fatal accidents during the year of which two related to departmental employees, and the remaining others were due to contact with live wires.

THE SPHINX

A WORLD WONDER

On the bank of the Nile, facing the old city of Cairo, stands the small village of Gizeh. A little beyond is the great Sphinx, considered to be one of the wonders of the world.

The Sphinx is surrounded on all sides by wide stretches of desert. There is always complete silence, occasionally disturbed by a band of tourists. Nowadays, however, there is a deal of liveliness when parties of Allied soldiers come to see the Sphinx and the pyramids.

Among the Greeks and Egyptains the statue is known as the "Sphinx" which is also the name given to it in English and other European languages. But the Arabs call it Abdul Haul History does not provide us with any exact data about the origin and age of the Sphinx nor about the king who built it But all agree that it is many centuries old. It measures 72 feet 6 inches long by 66 feet high. It is a colossal form hewn out of the natural rocks, and the remarkable skill shown by the sculptors who built it commands world-wide admiration It is a wonderful feat of human efforts which has withstood for centuries the onslaughts of time!

It has a human head with the body of a lion. Immediately in front of the breast is a small naos or chapel formed of three tablets The chapel was first discovered in 1818 These tablets form the walls of the chapel The fourth tablet is on front with a doorway On it are erected two lions. There is also a staircase and an altar, and there are some galleries at the rear of the Sphinx.

The first question that occurs to everyone who sees the Sphinx is: Why has it a human head and the body of a lion? One reason can be found in the custom prevalent among the ancient Egyptians who used to commemorate the courage and gallantry of their king by erecting his statute with the body of a lion. In Egypt such statues were very common. Generally the statues were built with the head of a man but in some cases they had the head of a woman. The latter were raised in memory of some exceptionally brave queen. In Egypt and Greece there are found many such statues. Small statues of this kind are also found in the museums of Europe. But the Sphinx at Gizeh is the biggest of its kind.

GREEK LEGEND

In one of the legends of Greek mythology there is a reference to a most grisly monster, with the body of a lion and the head of a woman. She had appalling looks and her voice was so terrific that it made everyone tremble. Thebes was considered one of the richest cities of ancient times. This monster haunted the rocky heights beyond the wall. To anyone coming to it, the creature put a riddle, which if he failed to answer, would devour him on the spot. Till someone guessed its riddle, the Sphinx would not go, and so long as it brooded over the city, blight and famine wasted the fields around.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. Manager Education 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0
6. Winston Churchill 0—4—0

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Seeing himself unable to get rid of the Sphinx, the king of Thebes proclaimed that whoever could answer its riddle and deliver the city from its scourge, should have as reward the hand of his sister in marriage. Goaded by the desire to win this beautiful prize, Thebans daily met death in setting their wits against the monster!

Wandering from city to city, Oedipus, the son of the late king of Thebes, reached the city. He was doomed by an oracle to be the cause of disgrace to his own dynasty. Life therefore seemed not dear to this dismayed youth; all he desired was to escape the destiny of crime threatened by the oracle. And death seemed the only remedy. As he entered the city, a herald went through the streets to make the proclamation. At once Oedipus decided to answer the Sphinx and presented himself before the king.

They led him outside the wall to the stony wilderness the monster haunted, strewn with the bones of those who had failed to guess its riddle. But Oedipus caring little whether he lived or died, shrank not from its appalling looks.

"Put thy riddle!" he cried; and the Sphinx croaked back:—

"What creature alone changes the number of its feet? In the morning it goes on four feet, at midday on two, in the evening on three feet. And with the fewest feet, it has ever the greatest strength and swiftness!"

He smiled into her stony face, answering thus:

"The riddle is easy. It is Man that in childhood goes on all fours, then walks finally on two feet and in his old age must lean upon a staff."

Furious to hear her riddle guessed for the first time, the Sphinx gave a shrill scream, flapped her gloomy wings, and vanished among the rocks, never again to be seen at Thebes!

Except perhaps in its name, this legendary monster of Greece has no relation to the great Sphinx at Gizeh. This is most probably the statue of some ancient king of Egypt, known for courage and bravery. We are not in a position to trace the origin and age of the Sphinx and also know nothing about the king. Modern scholars have made great historical research but even their efforts have not brought us any precise knowledge. The results of their efforts vary and they have put forth different theories. It is difficult to decide which of them should be accepted as true.

PRINTING *in English, Canarese, Tamil, Telugu, and Sanskrit.*

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THE MANAGER,

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"POLITICS PHILOSOPHY. & PHANTASY"

G. R. JOSYER,

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MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN.,
HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST,
INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE.
FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY, 1929-39.
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"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the front pages when puzzled?"

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THE RATIONALIST

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Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 30] MONDAY 12—4—1943 [PRICE 0—1—0

ADVICE OF JAMES I TO HIS SON

A King's advice to his son on choosing a wife is r sale for £2.10s.

"Choose your wife," it reads, "as you choose your servants, that she be of a whole and clean race, not subject to hereditary sickness, either of soul or of body."

So James I., King of Great Britain and Ireland, only child of Mary, Queen of Scots, advised his son, Henry, the Prince, in *Basilikon Doron*, a rare copy of which, printed in 1603, is on sale in a New Bond Street shop, says the *Sunday dispatch*.

"Treat her as your own flesh," the king goes on. "Command her as her Lord, cherish her as your helper, rule her as your pupil, and please her in all things reasonable.

"But teach her not to be curious in things that belong her not.

"It is your office to command, hers to obey."

NEXT TO SLEEP

He gives three main rules for dealing with wives, "First, suffer her never to meddle with political government of the Commonwealth, but hold her at the economic rule of the house, yet all subject to your direction.

"Second, keep carefully good and chaste company about her, for women are the frailest sex, and third, be never both angry at once."

CLOTHES

On dress, James gives this guidance to his son.

"The on-putting of raiment is the ordinary action which follows next to sleep.

"Be moderate. Neither over-superfluous like a debauched waiter, nor yet over-base like a miserable wretch. Not artificially trimmed and decked like a courtesan, nor yet over-sluggishly clothed like a country clown."

CIVIL EATING

James's advice to his son on food is,—

"Let all your food be simple without composition or sauces, which are more like medicines than meat.

"In eating be neither uncivil like a gross Cynicke, nor affectedly mignarde like a daintie dame but eat in a manly, round and honest fashion and keep an open and cheerful countenance.

"Beware of drukenness. It is a beastly vice.

James counsels his son to be decisive in word and in action.

"Better to abide by your resolution although there were some defect in it, than by daily changing to effectuate nothing."

On Friends, James advises his son to "let the measure of your love be according to the measure of his virtue, letting your favour be no longer tied to any than the continuance of his virtuous disposition shall deserve."

COMMUNAL APPOINTMENTS

In the Puja Number of the Amrita Bazar Patrica Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali writes an article on Moghul Administration in India, in which he says:

"In the appointment of high officers no communal considerations were allowed to sway the judgment of the Emperor. Ability was held to be the only qualification for office. Even Aurangzeb would not allow his judgment to be warped by such prejudice. On a petition by one of his proteges for official preferment on communal grounds, he wrote as follows. 'What connection have worldly affairs with religion? For you is your religion and for me is mine. If the rule suggested by you is established it would be my duty to extirpate all Hindu Rajahs and their followers. Wise men disapprove of the removal from office of able officers on communal grounds."

CHURCHMEN AND INDIA

An appeal to make a public declaration on the Indian situation is made in an open letter from prominent Churchmen and others to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Metropolitan of India, the Moderator of the Chuch of Scotland and the President of the Free Church Council.

The signatories, the lettr states, were moved "by the tragic succession of events that have occurred in India since the outbreak of war, and by the conviction that the increasingly dangerous situation can yet be retrieved. We feel the situation which had been allowed to develop is the result of what now appear to many in this country as well as in India as a policy of procrastination.

WANTED A NEW BEGINNING

'An overwhelming majority of the British people', the letter adds, "have long looked for a more constructive policy and co-operative spirit in our relations with India, and want to see a broader and more realistic basis established on which it will be possible to build a happier and more prosperous future. We believe that a new beginning can and must be made not with renewed promises but with soundly established foundations for genuine co-operation before enmity and mistrust have become hardened and widespread."

REAL HARM TO UNITED NATIONS

Appealing for a public declaration of the moral and spiritual issues involved the letter expresses the opinion that very real harm was being done to the cause of the allied nations. Under these circumstances it would surely be a lasting shame upon our religion end race to keep silent, Christian opinion in this country, in India and in the world at large was anxiously awaiting leadership in this matter"

The signatories include the Bishop of Bradford formerly India Secretary, Baptist Missionary Society, Calcutta: Reverened Herbert Anderson, Baptist Missionary Society: Reverened George Howells, General Director, Industrial Christian Fellowship, P. T. R. Kirk, Congregational Church Mission: Rev. D. Gordon Livingstone; Miss Maude Royden; Rev. Michael Scott, formerly of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, and Mr. Edward Thompson.

APPLICATION TO RESCIND HIGH COURT REMARKS

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Abdul Ghani have passed orders, in the petition filed by Mr. Lakshmana Gowda, Advocate-General, requesting the expunging of certain remarks against the Advocate-General reported as made by the Chief Justice in the case filed by Messrs. Narayanswami and Sons of Bangalore City regarding supply of cement to the Mysore Government for the Sugar Factory building at Mandya.

Mr. Lakshmana Gowda submitted in the course of his argument that he acted in good faith when he argued the case on behalf of the Government and that he would have been reluctant to trouble the Court to redo a thing and to file this petition but for the fact that the local "Daily News" published certain portions of the judgment on account, as he said, of the treatment the editor of the paper got at the hands of the Government in connection with the publication of certain artcles concerning the disturbances of August last, and notified its intention to publish the rest of the Judgment. He had got it to stop the publication pending the disposal of the present petition. The judge had decided that there was no special point in the case and that its publication could serve no purpose other than of attacking the Government and the Advocate-General. The publication was thus *mala fide* and that relief could be given to him only by the Court.

With these remarks he said that he did not press the petition.

The Chief Justice dismissed the petition with the following remarks: "This is a very strange petition. Surprising as was the attitude taken up by the Advocate-General in arguing the case and damaging as it was to the Government's reputation, we accept his representation that he acted in good faith, which we indeed did not doubt. Subject to that representation, the Advocate-General says that he does not wish to press the petition. It is dismissed."

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. [illegible] 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0
6. Winston Churchill 0—4—0

POLYTECHNIC IDEA IN EDUCATION

"The aim of the Polytechnic is to become a people's university", observed Mr. John Sargent, Educational Adviser to the Government of India, opening a students' exhibition held in connexion with the annual function of the Delhi Polytechnic.

Mr. Sargent explained how the Polytechnic idae, which applied the main principle underlying Basic Education at a higher stage of instruction, would help industrial India of the future. Mr. Sargent said that the Polytechnic was an attempt to adapt to Indian needs a new educational principle which had already justified itself in Western countries. The curriculum and the syllabus of the Technical High School had been designed to combine technical training with essential instruction in general subjects.

He added that 'Learning by activity' is nowadays a established axiom in education, and was the essential principle that underlay the system of Basic Education, which he hoped would before long revolutionise the primary schools throughout India. The Polytechnic aimed at applying this principle the higher stages of education.

"While the Polytechnic cannot give any universal guarantee it will spare no effort to secure suitable employment for all those pupils who satisfactorily complete the course." concluded the Educational Adviser.

TAMARIND SEED FOR CREAMING LATEX

A thing of special importance to India with regard to the latest findings of the Rubber Research Institute is the invention of creaming latex with tamarind seed powder. The t marind tree is widely grown in India, and it may have to supply the seed powder to the rubber producing countries when this invention is adopted by them. A member of the staff of the institute remarked that here was an interesting work for students of Chemistry in India, to find the active agent in the tamarind seed which is responsible for bringing about creaming in the latex, and to try to isolate the agent. A chemical agent known as Carob is still being used for creaming latex. It is brought from Persia. Tamarind seed powder will prove cheaper and perhaps better than Carob.

In this tamarind process, the seeds are roasted until the husks become brittle, and are easily removable. After shelling, the seeds are ground and a solution, preferably of 3 per cent concentration is prepared by boiling the powder with the appropriate amount of water for one hour. The solution obtained which is smooth and viscous can be added to the latex in an amount calculated to give 3 parts by weight of a tamarind seed per 100 parts of water base of the latex which has advantageously been subjected to a preliminary preservative treatment with ammonia to give it an ammonia content of 0.5 to 1.5 per cent. It has been found that there is no advantage in employing large amounts of the creaming agent, maximum creaming efficiency being obtained with a comparatively small amount of creaming agent.

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The Rationalist.
Monday 12-4-1943.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S TOUR

A pretty brochure before us describes H.H. The Maharaja's Tour in the Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts from 8th to 10th July last year. A distance of 1000 miles seems to have been covered within a period of 12 days, much good work having been accomplished, and many pleasant memories left behind.

Five big Reservoir and Tank works were visited, the Marconahalli Reservoir and Tippaganahalli tank works, the Markandeya Reservoir, Vani Vilas Sagara, and Parasurampur tank works. A poet or novelist might have revelled in the scenery that they presented. Temples like Sri Anjaneyaswami's at Mulbagal and Sri Harihareswara at Harihar were visited, devotion expressed and Divine grace received. The Silk Filature at Sidlaghatta and Implements Factory at Harihar were honoured with visits among institutions of modern growth.

His Highness received 22 addresses from Civic bodies in the three Districts, and laid the foundation stone of a Geneneral Hospital at Tumkur, a Chowltry and a Regulated Market at Davangere, hastened the supply of water to Chitaldrug, and sanctioned the improvement of the water supply of Kunigal, drainage scheme of Chikballapur and Turuvekere, and Combined hospital for Goribidnur.

As a result of the Tour other civic schemes, such as improvement of the water supply of Tumkur, Turuvekere, Madhugiri, Davangere and Jagalur, drainage of Koratagere, Mulbagal, Haribar and Davangere, anti-malarial measures for Kunigal, and tarring the roads of Chitaldrug are receiving consideration.

The brochure contains His Highness's reply to the various civic addresses, which throw light on the nature of the local needs and their relative importance in the view of Government. Replying to the address at Kunigal, His Highness made the pregnant observation: "I need hardly remind you of the policy of my Government in undertaking irrigation projects. The prosperity of the peasantry is the highest return which they expect from the promotion of such schemes." And replying to the Address at Koratagere, he observed: "I would like to assure you that my Government will only be too glad to give their best consideration to these and other schemes of expansion and sanitation, consistently with the needs of other Municipalities in the State." The Municipal Council of Goribidnur receives the compliments of His Highness in the words, "I wish to congratulate you on two of your achievements which are mentioned in the Address. You have been able to collect practically the whole of the demand for Municipal taxes, and to pay promptly all the contributions due to several Departments of Government."

Wealthy Davangere was pleased to load its address with many kinds of demands, and was favoured with the gracious reply, "Now, every one of these schemes is a question of funds, and I fear that the various and increasing demands on their resources render it impossible for the Government to give you assistance in every case." And replying at Hosadurga His Highness observed, "I would only make a general observation that, while my Government are anxious to do all in their power to second the efforts of Municipal bodies in the State, they would welcome the

growth of a spirit of self-help and self-reliance which is the basis of all sustained civic improvement."

And at Harihar a memorable prayer is offered for the safety of the world. In the words of His Highness, "The principal image in your temple is a unique combination of Vishnu and Siva who are said to have joined forces in ages gone by for the purpose of vanquishing a powerful demon who threatened the safety of the human race. Standing before such a temple, our uppermost thought and silent prayer is that Hariara might vouchsafe victory to the United Nations and save the world, once again, from the very real menace that exists to-day to its progress and civilization."

The brochure is enriched with 29 valuable illustrations of His Highness, in profile and in various interesting postures, alone and with swarms of people surrounding all around. They present His Highness getting down a royal saloon, ensconced in a procession car, or seated in a decorated bullock drawn phaeton. They present him as emerging from a temple, standing on a tank-bund, inspecting a factory, or walking over a dam in driving sleet and rain. They present His Highness as cutting a silken tape, laying mortar on a foundation stone, receiving garland or casket, scrutinising a plan with thoughtful mien, listening to a description with gracious attention, surveying a scenery with unexpressed delight, or folding his hands in responsive salutation.

It is a pretty and pleasant publication, which will be perused with unfeigned interest by all people of the State. We venture to suggest,—if we may do so without infringing any Act now in force,—that it would have added to the value of the brochure if it had been stiff-bound. We would also like to ask, if we may, whether the account of one tour should be delayed till after the close of another tour long after it, and whether the Government Press is not sufficiently equipped to cope with such publications.

Editor.

THE FATHER OF PHOTOGRAPHY

The name of Louis Daguerre is preserved in the word daguerreotype, and that of Fox Talbot is known because he was the first to print from a negative and substitute paper sensitized with iodide of silver for the original silver plate. But the name of the man who actually obtained the first sun-picture and made it permanent, Joseph Nicephore Niepce, is known to few. Yet he was the pioneer of modern photography. He died just a century ago, and his great discovery was made in 1822.

His first photograph—though he called it a heliograph—was of his house and garden. He was fond of lithography, itself a novelty, and as his son, an artist, had been called up for military training, Niepce, who could not draw, sought a substitute for the pencil and found it in the sun.

He took his first sun-picture on a silver plate on which a solution of bitumen and oil of lavender had been spread. He "fixed" it with the vapours of iodine.

To day photography pierces the flesh and reveals the living skeleton flashes across the world pictorial records of current events; assists the police, is essential to kinematography, whilst photomicrography helps the bacteriologist to a knowledge of those microscopic organisms which cause cancer, tuberculosis, influenza, and other human scourges.

GOLD IN MYSORE

The total quantity of Gold produced in the Gold Mines in the State during the month of October 1942 was 12 030 fine ounces as against 19,056 fine ounces in Septr. 1942 and 24,281 fine ounces in Oct. 1941. The extraction was thus less by 32% as compared with Sept 1942 and by 50 per cent as compared with October 1941. The total value of gold produced during the month under survey was Rs. 21,05,250 as against Rs. 23 93,362 in Sept. 1942 and Rs. 27 80,519 in Oct. 1941.

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THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT.

MYSORE CITY

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the National War Front, Mysore City at Sri Rama Mandir, Ittigegud, at 8 p.m. on Thursday the 8th instant. Mr. A. Shanmugam Mudaliar, Merchant and Contractor, Ittigegud, presided.

Messrs. A. Venkatesiah and M. S. Ramaswamy spoke regarding the work of the National War Front. Mr. A. Venkatesiah explained the aims of the N.W.F. and gave an account of how it is working for the good of one and all. He emphasized the necessity of growing more food, releasing the surplus grain, contradicting false rumours and maintaining a good morale among the people.

Mr. Ramaswamy explained how allies are now on the winning side. They are now very strong and are sure to win. He discussed the strength and resources of the United Nations and explained how that will help to gain final victory over the enemies of freedom.

After the president's remarks the meeting closed with cheers to His Highness the Maharaja.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

"GROW MORE FOOD"

MADRAS.

In view of the suggestion to form a provincial committee, to secure the co-operation of reading circles and Oor Kappu Sanghams in the Grow more food campaign, the Government have ordered that the Agricultural and Irrigation Development Board with the addition of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Director of War Publicity, shall be the Provincial Committee, an officer of the Agricultural Department being its Secretary.

The Government have also ordered the formation of corresponding committees in the districts with Collectors as Chairmen, Executive Engineers, District Agricultural Officers, Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies, and District Organisers of the National War Front being members of the respective committees.

The Provincial Committee will guide and control propaganda in districts, coordinate the activities of district committees, and provide publicity materials for the "Grow more food" campaign. Three items of propaganda to be intensified in the districts are "Grow more food," "Buy less and save money" and "Eat hand-pounded rice where a supply of paddy is available", states a Press Note.

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THE STORY OF LENSES

If every person wearing glasses suddenly had his eye troubles transferred to his legs, four out of every ten of us would walk with crutches, or be carried in Bath chairs. In Britain 17,000,000 people wear spectacles. In America the number is 45,000,000, in Japan 29,000,000, and in Germany 13,000,000.

If by a miracle our enemies were deprived of all their spectacles, binoculars, and other lenses, they would be over-whelmed with comparative ease.

WHAT THE ANCIENTS KNEW

Though lenses are so important both in peace and in war, history does not record who made the first lens. All we know is that glass was first used in Ancient Egypt about 3,537 B.C. It is established also that the Ancient Greeks and Romans experimented with burning glasses made by filling water into round glass vessels, and later they cut solid glass globes into pieces and made the first convex lenses.

Spectacles came hundreds of years later, and Roger Bacon commented on their use in 1266. They were inaccurate, for the science of optics did not exist, but there is evidence that by this time spectacles were in general use throughout China.

When a client visits the oculist to have his eyes tested, he sees a box filled with single lenses, many of which are tried during the fitting. Consequently he may be surprised at being charged three or four guineas for a pair of spectacles.

He does not realize the enormous amount of work that goes into the grinding of these "bits of glass." Technically, a lens is "a piece of transparent substance, commonly glass, circular in form, with its two faces each curved, or one curved and one flat." It has to be ground to suit individual clients.

This is what grinding entails. The grinder takes the oculist's prescription, and from a drawer filled with scores of rough glass discs, selects one. He daubs one side with pitch to enable it to be fixed in his machine, and then grinds the other side with a special grey, muddy substance. After four grindings on different machines it reaches the required size. Then it goes to another department for polishing, and a rough-coloured dust is used to give it the required smoothness and transparency.

LATEST ONES WILL BOUNCE

The pitch is then removed, and the reverse side is similarly treated. A skilled worker requires two hours to grind one side of a lens and an hour to polish it, so that twelve hours of concentrated labour are expended on one pair of spectacles, during which time a single error is sufficient to spoil the job!

The lenses of telescopes, bynoculars, microscopes and other scientific instruments are made in the same way, though often with a far greater degree of accuracy, and grinders sometimes work to millionths of an inch. That is why these instruments are so costly.

It was a Dutchman, Zacharias Jansen, who invented the microscope in 1590, and a countryman of his, Antoni Leuwenhoek, who built the first modern instrument. Although Roger Bacon had conceived the idea of a telescope, the first did not arrive until 1608, when a Dutchman, Johann Lepperhey, held up two lenses of a pair of spectacles, one in front of the other, and looked throuh them at a church steeple, which appeared to grow in size.

He rushed home and fitted them into a leather tube, thus making the first telescope. Later he combined two telescopes, and produced binoculars!

To-day glass lenses are giving way to lenses made from a resinous base called methyl-methacrylate, the invention of a Belgian-born Englishman named Peter de Gooreynd. They can be bounced, heated and chilled, hit with hammers, but they don't lose shape. His invention will be marketed after the war.

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FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1939-39;

EDITOR, YAJURVEDA

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And Max Muller himself, the illustrious and indefatigable, wrote, "In the history of the world, the Vedas fill a gap which no literary work in any other language could fill. I maintain that to everybody who cares for himself, for his ancestors, for history, for his intellectual development, a study of Vedic literature is indispensable!"

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THE RATIONALIST

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for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

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INDIAN FINANCE

"Inflation is the most inequitable way to distribute the war burden, and usually involves large net ransfers of wealth from the poorer, and the middle classes to the richer classes. It is also undesirable, because it increases the cost of the war and production."

So reads a statement issued by 20 economists of India, including Mr. V. G. Kale, Mr. K. T. Shah, Mr. C. N. Vakeel and Mr. D. R. Gadgil, copies of which have been forwarded to the Finance Member, Govt. of India, and Mr. William Phillips, U. S Envoy.

The statement adds, "The Govt. seem to act as if it is enough for it to take care of its own budget deficit, while meeting the needs of the British Govt. by printing more notes. This is a grave misreading of the whole situation, and has resulted in an ever increasing expansion of currency unrelated to the needs of internal production and trade. As a result the inflationary spiral is already at work in India.

"The net inflationary gap in India's finances, counting in the finance made on behalf of His Majesty's Govt. is thus being wholly filled by the creation of more currency. The inflation in India is therefore a deficit-induced inflation. The repatriation of India's sterling obligations does not act as an anti-inflationary factor, except to the extent to which the Rupee counterparts are taken by the public, but this has, so far, been only small in proportion."

HIGHER TAXATION

The statement calls for immediate and drastic measures to check the inflation, and urges on the Govt. of India the primary need to close the 'gap' by increased taxation and borrowing. "Taxation in our opinion," continues the statement, "should be raised to the highest practicable pitch, adjusted to shoulders that can best bear it. We suggest a much steeper progression in income-tax rates, the laying down of a maximum limit to individual consumption and income, and the absorption of all profits above that limit, either to revenue, or to be impounded into special loan contributions. To increase the volume of borrowings to the required level, it is necessary to institute a comprehensive scheme of compulsory savings as well as control of all investment outlets."

The economists add "This programme should be brought into effect with great rapidity. However, it will take some time before the inflationary gap is completely closed, and the total currency in circulation is today already greatly redundant, even at the existing high prices. To tie up this vagrant purchasing power, we propose the immediate initial step of blanket control of all prices, followed by a strict examination of all later allowable increases.

"In order to make this price control measure effective a policy of centralised supervision, and direction of productive effort will be necessary. This will, in its turn, involve equally strict regulation of transport, and rational distributive machinery.

"The rationing of essential necessities of life should be undertaken, to as large an extent as possible. The effective control of prices will involve a wage stop, but this will mean no hardship as long as the rise in price is stayed.

"An equally strict profit stop is indicated as a corollary of this policy as well as independently on account of financial considerations."

The statement concludes:—"In our opinion, only such a comprehensive view of economic policy is capable of averting the grave economic, political and social consequences of the continuance of the present process of inflation. We would also emphasize that the total liabilities undertaken by the Govt. of India, whether on their own account, or on account of the British and Allied Govts., should not exceed the resources that they find possible to raise in pursuance of this policy outlined by us."

We owe it to our readers to place before them our reply to Government regarding the notice under the Press act. The following is the text of the reply:

To Mysore, 9—4—1943.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
LAW DEPARTMENT,
BANGALORE.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of the two notices dated 5-4-43 issued to me as Publisher of the Rationalist and as keeper of the Press.

I welcome the notices as giving me an opportunity to peruse the Press and Newspapers Act. I perceive certain draw-backs in the Act, which, if permitted, I should like to bring to the notice of Government later on.

One of them however is that while the Printer and Publisher are taken to task for an offence under the Act, the Editor, who is the brain of the thing, is left Scot-free.

In the present case I wish to tender the following explanation to Government as Editor, as well as Printer and Publisher of the writings concerned.

The Rationalist has been in existence for 2½ years, and I have during the period written in it every week without intermission on some current topic. Government are aware that many times during the period, the nerves of the Government, of the public, and of the Press have been on edge, but amidst all the storm, the Rationalist has remained absolutely calm, and said not a word that might disturb the authority of Government.

Again, during the period Government have issued to the Press innumerable orders under the Defence Rules, not one of which have I ever sought to infringe.

Coming to the charge under Sec. 4—1—D, I am neither a political faddist, nor a disgruntled citizen, and therefore have no reason to hate or contemn Government, or cause disaffection against it. I have no malice towards Government, and bear no ill-will, political, communal, or racial, against Government or any of its members.

Both as a citizen and as an Editor &c. I recognise that I owe certain duties to Government, and in return am entitled to certain protection from it.

Thus I have no motive for hating, no reason to hate, and do not hate either the Government or any member of it. Therefore there is no basis for the charge specified in the notice.

Further, the Rationalist is not a paper for the masses, but for the intellectual and thoughtful. No effort of it could cause disaffection among readers like Rev. Sawday and Messrs. A. Subrahmanya Iyer, Subbarama Chetty, &c; while readers like Mr. Raju would require no lead from the Rationalist for forming their own opinions about the Government.

From all these considerations it is impossible for me to commit all or any of the offences envisaged in the notice.

I should also explain that the leading articles mentioned were written after a great deal of hesitation, and in all good faith, and for the purpose, not of causing disaffection against Government, but solely in the interests of Government's good name.

Their purpose, emphatically, is not to condemn the Government before the public, but rather to place before Government the opinions widely current among the public with regard to certain Government measures. Their object is not to condemn, as Government seem to opine, but to expostulate and persuade, so that Government action might be revised according to public needs and so as to win public esteem.

The Act itself provides for such writing specifically, as in the explanation to Sec. 4, sub-sec. 1; vide expl. II, III, and IV.

That the comments have not been inspired by malice or hatred, but are a bona fide expression of public opinion, is confirmed by the opinion expressed in enclosure I, by a reader of high standing.

Government know very well that flaws can be found in any writing. For instance in the Press Act itself, drafted by experienced officers of Government, scrutinised by the best brains of Government and many intelligent men from the public, assented to by His Highness, and issued with the Dewan's own signature, Sec. 33 states that applications to the High Court shall be heard by a Bench consisting of "not less than two judges." And Sec. 23 sub sec. 3 states that when there is a difference of opinion, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

May I very humbly point out that "not less than two," does not mean "more than two," but "two or more." And when the bench consists of two judges where is the majority? And if the two judges disagree should there be no remedy to the applicant? Is that the kind of relief held out to the Press by the framers of the Act? Hardly.

I instance the above not with intent to bring the Act into contempt, but to show that the best of us are liable to err, or liable to misconstruction without [illegible]

I may also point out that papers in the neighbouring Presidencies indulge in unmeasured anger and contempt in criticising the measures of those Governments. They are not punished on that account, and our own Government treat them with special favour. I may mention Madras Mail of the 3rd inst. and Hindu and Indian Express of the 4th instant. No Mysore paper has ever gone to such lengths.

I cherish the belief that the function of the Press is to understand and explain the ways of the Government to the people, and to represent the needs of the people to the Government. It is therefore essential for a modern State. I believe Government know this, and hence are fostering "Deshabandhu" with considerable outlay out of public funds.

Perhaps Government do not know that other papers are carrying on under considerable strain, physical, mental, and monetary. For myself, I might state that for 2½ years I have not made 250 pies out of it. And it has been to me a self-imposed rigorous imprisonment.

Nevertheless it has been sustained as a unique organ of public opinion, helpful to the Government and helpful to the people, and with good-will to both. The articles concerned in the notice were not conceived in malice with intent to mislead the people, but were a summing up of thoughtful public opinion. Their nature was not one of hate, but of candour.

The comments were well-meant. To agree with them or not, to respond to them or not, rested entirely with Government. The power to do as they like, Governments always have.

I have the honour to request Government to view the articles in this light, and if they still feel that there are some words which do not come into the focus, I am perfectly willing to revise them.

If Government permit it to exist, the Rationalist will seek to serve the State in a spirit of aloofness, with dispassion, without bias either against the people or against the Government, and within the limits of the law. What greater assurance can the most honest Editor in the world give to his Government?

I have the honour to remain
Your most obedient servant,
C. R. JOSYER,
Printer, Publisher, and Editor,
"THE RATIONALIST" MYSORE.

INDIA'S TOWN POPULATION

MR. YEATTS' WARNING

Commenting on the growth of India's population the Indian Census Commissioner, Mr. Yeatts states that the rate of change is high and is increasing, and thinks "it is time that it was realised that India is in for urbanisation on a big scale and that it will affect pronouncedly the really large towns rather than smaller ones. It is urbanisation too with all the drawbacks of lack of control, squatters' freedom and general squalor. It means that the approaches to every city in India are hideously defaced by brick fields, squatters' camps and general riff-raff of all kinds."

Mr. Yeatts continues: "The number of cities with a hundred thousand inhabitants or more was 35 in 1931 and is 58 now. The population living in cities of this size has increased over the decade from 9.1 to 16.6 millions, a rise of 81 per cent which is notable in contrast with the 15 per cent increase over the whole country. We have not figures for other classes of towns to compare but indications are that the rate of growth is higher in the larger units.

"Many causes are given for this increasing popularity of the cities. One of them of course is industrialisation which—in a complete economy—must tend to produce large aggregations. This is one among many other reasons for desiring a fifty-year plan for the development of India's water power resources. Another, and much more potent reason than is usually realised, is the fact that city life has begun really to appeal to the ordinary middle class or lower middle class Indian, because for the first time accommodation within his means and to his taste has become available. The huge blocks of flats which in less than a decade have completely altered the face of Bombay and parts of Calcutta, with their amenities of running water, electric light and the city features of the tram, the bus, the cinema etc., have meant that every year sees an increase in the number of persons who seek to pass their retirement or their leisure in a city instead of their former home. The education question is also a powerful influence, for the best education is available only in the cities.

(Continued on page 6)

The Rationalist.
Monday 19-4-1943.

AMERICA AND WORLD CITIZENSHIP

The last war was over in four years and three and a half months. We have already finished 3¾ years of the present war, and a weary world has begun to hope that it will be over soon, and not last longer than the last one.

But nobody knows. Neither the politicians who are organising their nations for the war from their offices, the militarists who are planning the campaigns on the fields of battle, nor the writers who dream that they are enlightening the world by means of their blind, misleading, and self-contradictory despatches from the war front, or the home-front, or the Press-room, or from before the mike.

Australian ministers complain of isolation, and a war of attrition in the Pacific. The invasion of Burma is still in air, and that by land or sea is not said to be in immediate prospect. The African front and the Russian front are hopeful but no one claims them as conclusive. The invasion of Europe is said to be essential for the termination of the war, but when it will commence and how long it will take nobody is able to foresee or forecast.

But one thing however is certain. The war must end. And then what should be done to bring back the world to normal, and to keep it normal for as long a time as possible? That problem is working in minds which are not actively preoccupied with the immediate arrangements of the war.

Accordingly we hear that the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association of America has launched a programme of guidance for teachers to cover the war period and to build for peace. History will be taught in a new way; world-citizenship will be stressed in the curriculum of American schools; children will be trained in the principles of democracy; text-books will be less rigid; and teachers will be expected to keep pace with the fluid events of current history, and pre-school education will become more general.

Dr. Counts, a member of the Commission, observes, "There is a wide-spread conviction among educational leaders that we must do something in the schools to prepare the younger generation for the post-war world. Our teachers must be guided to the utmost understanding of the war issue. They must be prepared for the readjustment that will come with peace. There is an aroused consciousness of intimate relationship with the rest of the world. The teachers are convinced that we should teach world-citizenship. The educational world is increasingly sensitive to the fact that the world has become a little neighbourhood; that never again will events taking place in other parts of the world be disregarded."

There would be a vast expansion of education after the war provided they solved their economic problems. "At present," he observes, "we are building up our manufacturing and mechanical industries to fantastic proportions. It is altogether likely that at the end of the war between 35 million and 45 million persons will be working in these industries. In peace time we need only 20 millions. This means that 15 million to 20 million persons will have to be transferred to other occupations. Obviously our

occupational pattern is going to change. Our social services will have to be expanded, and education is one of the most potent of these. We will see changes in the educational pattern in all stages of the school system."

He adds, "The cultural values are part of the heritage which we must protect. Every effort should be made, after immediate and genuine emergency demands are met, to continue the normal educational processes at full efficiency. Education has moved forward in previous crises. It may do so again."

Twenty-five years ago the United States hounded out a President who sought to save a suffering world by stretching a helping hand. He perished and passed into oblivion, but he did save the world then. Today the U.S.A. is in the very thick of the fray and has spread its man-power over four Continents.

Indeed even in our own little corner, we are told that Americans residing in Bangalore City are exempt from Income-tax, and that 400 sites have been given to them free of cost for building houses.—(Why not Smutts follow that example with respect to Indians?) This of course does not mean that there is reciprocity for Mysoreans in U.S.A., that the Statue of Liberty at the gateway of New York will open her arms to welcome us, and that we shall not instead be sent to Ellis Island. Not a foot of Manhattan will be given to us for love or money.

However the fact remains that the needs of war have made Americans world-citizens for the time being, and therefore their educationists rightly feel the need for expanding their education so as to fit them for world-citizenship. It follows then that other nations too should enlarge the horizon of the minds of their nationals, and prepare them for world-citizenship. But where all this will end God alone knows!

Editor.

"THE RATIONALIST"

Another esteemed reader opines.

"Our Mysoreans will all agree in "what an enlightened reader of high standing says about the articles, which you have quoted on page 5. I do not know who that enlightened reader is. In what he says he has voiced what is passing in the minds of so many thoughtful people of our State about the articles, in which you have voiced what is passing in the minds of true Mysoreans. Our present Government is formed of true Mysoreans, and there was no reason for the personnel to be offended. There must be some mistake in understanding the gist of the articles which are admirable. The administration has all along been efficient, but nothing in this world is perfect. We must be progressively mending our ways, and for that purpose we must welcome any criticism of our ways from quarters viewing them from various angles.

Every item of the facts you have introduced into the articles are known to the people from time to time. Only your style is vigorous, and the facts and the reasonings compel our attention, and this feature of your writings should only be admired. To my mind there appears to be nothing objectionable in all what you have said in the articles.

They can be taken as an humble and dutiful appeal to our sovereign, to whose person and throne all of us Mysoreans are loyal, and our loyalty to whom is affectionate.

All your writings have shown to us that in your patriotism as a Mysorean you are unsurpassed. To give an instance or two, 'Mysore for Mysoreans' which you wrote in 1926 stands good even now after a lapse of two decades nearly. So also 'Official Changes' after nearly a decade. Every Mysorean should be proud of you for all you have given him in your writings from time [illegible]"

(*Continued from page 5*)

Elsewhere it is sometimes not available at all, and in a country like India where the middle classes attach so much value to education this is a powerful influence.

ROLE OF ELECTRICITY

Drawing attention to the role of power in the growth of towns, Mr. Yeatts remarks: "If power is concentrated and not easy of distribution then the huge congregations of a coal economy such as characterise and disfigure England and other western countries are inevitable. Electric power is easily transmitted and distributed production made thereby possible. Here to some extent enters the difference between Bengal's congregation and the United Provinces' dispersion of cities? and if the U.P. grid and a proper use of water power extend we should see a corresponding reflection in the dispersion rather than the concentration of large industrial centres. And in a tropical country such dispersion is even more desirable than it is elsewhere."

GROWTH OF POPULATION

"India proper has added over 50 millions to its population in ten years. In other words, the mere decade increment is itself greater than the entire population of any European country except Germany or Russia. This was not unanticipated by any means. More than one observer had predicted a population of these dimensions, and between census observation had shown that it was on the way.

"The results of an increasingly wide application of preventive medicine to the life of the community" Mr. Yeatts observes, "will be positive accretions of population and a further lengthening of the span of life for the individual by the control of infectious disease and by the creation of an environment more conducive to healthful living than that which exists at present. These changes will in all probability be accelerated by a wide awakening of the public conscience that is likely to follow the ferment of ideas that the world war has brought into being. The substantial increases in population will create numerous and complex problems for solution, and, if the country is to progress satisfactorily on the road of advancement, all thinking men and women should even now begin to turn their minds to an earnest consideration of these problems.

STRENGTH OF COMMUNITIES

Regarding the relative proportion of the various communities, Mr. Yeatts, after referring to the factors affecting the accuracy of the figures collected, states "The general position however could be summed up as that of 100 Indians in All-India, 66 are Hindus, 24 Muslims, and 6 of tribal origin. Allowing for that proportion of tribes who may be regarded as more than half assimilated, the Hindu element is over two-thirds. Just under one-fifth of Hindus and one-eighth of the total population belong to the scheduled castes. Indian Christians return one and a half per cent, and allowing for tribal overlap 1.3 per cent. The number of persons of European origin is 135,000 i.e., about one in every three thousand of the population. If the figures for soldiers are left out, this proportion will evidently be heavily reduced."

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MESS

The whole world is now in a common mess. Man's mental faculties, which alone distinguished him from the mere animals and brutes, are also now in a mess, a huge mess, so also his sense of what is right and what is wrong: and his prudence is also paralysed. Germany, the heart of Europe—both geographically and in importance,—which was famous for its philosophers who had expounded the philosophies of all the nations on the face of the earth, and for its scientists of world-wide emulation, initiated the Great World Wars of our century and has put all the nations into a mess!

The heart, though it occupies a small space in the human body, controls by its circulation of the vital fluid to all parts of the body the entire human constitution. If Germany had remained content with that role, what an immense contribution could it have made and could have continued to make for a healthy growth of all parts of the world!

These are days of theories. A germ somehow contrived to enter the heart, multiplied and became virulent, the entire system of circulation became infected! The germs have excited the heart and also its channels of circulation! The entire world is now in a mess and all its organs and organisms individually, too. Are not individual bodies also now finding their end by heart failures suddenly? The exact cause is inscrutable; we are all eyes and yet we are blind. Fate! Fate is the only final explanation!

We read of the Great Battle of Kurukshetra. It was a fight between cousins. Allies ranged themselves on either side, the side which they judged better for reasons of their own. What was the outcome? Sri Krishna was a Divine incarnation, a Superman. As man he tried to avert the catastrophe which he evidently foresaw, but as one of the parties could not see as he saw he let events have their course. Arjuna, the chief warrior on the other side, argued against destiny and Sri Krishna, the Superman, unveiled Himself and revealed the knowledge Divine, the Universal Science of the Life and Soul, the Reservoir of All the Philosophies of the World, of all the moral doctrines and all the gems of the world!

The present War is similar to that of Kurukshetra but world-wide, between cousins—cousin-nations—of the west and the east. For the battle of Kurukshetra science as in vogue in those times contributed to the forging of the weapons of war. Here as up-to-date science is doing in respect of the present Great War. It is curious that when the war with Russia began an astrologer took the trouble to cast a chart of the planetry positions at the time aspecting the site of the war and said that they were exactly or almost similar to those at the time of the battle of Kurukshetra!

In the huge mass of a worldly mess are smaller ones everywhere and of every kind. Every hand should co-operate individually and in groups, by nations and in allied groups, to disentangle the various knots in the huge mess with all the skill and strength, patience and perseverence, and to bring out the plain thread that shall bind all the peoples of the earth in healthy, peaceful fraternity, never letting the thread to wrinkle into knots again. And so let us hope!

The Tree of the World had branched and the
branches further branched!
When the smallest branches can no further
branch and stanched
Even then the Tree may live for a time with not
much change;
At last a change must come and the Tree must
leave its range.
The revolution from good to bad and bad to worse
And back again to good is the permanent usual
course,
And this is going round weather we will or no;
We shall, then, move with the worldly rounds for
weal or woe!

All our actions are by circumstances bound,
We shall then move along with all and take the
round
To all our actions unattached and claiming none
As our own: all our actions are but parts
Of that universal, irresistible one,
With our minds so well balanced and with our
hearts
Kept all pure and brave, shall we merge in the All,
Living an everlasting life and All in All!

D. L. A.

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Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

L. 3 No. 32] MONDAY 26—4—1943 [PRICE 0—1—

HINDU LAW IN MYSORE

BY M. N. SRINIVASAN, B.Sc. Hons. LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore.
Price Rs. 6-8-0.

The Hindu Law in Mysore has been altered in many respects by Legislation and judicial decisions from what it is outside. This has rendered it quite necessary for a book on Hindu Law as applied in Mysore. What was long felt as a necessity is now furnished by Mr. M. N. Srinivasan. His work is a pioneer attempt in that direction.

Hindu Law is not a codified law. The sources of it are many and varied. Manu has stated: "The Veda, the Smrithis, the approved Usage (Sadachara) and what is agreeable to one's soul, the wise have declared to be the quadruple direct evidence of Dharma (Law)." Added to these are the Nibandhas, the legislative enactments, and the judicial decisions. Law and religion are so closely intertwined that it is not often easy to say when law ends and religion begins.

From these we have to cull out what the Law is as applied in a particular place. Further, the Hindu Law of Women's Rights' Act of 1933 has introduced changes in many branches of Hindu Law, like inheritance, property, partition, adoption, etc. The author deals with all these aspects in a very clear and concise manner. All the statutory enactments are contained in this book. Each chapter contains not only a synopsis at the beginning but at the bottom of each page are given citations Mysore cases primarily, and British Indian and Privy Council decisions also are amply cited. This will certainly meet with the long felt want of judges and lawyers alike. The book contains a good commentary also, taking into account the statutory amendments, and the decisions of the Mysore High Court during the last 65 years.

Mr. Srinivasan's book deals with all aspects of Hindu Law. The appendix, Index of cases and subject index at the end make it all comprehensive and self-contained.

The Hindu Law has been modified and supplemented in certain respects by enactments. The Mysore Infant Marriage Prevention Act, The Guardian and Wards Act, The Hindu Law of Women's Right's Act, The Mysore Widow Remarriage Act are a few among them. These are steps in the direction of codification of the Hindu Law. The Hindu Law as enunciated by the Smrithikarthas, thousand of years ago, needs modification from time to time, as time changes and circumstances alter. Otherwise, there will be stagnations. Even the Smrithikarthas provide for it. Manu has given freedom of action in conformity with society and social ideals when he says:—

विद्वद्भिस्सेवितस्सद्भिर्नित्यमद्वेषरागिभिः ।
हृदयेनाभ्यनुज्ञातोयोधर्मस्तन्निबोधत ॥

Brihaspathi says:—

केवलंशास्त्रमाश्रित्यनकर्तव्योहिनिर्णयः ।
युक्तिहीनेविचारेतुधर्महानिः प्रजायते ॥

which means, Decision should be based only on the Shastras. By an unreasonable judgement there is loss of Dharma.

Yagnavalkya says:—

कर्मणामनसावाचायत्नाद्धर्मंसमाचरेत् ।
अस्वर्ग्यंलोकविद्विष्टंधर्ममप्याचरेन्तु ॥

which means, "By act, mind, speech practice Dharma with care. But practice not that which is abhorred by the world though it is ordained in the text books; for it does not secure spiritual bliss."

In Veeramithrodaya we get the following passage:—

पुराणविरुद्धश्रुत्यन्तराविरोधेतः ।
अन्यादेशीयवेदादौ धर्मविद्भिरुदाहृतः ॥

The author has amply dealt with all these aspects of the question. I am sure the book will be of immense use as a valuable book of reference to legal practitioners, judges and to all persons interested in the subject. The book deserves every encouragement.

T. S. Rajagopal Iyengar, M.A., LL.B

THE RAZOR BLADE

ITS CARE.

Britain used about 450,000,000 blades a year in peace time. Now she must manage on about 115,000,000 which gives between six and seven blades a year for every man—the women, of course, will take their husbands' and brothers' as before A great number will probably take to "cut throats" —if they can get them—and the others will probably pay more attention to shaving than they have ever done.

In the laboratories of manufacturers and in medical research stations, shaving has been scientifically investigated and interesting facts which make for close and comfortable shaves been discovered.

THE DISAPPEARING PILE

The edge of the best safety-razor blades is only one eighty-thousandth part of an inch thick. It is so thin that it cannot be seen, and one manufacturer has an interesting exhibit to illustrate the fact. A pile of blades a foot high is clamped together so tightly that the unsharpened sides give the appearance of a solid lump of steel. When the stack is turned with the sharp edges towards you, the metal seems to disappear. All the edges do not reflect enough light to enable a photograph to be taken!

A powerful microscope cannot show the edge of a blade —it is beyond its range of vision. Placed under the microscope sideways the blade's edge appears as a dead straight line. After some use, or more probably, misuse, the razor blade appears under the microscope with indentations like a saw.

The actual "working" life of a razor blade is only about one minute. Most blades get blunt through what happens to them between the very short periods during which they are in contact with hairs. Dropping a blade may produce tiny cracks. After stropping these will widen and the blade is spoiled. Blades are very sensitive to moisture, and rust which is invisible to the naked eye can often be revealed by the microscope. The rust spots are minute, but sufficient to spoil that one-eighty thousandth of an inch edge.

CAN CATCH COLD

According to experts, a razor blade can catch cold and it should always be dipped in warm water before stropping; most men only dip it before shaving. On the other hand, experts do not think much of the theory that a blade remains sharper if it is kept pointing to the magnetic north. They admit that it is true steel, is a "live" thing with a grain that can be altered by treatment, but they say that long and elaborate tests have failed to show that keeping a blade lying in any direction has the slightest influence on its edge.

But the theory that a blade is all the better for a rest has scientific backing. Our grandfathers often prized a set of seven razors—one for each day of the week. They believed that to give a razor six days' rest and one day's work meant a keen edge. They knew nothing of the "metal fatigue," but modern science says they were right. A piece of metal can get tired as the result of a succession of little strains, none of which is individually enough to have the slightest effect. A razor blade cuts through up to 25,000 hairs every time it is used and six days' rest gives the molecules a chance to settle down again.

GIVE THEM AN EXTRA LIFE

Careful drying, care in handling, gentle stropping and periodical rests can double or treble the life of a blade. Up to now safety razor blades have been so cheap and easy to obtain that most of us have used them carelessly. Now we may have to bestow on the little slivers of steel which go about two million to the pound, the same loving care as our grandfathers lavished on their "cut throats."

There is one other way in which we can make blades last longer, and, incidentally, get a more comfortable shave. That is by taking our time and lathering properly. In a Pittsburgh research department a shaving clinic was established in 1931 and 31 scientists submitted themselves to experiments over the course of years. The need for proper lathering was the most striking fact that emerged, Two-and-a-half or three minutes was the minimum period required to get maximum softness, and it was even better when, having lathered well, the experimenter let the soap lie for three minutes while he cleaned his teath before removing it with his razor.

Plenty of water, the scientists found, was more important than the exact composition of the soap and they recommended washing the face for at least 30 seconds continuously before applying the lather.

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"*The Amrit Bazar Patrika* was at first a Bengali weekly published from a village in Jessore, named Amrit Bazar after their mother, Amrita Mayi, where the brothers [Sisir Kumar and Motilal] were born. The press was a wooden hand-press. The brothers not only owned and edited the paper but were also its compositors and ink manufacturers. Even in those early days the paper was a terror to oppressors and evil doers. In 1877 they removed their press and paper to Calcutta. When Lord Lytton's vernacular Press Act was passed, the brothers procured some old English types and the issue of their paper was published in the English language—to the chagrin of the government of those days. Babu Motilal Ghose wrote in a clear and popular style. He had at his command both humour and wit and biting sarcasm. His stock of popular stories and political parables was considerable."

"THE HINDU"

The Hindu was started as a weekly and the first issue printed at the Srinidhi Press, Mint Street. From 1-10-1883 it was made into a tri-weekly, and it became a daily from 1-4-1889. In the usual "Ourselves" the following occurs:—

"We do not share in the opinion that the educated Hindus are without convictions. On the other hand, it is not so much the alleged born ways of thinking and speaking imputed to the educated Hindus, that has occasioned the absence of public opinion as the want of a well-conducted native press to which the public may look to regulate their opinion. The Press does not only give expression to public opinion, but also modify and mould it according to circumstances. It is this want that we have made bold to attempt to supply."

(*Continued from previous page*)

Another advantage of the preliminary washing, showing how sensitive are those blades we take for granted, is that any grit is removed and does not nick the razor edge.

WHY BEARDS AND WHISKERS DISAPPEARED

The safety razor was invented in 1875 and revolutionised shaving. Beards and whiskers disappeared quickly when their daily removal no longer required considerable skill and not a little energy. The first razor was invented by Mikeal Hunter in Sheffield, but it was America that popularized the new method twenty years later. Many men never abandoned the "cut throught", or have returned to it. Some years ago General Sir Ian Hamilton revealed that he had used the same two razors for 14 years and believed that they had been used for 30 years before that!

And shaving with a "cut throat" need not be so slow. A Budapest barber in 1934 claimed a world record by shaving 40 men in just over 12 minutes. A Surrey barber, not to be outdone, showed that he could shave a client in 10 seconds!

A PROPHETIC SPEECH

The following is an extract—Prophetic in Vision—from the speech on self Government for India delivered by Sir Surendranath at the Lucknow Congress in 1916:

"We want self-government in the interests of the Empire to which we are so proud to belong. We want self government in the interests of the administration and for the efficiency of the administration. We want self government for self protection. And finally we want self-government for higher national ends, for the moral and spiritual elevation of our people. Who knows what will happen twenty years hence? Who knows that another war more sanguinary and more devastating than the one which is now desolating Europe may not again set in the world? You talk of the man power of Germany. Why? We are as multitudinous as the stars in the heaven. Rely upon us and trust us and the man power, I say to the rulers of India, your hold in reserve in India is such that Germany will quail before that man power."

TIPPU SULTAN

"Tippu Sultan Day" was observed recently by Mysore students at the Muslim University, Aligarh, when a special committee was formed with Prof. Mohamad Habib as President and Mr. Sheik Abdur Rashid, Lecturer, History Department, as the General Secretary, and papers were read about Sultan Tippu's achievements. Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, the Pro Vice-Chancellor, who presided over the function, said that during his recent trip to Mysore, he observed that a sense of equality and self respect and personal dignity marked the Muslims of that State and that was due to the inspiration they derived from the dynamic reign of Tippu.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	[illegible]	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—4—0

The Rationalist.
Monday 26-4-1943.

WE

We thought of devoting this week's reflections to Tippu Sultan, whose "Day" is said to have been celebrated last week by the Mysore students of the Aligarh University. But we see from the papers that an application for Contempt of Court has been filed against us before the High Court.

No doubt our readers would want to know what it is about. We ourselves know no more than what the papers have incorrectly stated. We shall no doubt know it in pretty good time, and then we shall gladly share our sorrows with our readers.

Last week we placed before them our reply to Government on their notice under the Press Act. Our brain was getting fuddled with pouring over that Act during these three weeks. And now comes this news about action under a further Act.

Poor child! 2½ years old! Already suffering from a virulent attack of small-pox! And now, it would seem, an attack of pneumonia also! Can it survive all these? Charlemagne's advice to his Generals comes to our mind, "Trust in God, and keep your powder dry."

Last week we were feeling like a man trying to extricate himself from a wrecked upstairs in a bomb-burst. Now we feel as though the downstairs also had crumbled over our head!

200 years ago Johnson, translating Juvenal, the Roman writer, wrote

"Yet think what ills the scholar's life assail,
Toil, envey, want, the garret, and the jail!"

The miseries of the scholars of Roman and Hanoverian times seem to be reflected in the lives of the editors of today.

Cardinal Richelieu, the seventeeth century French statesman, is said to have remarked to his staff on one occasion, "Show me six lines written by the most honest man in the world, and I will find enough therein to hang him." One of the Secretaries present wrote upon a card "One and two make three." "Blasphemy against the Holy Trinity," cried Richelieu as he read it, "One and two make One!" We admire the Secretary who thought himself a "most honest man," and sought to put the great Dictator in the wrong. How many Secretaries would do that today, we wonder!

Words are so flexible, thoughts are so difficult to catch, that different minds can put different interpretations on the same piece of writing, be it a modern editorial, or even the divine Vedas and Upanishads. That is how even brilliant philosophers like Sankara, Madhwa and Ramanuja have built up different systems, and sent each other to hell for holding different opinions. That is how the doctrines of Christ were differently interpreted by different thinkers, leading to the massacre of the Protestants on St Bartholomeau's Day in France, and the massacre of Catholics under the Tudor Kings in England. That is how Moslem moulvis have differently interpreted the Koran, resulting in the Al Tabara feuds in Lucknow and similar fratricidal occurrences elsewhere.

Thus, if the Government wish to find fault with our writings they could easily do to. They have only to look at them from the wrong angle.

Nevinson, the noted English Socialist, speaks of the Fleet Street saying, "Any bloody fool can write. It needs a heaven-born genius to edit." But the man who has to edit, print, and publish, has to be born from somewhere higher than heaven! And why he should come from so high a place to suffer the sorrows and indignities attendent on this task we do not know.

However the Fleet Street saying is an indication of the difficulties of an Editor's task even in liberty-loving Great Britain. And here it is a veritable tight-rope waking.

We are thankful for the small gifts that God has given us. If He had given us another small gift, that is, pen-and-ink sketching, we would have drawn for our readers a picture of liberty of the press in this country. Lacking that we will try to put it in words. Imagine a horse, not an Arab racer, but an Australian plodder in a stable, one rope tying its neck to a peg, the hind feet tied to two other pegs from behind, and another rope tying the neck to the ceiling. And you have the picture of an Editor. The forelegs are free, the nostrils are free, and the lips also, to mumble and show the bright teeth. And further the tail is free, to whisk at the flies, and the flies only! What more do you want? If you want anything more, tell your Legislative Councillors, not to make hasty laws with insufficient attention. We hope this will not bring *them* down also upon us. Then our cup of sorrows would be full indeed!

Editor.

WATER SUPPLY IN MYSORE

In an explanatory note regarding the water supply of Mysore City, the Municiple authorities observe that in recent months complaints have been received of inadequate water supply, and that there are two causes for this, wastage of water in unmetered houses, and mal-distribution of mains and submains.

Regarding the latter a sum of Rs. 80,000 is being spent to effect improvements, and to keep main pipes clear of silt.

The former seems to be certainly serious. The capacity of the Pumping Station is 4 million gallons per day, whereas the city draws over 4½ million gallons. The draw between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. alone is said to be 1½ million gallons, most probably due to heavy wastage from non-metered and uncontrolled taps.

It is stated that out of 22,000 houses in the City 7350 have got house-connections, out of which some 1350 with an annual rental of over Rs. 200 have been metered, the other 6000 remaining as yet unmetered. It is now proposed to meter houses with rentals of Rs. 150 to 200, or some 800 more connections, in order to check wastage.

We have reason to think that there is wastage in unmetered houses, in public taps, and also notably in buildings under Municiple and official control. All these have to be checked, and the public also educated not to waste water. As the problem is a growing one, the sooner a drive towards this begins the better. The object is to bring the total consumption within 4 million gallons by preventing waste. We believe that even metered consumers could co-operate to achieve that end by avoiding waste.

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HOW BEIT MADE A FORTUNE IN SOUTH AFRICA

"Beit work? You don't make fortunes like Beit's by working. Let me tell you about Beit. He came out here as a clerk for a Paris firm named Porges. I don't suppose they were paying him more than three hundred a year. He was always grousing about not being able to make ends meet. He wrote to his father in Hamburg and the old man screwed together a couple of thousand pounds and sent it out to him. Did Alfred buy diamonds? Not he! You can't imagine what this place was like in those days. People were flocking here in droves, diamond mad. They were shouting for offices—houses. That's what Alfred gave 'em. He bought a bit of land and put up twelve shanties. D.you know what he got for them? Eighteen hundred pounds a month! Twenty-one thousand six hundred pounds a year for years and years—for at least a dozen years! At the end of that time, Alfred sold the land the shacks stood on, and now, boy, hold your breath and I,ll tell you what he got for it. Two hundred and sixty thousand pounds! No. You don't *work* for a fortune if your name's Beit. You put your mouth tight on the nipple, and suck!"

HOWARD SPRING.

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A periodical of that type is necessary for our State and also outside. Though our present times are strange we must fight our existence through them. No individual anywhere is perfect, and no one should feel shy for being told so. Whatever I am I should be happy if the ties were undone and the Rationalist allowed to pursue its useful course for the good of all.

I hope the eclipse will at once slide aside leaving the full moon to shine with increased splendour.

Writings like those from your pen deserve admiration. They do not deserve to be stifled."

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BHARATPUR INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

Rajamantra praveena A. V. Ramanathan, Dewan, Bharatpur State, at the opening ceremony of the Baratpur Industrial Corporation last week remarked,

"I am indeed delighted to be able to participate in this evening's function. I have come from a very great distance, probably a little farther than my friend Khaitan, It is indeed a special privilege to be able to inaugurate this evening the Bharatpur Industrial Corporation which will manage the first two Industries of the Bharatpur State. As you have reminded us, you have been steadily hammering away your proposals at us for some time. By the kindness of my friends, my present colleagues and my predecessor, Mr. Menon, this privilege was vouchsafed to me, as they specially delayed decision until I came. It is not due to my efforts that I have secured all the encomiums you have showered on me. You have been ungenerous to Mr. Menon who matured these schemes and merely deferred the final decision so that another friend might also share in the joy of it.

Mr. Menon has helped in the inauguration of a new order of things in Bharatpur, a new order not merely in Brij Jaya Pritnidhi Samiti, new order not merely in the High Court the establishment of which has given us the pleasure of the company of Khan Sahib Mufti Sahib and Rai Bahadur Mathur, a new order not merely in the Intermediate College whose professors have already begun invading my bungalow-asking, "What is the research work which the new Industries will give us? We do not want to waste our vacations." My friend Mr. Hira Singh must be congratulated on the extra-ordinary enthusiasm of his subordinates. Mr. Menon has helped in the inauguration of the new industrial era for Bharatpur. I thank him on your behalf, on my behalf and on behalf of Bharatpur.

Our friends, Mr. Bajoria, the Bhartia brothers, Mr. Khaitan and Messrs. Ram Kumar and Manohar Lal Agarwalas have to help us to bring more and more industrial, commercial and technical friends and experts in various fields of activity. Bharatpur cannot be satisfied merely with crushing the oil seeds or turning the straw into paper. There is a very wide variety of enterprises in which I want their help in the development of Bharatpur. One friend has told me that there is a bangle industry at Bayana; this we shall develop as a cottage industry. But that is not enough. We should start large scale cottage industries. Next there is the question of salt. His Highness, the late Maharaja Sawant Singh Bahadur, passed a self-denying order for himself and his subjects and stopped manufacture of salt in the State even without compensation from the Government of India. Subsequently the treaty of 1879 was signed. We get 1½ Lacs for other stipulations. We are not getting anything for salt. But word once given, we have to keep, because we are Bharatpur, the representative *pura*, city of Bharat Mata.

Now we cannot make salt except at the instance of the Government of India But we can certainly make other chemicals direct from brine and build up a heavy chemical industry. The Khas of Bharatpur is of the best quality. When that is so, why should Bharatpur Government be satisfied with a nominal export duty and her citizens with only the labour of unearthing the Khas, while others get Rs. 19/- or Rs. 20/- a maund by marketing Khas and its oil. The State from which I have come—Mysore—has by exploiting its sandal wood been enabled to take the flag of Mysore all over the world and establish her agents in New York and her own office in London. Similarly why should we not build up here an essential oil industry and spread Bharatpur's name far and wide?

Ayurvedic and Unani herbs for Ayurvedic and Unani medicines, I am told, are available in plenty in this playground of the Lord Sri Krishna. I wonder whether we should not take advantage of scarcity of medicines in these days and arrange that our Vaids and Hakims help us in preparing Ayurvedic medicines and send out medicines from here.

Yesterday, I saw in the newspaper a big advertisement about Mica. We may not have very rich mica mines, but in these days, even mica in small bits is valuable. We are considering applications for it.

We have another mineral, Galena, which is said to be specially rich in its silver and lead contents. The demand for galena is high now. Applications for it are under consideration. I have merely informed the various lines by which Bharatpuris who are poor and cannot afford to eat and clothe themselves comfortably in these hard days, can prosper even as they did when the revenues of Bharatpur were in crores of rupees and not in lacs Bharatpur like the rest of India, with its villages, must develop her cottage industries. There are various ways in which cottage industries can be developed. All of them will recieve attention There is one item under cottage industries for which Bharatpur was once famous, i.e., mats, fans and chowries made of sandal and ivory fibre. Here in Bharatpur we draw sandal wood and ivory into fibre and make mats, fans and Chowries of such fibre. This we must develop steadily so that every temple and every Palace where fans and chowries are used for the worship of the deity or on State occasions will use sandal and ivory fans and sandal and ivory chowries. Sandal Ladies' fans will have a great attraction and will be a boon in North Indian summer.

If all this is to succeed, I must have the fullest and increasing support of the friends who have come to us from Calcutta and Delhi. I hope also that our friends will bring others with them and ensure that industries get all the financial help which is necessary by starting a Bank of Bharatpur as quickly as possible.

May Lord Sri Krishna bless you all."

"RIGVEDA SAMHITA"

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NATIONAL WAR FRONT, MYSORE CITY

A Public Meeting was held in Kannegowdana Koppal near Chamarajapuram Railway Station, on Monday the 26th April 1943, at 7-30 p m Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy, Organiser & Chairman, National War Front, Mysore City, presided

Messrs. Srikantia, B A., B L Advocate & Member of the Mysore District N.W.F., Anantharangachar, M.A., Oriental Library, A Venkatesiah, Member of the Mysore City N W.F., and Narasimha Sastry, Retired Sanitary Inspector and A R P. Group Warden of Kannegowdana Koppal, addressed the gathering about the National War Front Work.

Mr. Srikantiah explained the ideals of the National War Front and how it is working for the benefit of the people. He outlined the several items of the programme.

Mr. Anantharangachar, emphasised on the point of Unity, Grow More Food, Distribution of Food Stuffs and War Supplies.

Mr. Venkatesiah stressed on the point of Grow More Food, Keep up Morale, Kill False Rumours and help war efforts He emphasised on the point that all should be courageous and be sure of success in the war.

Mr. Narasimha Sastry explained how people should behave in times of Air Raids. He stressed on the point that all people should support the war efforts.

Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy, in his Presidential Address, stressed on the points spoken by the other speakers. He specially appealed to the Public not to sell their cattle on account of the good price they can get in the market at present, as the cattle are required now not only for agricultural purposes but also they are required for supplying the most nutritious food to the human beings.

Mr. F. C, Devaraja Urs, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to all the speakers and the chairman of the evening and requested the Public to co-operate with them.

The meeting was closed with cheers to His Highness the Maharaja.

CONGRESS PARTY IN THE ASSEMBLY SESSIONS

Some time back I happened to see in some local papers that the Executive of the Representative Assembly Congress party have decided to taboo the Budget Sessions of the Assembly also. I do not believe it is really so I do know that some time back the executive which had met at Mysore decided and justly too that the question of attending the Representative Assembly might will be decided by the General Body of the R.A. Congress party to meet on the 8th of next month at Mysore. During last sessions,—I learn because I was in jail then,—it was the general body that decided to abstain from attending as a mark of protest That was right But what is the reason for similar abstention now, I fail to see

There is no uniform policy adopted all over. Even during the last sessions the L C congress members did attend Now also they may The local bodies are all working with the congress men in What is the idea in the congress men of the Assembly party showing eternal protest? Does it serve any purpose?

On the other hand, there are many things which one can do from within There is the food problem which demands our immediate attention. Even demonstrations and protests could be made from within. We will be failing in our duty if we do not attend.

What is the congress policy in British India? They are ready and willing to attend if only the Governors' powers are withdrawn Whether to work or to strike" from within, we must have some programme and policy to pursue.

Let all the members of the Congress Assembly Party meet and decide the question. Regarding the release of Congressmen in jail in Mysore, there is no justification for such detention and there must be immediate release, particularly after the decision of the Federal Court. But let it not decide the issue on hand.

T. S. RAJAGOPALA IYENGAR, M.A., L.L.B.
Member, Representative Assembly
Senate, Municipal Council

REPATRIATION OF STERLING DEBT

HOLDERS IN MYSORE STATE

In pursuance of their policy of repatriating sterling debt, the Government of India have, with the assistance and co-operation of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, arranged to repatriate the following Railway Debenture stocks of the aggregate nominal value of £20 2 millions :—

East Indian Railway Irredeemable 4½ per cent Debenture Stock.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Irredeemable 4 per cent Debenture Stock.

Eastern Bengal Railway Irredeemable 4 per cent Debenture Stock.

South Indian Railway Perpetual 4½ per cent Debenture Stock.

Burma Railways 3 per cent Debenture Stock.

East Indian Railway 3 per cent New Debenture Stock.

Bengal and North Western Railway 5 per cent Special Debenture Stock.

South Indian Railway Company, Ltd., 4 per cent Registered Debenture Stock, 1945.

Bengal Nagpur Railway, Co, Ltd, 4 per cent Debenture Stock.

By an order issued by His Majesty's Treasury, all residents in the United Kingdom holding any of the above-specified Railway Debenture Stocks are required to surrender them at prices fixed in the order, which are based on the market price of the day and allow compensation for the inevitable slight delay in actual payment.

2. The Government of India have issued an order under sub-rule (3) of Rule 94 of the Defence of India Rules, acquiring all such aforesaid Railway Debenture Stocks as are held by residents of British India, at prices equivalent to the amounts fixed in the United Kingdom order converted into rupees at the rate of 1 sh. 6 d. to the rupee.

3. As action on analogous lines is called for in respect of the holdings with the residents of this State, the Government of Mysore have also issued a similar order under sub-rule (3) of Rule 94 of the Defence of India Rules as applied to Mysore.

4. Detailed instructions to give effect to these orders are being issued by the Comptroller to Government and holders in Mysore are requested to apply to the above officer from whom all particulars can be obtained.

5. The Secretary of State is also giving a year's notice to redeem the following Railway Debentures aggregating £11.1 millions :—

East Indian Railway 3½ per cent Debenture Stock.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway 3½ per cent Debenture Stock, and Bombay Baroda and Central Indian Railway 3½ per cent Debenture Stock.

These will be repaid on the 4th February 1944.

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UNITED & INDIVISIBLE INDIA

AIM OF ARYA SAMAJ UNDERLINED

HYDERABAD.

"From geographical, cultural and economic point of view a united and an indivisible India is the aim and ob'ect of Arya Samaj India has been a single unit from time immemorial and we have preserved that unity as our heritage Any attempt to divide and vivisect India through any quarters will be opposed tooth and nail. As Hyderabadis we are Indians first and Hyderabadis next" observed Mr. Ganpat Shastri presiding over the second session of the Hyderabad State Aryan Conference last week at Nizamabad. More than 16,000 persons attended the conference including a thousand ladies.

Messages wishing the Conference success were received from Messrs M. S. Aney. K. M Munshi, V D Savarkar, Dr Shyma Prasad Mookerjee, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Sir Mirza Ismail, Mr. Ghanshyam Singh and others.

ORGANISATION & CONTROL OF CIVIL SERVICE

LONDON.

'The great majority of the Civil Service men are recruited at an early age before they have been brought into contact with the complicated realities of the outside world, and without any practical training for the work ahead of them. Hence, a drastic overhaul of the organisation and control of the Civil Service is urgently needed" This is the conclusion of the Select Committee of National Expenditure which is considering as to the ways and means of reforming the White Hall and its frame work of bureaucracy. Many back bench M.P.s sit on this Committee.

The leading features of the Committee s plan for reforming the White Hall is embodied in a White Paper. They are.—(1) The reorganisation of the Treasury to separate control of finance from the management of the machinery of Government! (2) a National Staff College for Civil Servants of all grades. This is not to be a mere academic forcing house for a new race of bigger bureaucrats but it should offer training in modern developments in industry, trade, economic and social services.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

NEW DELHI.

The Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes met recently under the chairmanship of H. H the Jam Saheb, Chancellor, says a Press Communique

After passing a condolence resolution touching the demise of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, it was announced that H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala had been elected Pro-Chancellor unopposed.

The items on the agenda which were discussed at the meeting included the holding of the next session of the Chamber of Princes, war effort of the States, question of joint services, civil defence, and industrial development in the States.

The items of the agenda further considered included food control policy of the Government of India so far as it affects the States, the question of release of information concerning the administrations of States, war insurance schemes, mineral development of States, and the question of reviewing by individual States the existing arrangements for bringing legitimate grievance of subjects, if any, to the notice of rulers and governments concerned with a view to making improvement where necessary.

H H the Chancellor made a statement relating to his work in England, and the Standing Committee unanimously endorsed the resolution moved by H H the Maharja of Bikaner recording the grateful appreciation of the Standing Committee of the work done by H H the Chancellor in England. Unanimous decisions were taken which will be placed in due course before the Chamber of Princes.

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The Rationalist.

Monday 3-5-1943.

WOMEN, AND MEN

The Delhi Provincial Council of women is reported to have resolved that the time had arrived for the entire modification of Hindu Law and elimination of all sex-inequalities.

From Erode Ramaswamy Naiker to a handful of women,—possibly wives of the 1000 to 5,500 rupee men at Delhi, spending an afternoon in a show of silks and scents,—there seems to be nobody today who is not willing to have a fling at Hindu Law! They assume that Hindu Law is a set of whimsical commands issued by a long-ago dead Hitler which has been sitting upon the public like a blight for over a thousand years; and that two generations of anglicised education,—which has left us politically, militarily, economically as ill-equipped as caged parrots,—has opened our eyes wide to the evils of Hindu Law, and fitted us to replace it with some concoction of our own!

It is like substituting for a hundred year old champagne the daily brewings of a sugar distillery. Those of our readers who have tasted both can realise the blasphemy of the substitution!

The Hindu Law did not create sex-inequalities. It codified the usages which had come to establish themselves as principles of conduct as the Hindus evolved into nationhood. The codifying was done by very wise, very able, very thoughtful and far-seeing men, whose object was not to set one sex above the other, or one sect above another, but to make everyone contribute his or her share to the well-being of the family and the nation, according to his or her fitness or accomplishments.

It seems to us that this talk of sex-inequality which unenlightened speakers in Ladies' Conferences indulge in is silly. They seem to think that women as well as men are a mere bundle of arms, eyes, nose, lips, trunk and legs, with no difference between one bundle and another, and that therefore all of them should be given the same weight and put to the same use.

Suppose God had created all men and no women, what would have happened? Or suppose He had created all women and no men. How would they have enjoyed it? The Christians believe that God created a man only, Adam, and that Adam created woman out of his rib. The Hindus speak of Brahma creating Saraswati out of his mind, Vishnu getting Lakshmi out of the sea, and Siva getting Parvati out of the hill.

However the one sought and found the other, and became a family. There was no question of equality or inequality. The one became the complement of the other, like two hemispheres constituting the globe. Certain human qualities were lumped together and made into man, and certain others lumped and made into woman, with certain fundamental qualities common to both. The woman's qualities were such as to make the home, and keep the home-fires burning: the man's to protect the home from molestation, and fetch the logs for the home-fires.

Physically too woman is meant to be plump, rounded, fair, buxom, rosy, while man is muscular, long-limbed, alert, and hairy. But of course we do not deny that there are women who are gaunt, angular, unkempt and vixenish, while some men are plump fair, soft, and unalert. And now-a-days when women wish to feature bobbed hair and short pants, the superficial similarity is more striking than ever. But the fact remains that the woman's body is meant to procreate suckle, and nurse, and man's body doesn't and cannot do so.

The distinction between the two therefore is natural and fundamental, and the consequent difference in social functioning does not constitute any inferiority due to sex. To believe that it does is absurd. The English rhymer observes,

"When Adam delved, and Eve span
Who was then the gentle-man?"

If the husband earns salary, the wife spends a portion of it, and wears the jewels. The man performs the duties of his official position, but the wife shares in his status. The Viceroy's wife becomes Vicereine, without being seperately appointed as such, the Councillors' wives take precedence over the Secretaries' wives, the Dewan's wife over the Ministers' wives, and the Collector's wife over the District Judge's and others in the District.

So then what is the grouse of the Delhi ladies, or the other clamorous ladies elsewhere?

Editor.

(To be continued)

Office of the President,
City Municipal Council, Mysore,
Dated, 28th April, 1943.

NOTIFICATION

The Mysore City Municipal Council have resolved in their resolution No. 720 dated 24th April, 1943, that the post of Hakim fallen vacant due to the demise of Hakim Moulvi Mohamed Khasim Ansari, be advertised, and that the new Hakim should keep his Unani Dispensary in Nazarbad Mohalla. Applications are therefore called for from the candidates who have passed the L.U.M.S. Examination of the Mysore Government Ayurvedic and Unani College for filling up the post. The applications together with the certificates should be sent so as to reach this office on or before the 15th May 1943, and no notice will be taken of any applications that may be received after that date.

Sd. B. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO,
President.

"HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN**, B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore City.

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Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes:—

"I consider it to be a creditable performance for a young lawyer. As far as I can see, it incorporates all matters already dealt with by the case law of Mysore as well as several new questions arising in connection with recent legislation. The notes and comments of the author are clear and to the point; and I have no doubt that the book will supply a real need."

And Principal J. R. Gharpure, of the Law College, Poona, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court, writes,

"Hindu law, whether in Mysore, Baroda, or Bombay, has common elements to a very large extent, and diversities such as they may be are purely local and easy of discrimination. Your book contains evidence of a close study of the subject and ought to prove to be of use to the student and the practitioner as well."

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FARMER BOY INVENTS MOTOR CAR

Seventy-six years ago, on November 8th, 1866 a son was born to a hard-working farmer in rural village of Little Missden, Buckinghamshire. His proud parents, Mr. and Mrs. Giles Austin, christened him Herbert Austin, and he developed into an extremely bright and intelligent lad. His artistic temparament showed itself early, and at six he was making freehand sketches.

The family was by this time living in Wentworth, Yorkshire, Mr. Austin having become farm bailiff to Earl Fitzwilliam, and young Herbert was sent to Rotherham Grammar School, five miles away, a distance he walked daily on foot. This ten-mile journey probably had something to do with his later conception of the motor-car.

Leaving school, he became an architect, but this did not suit him. Then an uncle came home from Australia, and that settled things for Herbert Austin. The visitor told his nephew glamorous stories of life 'down under,' and Herbert persuaded his parents to let him go back with his uncle.

Engineering claimed him from the start. After working in the sheds for a year or two he joined the Wolseley Sheep shearing Machinery Company, already having patented, in his late teens, several important mechanical devices. He improved the sheep shearing machinery eventually coming to England to supervise its manufacture here. He made great progress and so did his branch of the company and by the time he was twenty-eight the firm was busily engaged in other branches of engineering, including the manufacture of cycles.

Cycles paved the way to automobiles, and in 1899 the first Wolseley car designed and produced by Herbert Austin, was made, to be exhibited in the year at the Crystal Palace. Two years later he himself ran a similar model on a 255 mile journey without a breakdown or stoppage—at a cost of just over six shillings for petrol! Then the firm was extended and in 1901 Herbert Austin became General Manager.

He came in for a good deal of ridicule in those early days, perched high up behind cumbersome controls, and travelling sedately at three or four miles an hour, preceded by a man waving a red flag. But Herbert Austin had faith; he ignored the cynics.

He visualized the great motoring era to come, and so confident was he that, in 1905, he decided to set up in business on his own with a capital of £ 15,000 and a lot of determination.

He expects none of his workers to do anything he is not capable of himself, and will do nothing for which he does not see a useful purpose. He has been M. P. for King's Norton, Birmingham, but after a few years at Westminster decided that business men like himself could do more to help the country in their own spheres than in Parliament, so resigned his candidature at the 1924 election.

Lord Austin is the avowed enemy of the "road-hog." His advise, particularly to the younger generation, is: Be courteous. You were born with a steering wheel between your hands, and it is up to you to make the best use of it. If motorists will practise a perpetual courtesy the motor-car will establish itself more firmly in favour, and burdensome legislation which stands in the way of development will be removed."

His generosity is proverbial. He has contributed large sums towards voluntary institutions, and not long ago gave a quarter of a million pounds to Combridge Laboratory in aid of Lord Rutherford's experimental scientific work there.

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THE RABBIT, A GREAT EXAMPLE

Rabbits have been in the news several times since the war started, but now they have been honoured with big headlines. A London furrier has received from America an order for a quarter of a million rabbit skins. They are worth anything from 2½d. to 8½d. a skin, depending on how they are dressed. So rabbit skins are booming. America has offered to take millions of skins—as many as England can send.

The British wild rabbit is one of the most prolific animals in existence. Generally regarded as a pest, tens of thousands of pounds have been spent in an effort to exterminate them, but in vain. The war may lower the rabbit population, but when peace comes the first creatures to recover will be the rabbits.

This becomes all the more strange when we consider the number of enemies which the rabbit must avoid from birth, and the constant peril in which it spends its life.

EVER ON THE WATCH

Cats, stoats, weasels, hawks, owls, and foxes all hunt it relentlessly. It has been estimated that a single viken will kill 500 rabbits a year. Added to this there are men with guns, dogs, ferrets, snares, and gintraps always on its track. Farmers have strewn their ditches with poison. Burrows have been "gassed" wholesale—but the rabbits are still there.

It would almost seem as if the perpetual persecution to which it has been subjected has developed instincts that ensure its survival.

In the open the rabbit is for ever on the watch Its eyes, set in the side of its head, give it a wide field of vision. When alarmed it goes to ground with alacrity, and once in its burrow it is practically safe. But before it does that it sounds a warning to its fellows by stamping its hind legs. It clings to life like a snake. It can lose a leg, or two legs, in a trap, but it will get back to its burrow—and live!

300 CHILDREN A YEAR

The Chief reason why the wild rabbit was not exterminated long ago is its amazing fecundity. A single doe rabbit is responsible for 300 progeny a year. These are not all her own. By the time she is having her second litter the daughters of her first litter are thinking about having families; and before the season is over *their* children are having families!

It has been reckoned—although this is probably an exaggeration—that Britain's rabbits each year consume £70,000,000 worth of food. Against that, in its pre-war days, the rabbits themselves provided a million pounds' worth of food. The war has probably trebled this figure. Curiously enough, there are nothing like as many wild rabbits on the Continent. Germany has far fewer than England.

In Australia, where years ago a pair of rabbits were released to provide sportsmen with something to shoot at, rabbits have become a scourge. This was inevitable in a country where its natural enemies did not exist—as the Australian Government realises now that it is too late to remove the evil.

In spite of all efforts it can do no more than check the plague. A wire netting fence, 1,800 miles long was put right across the continent in the hope of preventing the spread of the pest: but it was too late; the rabbits were already on the other side.

In dry seasons the water holes are fenced round, and rabbits die in millions. The others climb over the piles of dead to reach the water. Every year in Australia a million pounds are spent to keep the rabbits in check. They are slaughtered in tens of thousands—two million pounds worth are exported annually—but the rabbits thrive!

HATS OUT OF THE RABBIT

Pasture lands in Australia would support twice the head of cattle if there were no rabbits, for five rabbits eat as much grass as a sheep, and a lot of what they don't eat they spoil. Their burrows under the ground make thousands of acres sterile.

Tame rabbits are worth more than the wild variety—as rationing has revealed. The animal is larger. Its skin which can be converted into imitation high-class fur, is worth more than that of the wild animal. Felt hats are nearly all made of rabbit fur.

The Angora rabbit has started a minor industry. Its fur, which has a soft, silky texture, is woven into expensive fabrics.

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THE FEDERAL COURT JUDGEMENT

The Manchester Guardian writes as follows on the Federal Court decision on detention without trial. "But the executive itself does not come out well. It would be a mistake to say that the issue is trivial, that it only concerns 'technicality,' or that it is a mere matter of words. The argument is that the Indian Government had powers to detain these 9,000 prisoners, that it had only to put these powers into right words but that unfortunately through carelessness it chose wrong words; now it will choose right words, and what does it matter? It matters because the Indian Government is not an arbitrary despotic body but acts under the control of the Secretary of State for India who is responsible to the British Parliament for his actions, and subject to he laws which it passes. From top to bottom the rule of law is supposed to prevail. It is true that some of the fumdamental peace time laws which safeguard the liberties of the subject are suspended in war, and emergency rules may supersede Hebaas Corpus for the day. But tnat does not in the least diminish the obligation on the Indian Government to ensure that its acts are done according to the forms of law that exist. Most of all does such obligation bind a Government, which is at odds with a large part of those whom it governs, and is therefore liable to be suspected by them, even if unjustly, of the worst motives when it is found in errror."

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NATIONAL WAR FRONT MYSORE CITY

REPORT OF WORK DONE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1943.

Public Meetings, Lantern lectures, School meetings, meeting of small groups and individuals were continued by the National War Front, Mysore City, during the month of March 1943. There was generally good response from the Public. The Magic Lantern Shows continue to be popular and attract a large number of people.

On Saturday the 13th March 1943, in the evening, there was a Magic Lantern show at Anjuman-o-Ithehade Islam, Mandi Mohalla Slides about A.R.P., Indian Troops in action, and Indian War Effort were shown. Mr. Mir Noor Hussain commented on the slides in Urdu

On the same day, at 10 p m, (after the Magic Lantern show was over) a Public Meeting was held at Anjuman-o-Ithehade Islam, Mandi Mohalla, Mr. O S.N. Shariff, M.L.C., member of the Central Advisory Committee of the National War Front, addressed the gathering about the National War Front. He explained the ideals of the National War Front and how it is working for the benefit of the people. He outlined the several items of its programme such as Grow More Food, Kill Rumours, Keep up Morale, Hindu-Muslim Unity, and Civil Defence. Rao Banadur M Ramaswamy and Mr. Mir Noor Hussain proposed a hearty vote of thanks for the speaker of the evening and said that he had given a very good advice to the people and that they looked forward to having him for several other meetings in the City.

On Saturday the 20th March 1943, at 7 30 p m, a Magic Lantern Show was held in Mr. M R C. Naidu's (A.R P. Group Warden) compound situated just behind the power house in Narasimharaja Mohalla. Mr. Y C. Ramaswamy, Propagandist, explained the slides and gave a short running commentary. The Show was very much appreciated.

The members continued to visit Educational Institutions and address the meetings of staff and students during the month.

On Thursday the 18th March 1943, Mr. M. S. Ramaswamy, Organiser of the Education Section, addressed a meeting of the staff and students of the Practicing Kannada Middle School. He outlined the objects and aims of the National War Front and how it has been working in the State of Mysore. He explained the recent victories of the allies and said that the final victory was now in sight and the allies were sure to win. He dealt with the problem of food and exhorted them to grow more food and vegetables in their house yards and lands.

DETENTION UNDER REGULATION 18 B

JUSTICE HUMPHREYS' WARNING

NEW DELHI

Details are now forthcoming of the contempt of court case against the Home Secretary, Sir John Anderson, before the King's Bench Division Court, arising out of the refusal of access to the solicitors of Captain Wilson, a detenu, and interception of his petition to the Court for protection. Sir John stated as ground for detention that Wilson had communicated information which came his way as a paid servant of the Crown in the War Office to unauthorised persons, thus gravely damaging the interest and safety of the realm.

Justice Humphreys, in the course of his judgement, observed that Wilson was prepared on oath to make the most reckless statements that the petition was intercepted by some subordinate official without Sir John's knowledge, because he considered it improperly drafted; further that Wilson was from time to time in close touch with his solicitors and Sir John had not given authority to anyone to prevent such access.

"Nevertheless" proceeded the judgement, "there is no more important duty attaching to Judges in this Division than that of looking after the liberties of His Majesty's subjects and also of the rights of every British subject detained in custody, not as a result of committal by some court of law, but as a result of the opinion of the Secretary of State. Under the peculiar circumstances referred to in Regulation 18 B which only applies in wartime, he has the inalienable right to come to this Court and ask that his case may be considered by the Court. Even under Regulation 18 B, the Court will then in every instance, consider his case and say whether he is legally held in custody. If any case is brought before me hereafter in which any person—I care not how high his position or how great his fame—be found to have interfered with the right of one of His Majesty's subjects, I think I should have no difficulty in putting into force, with the assistance of the other members of this Division, the great powers of this King's Bench in imprisoning such person for contempt of court."

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	[illegible]	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—4—0

ARCHBISHOP'S EXHORTATION

"In every quarter of the earth, men long to be delivered from the curse of war and to find in a world which has regained its peace, a respite from the harshness and bitterness of the world they have known till now. But, so often they want the kingdom of heaven without its King, the kingdom of God without God. And, they cannot have it. The Cross makes its appeal to all nations—come back to God—to all nations and therefore to our own nation," said the Archbishop of Canterbury recently.

"Things are not altogether well with us. We thank God for the splendid qualities our people have shown—courage in danger, comradeship in service, perseverance in effort, but the decline in honesty has been very sharp and steep."

Saying, "Our resolve must be back to God," the Archbishop continued, "We make plans for the future for peace among the nations and for civil security at home. That is right enough and to neglect it would be wrong. But, all our plans will come to shipwreck on the rock of human selfishness unless we turn to God. Back to God, that is the chief need of England and of everyone of us."

BERNARD SHAW'S LATEST

As he was a prominent figure at the first Independent Labour Party Conference held 50 years ago, Mr. Bernard Shaw was invited by them to attend its Easter Conference, by appearing on the platform as the guest of Mr James Maxton, M.P.

Mr. Shaw expressed gratitude for the honour, but declined the invitation, saying "I am too damned old. Doddering ancient pioneers who are spectres from the past should be thrown out if they have not sense enough to stay away!"

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DR. SUN YAT SEN'S WILL

For forty years I have devoted myself to the cause of the people's revolution with but one end in view, the elevation of China to a position of freedom and equality among the nations. My experiences during these forty years have firmly convinced me that to attain this goal we must bring about a thorough awakening of our own people and ally ourselves in a common struggle with those peoples of the world who treat us on the basis of equality.

The work of the Revolution is not yet done. Let all our comrades follow my "Plans for National Reconstruction," "Fundamentals of National Reconstruction", "Three Principles of the people," and the "Manifesto," issued by the First National Convention of our Party, and strive on earnestly for their consummation. Above all, our recent declarations in favour of the convocation of a National Convention and the abolition of unequal treaties should be carried into effect with the least possible delay. This is my heartfelt charge to you.

SUN WEN.
11-3-1923.

* * *

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The Rationalist.

Monday 10-5-1943.

WOMEN AND MEN

(continued)

Whether it be Miss Mayos of America or Miss Mayos of India that say so, it is wrong to assert that Hinduism has suppressed and enslaved women. Indian men have not as a body cheated and browbeaten Indian women into subjection, just as certain imperial nations, western or eastern, have subjugated other nations and built up empires. The status of the one is certainly different from that of the other, but there is no question of inferiority. Differences in structure and the needs of the family and society have led to difference in functioning, in fact and in law.

There is the oft-quoted saying—

"Yatra naryastu poojyante
Ramante tatra Devatah!"

"Where women are honoured, there the great gods revel," which is an inspiration to treat women with respect. Another saying—

"Dhig-gruham gruhinee soonyam,"

"Fie upon the house that is not illumined by woman," equally emphasises the social respectability of women.

A third saying—

"Matruvat paradareshu
Paradravyeshu loshtavat!"

"Respect other men's wives like your own mother: treat other men's property like a worthless stone," further evidences the esteem which Hinduism inculcates towards women.

No nation, either Hindu or any other, lays the duty of protecting man on woman. Even in the newest western laws of divorce, the husband has to provide maintenance for the divorced wife, or go to jail. But no law anywhere in the world asks a wife, however rich, to provide for a divorced husband. Hindu Law charges the father with the duty of protecting woman during childhood and maidenhood. During youth and middle-age she is to be the care of the husband. And during old age the son has to protect her. No similar provision has been made for men.

The object of law is not to raise one or lower another, be it man or woman. The interests of society are paramount, and the functions of each are differentiated in the interests of the society concerned. In France in the middle ages, the Salic Law laid down that a woman could not ascend the throne or convey the right to her off-spring. In our Malabar, the Marumakkathayam Law denied the right of male succession, and as we know the Rulers of Travancore and Cochin claim right through their mothers, and the female child is a coveted possession in every home.

As Hinduism held man responsible for woman's upkeep, as mother, daughter, sister or sister-in-law, it did not provide for separate inheritance rights. Does it mean a degradation of Hinduism, or degradation of women? The Law of Primo-geniture vests all the landed estates of English noble-men in their oldest sons. Does it means that English law has degraded all younger sons? The law has never meant that. It held that society's interests required that noblemen's estates should not be cut up, and therefore made them impartible. Younger sons have accepted the position with good grace. Why should not women do so also? Wrong education, and devastating wars have changed the outlook of women, and called them out to duties normally fulfilled by men. The piteousness of this is described in the following words of an English author:

"War had once been an Institution in which men fought and women wept. Now it had become a Chamber of Horrors in which men fought and women fought, and only children suffered. There were no heroes now, no wild cheering, no waving of handkerchiefs at Victoria Station, no swaggering of be-ribboned veterans. This new warfare summoned women to the same dangers as men. For the first time in recorded history, women whose honour it was to perpetuate the human race, were called upon to fight in a war which

might well extinguish all that is best in that human race. Women brought Socrates into the world, and Christ, and Galileo, and St. Francis, and Thomas More. Now they had to put on steel hats and asbestos gloves and gas-masks and be ready to go through Inferno!"

Editor.

(To be continued)

HINDU WOMEN'S RIGHTS

REFORMIST LEGISLATION OPPOSED

MADURA

The third annual conference of the Asthika Hindu Women under the auspices of the Asthika Hindu Mathar sangam took place under the presidentship of Srimathi Pattammal, wife of Mr. C. S. Nageswara Aiyar, Advocate, Madras. Srimathi Kanakavalli Ammal, wife of Mr. R. Annadurai Iyengar, retired Engineer, hoisted the flag, Srimathi Maduravalli Ammal, wife of Mr. N. Krishnaswami Iyengar, Vakil, Madura, opened the conference

After prayers, Srimathi Rajammal of Pughat delivered the inaugural address. The President then spoke referring to the various legislative measures passed or on the anvil which cut at the root of Varnashrama Dharma of the Hindus.

On the second day, the Conference passed resolutions condemning the Sarada Act, the Divorce Bill, the Sagotra Marriage Bill, the widower-widow marriage Bill, the "un-Hindu" activities of the Hindu Law Commitee, the Hindu Women's Succession Bill, co-education in schools and colleges, the frequenting of cinemas and theatres, and agitation against Sanskrit, etc. The Conference urged the starting of Branch Mathar Sangams and Sanatana Dharma Vidyalayas. With the concluding remarks of the President and a vote of thanks the Conference terminated.

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T. S. RAJAGOPALIENGAR,
Hon. Secretary.

MICROBES

No fewer than 2,000 new microbes are registered in the revised catalogue of the National Collection of Type Cultures published by the Medical Research Council Mr. C. F. Peckham isolated Selmonella Derby from pork pies, thirty seven cases of food poisioning being traced to it. Miss Lorain Smith tracked down Alternaria sp in rotting tent canvas; Mr. Graham Forbes discovered Actinomyces dassonvillei in dust extracted from tube railways; Dr. Doerenbos captured Vibrio El Tor on pilgrims travelling to Mecca; and another new microbe, triumphantly christened Bacterium proteus-anindologues, was isolated from the sacred river of the calf, Jaffa.

Cultures, containing these weird organisms, are stocked by the Lister Institute, Chelsea.

Recently 700 scientists cosidered in London new means for enrolling microbes in human service. Microbes fall into five distinct groups, comprising bacteria, viruses, protozoa, fungi, and actinomycetes. Protozoa, the tiniest of true animals exist in teeming billions in every handful of earth. When too numerous, they cause "soil sickness"—the bane of farmers and gardeners. They are active propogators too, of malaria, sleeping sickness, and other contagious diseases. But, equally multifarious in water, they form the basic diet of all fish. No wonder science finds such invisible creatures a little baffling.

SLEEP

SOME RULES OF GUIDANCE

The times in which we are living are liable to play havoc with our sleeping habits. Yet there is no reason why we shouldn't get our full and sufficient ration of rest, if we attend to the few simple rules explained here, says Dr. Richard Eden.

Mr. Winston Churchill is one of the most remarkable sleepers I know. When he was at the Admiralty, he often had fewer than four hours' sleep at night. Now as Britain's war-time Premier he gets even less.

Sir Oliver Lodge once told me that he was content with as little as four hours' sleep, and felt none the worse next day. But I'm afraid we are not all able to ration our sleep so severely. Most of us need a full seven or eight hours, or we feel exhausted.

Sleep is, after all, Nature's great restorative. It's the time when our batteries are re-charged, and when the conscious mind has a chance to relax.

Mr. Churchill has confessed that he has a sleep secret. It explains why he can manage quite well on such an abbreviated rest period. He knows how to relax!

PREMIER'S FORTY WINKS

At any time of the day or night the Premier can drop what he is doing, lean back in his chair, and snatch forty winks. He does it quite effortlessly. He may sleep this way for five or ten minutes, then wake up, alert and and clear-headed, and continue his work refreshed by his siesta!

I can imagine how lots of people must feel envious of this trick. For, since the war, our sleeping habits have been turned upside down.

To the question "How much sleep?" we are beginning to realize there is no well-defined answer. Some folk need more sleep than others. Women, for instance, need more sleep than men. Or perhaps I should say they need more time for sleep than men.

A healthy man goes to bed and falls asleep without trouble. But a healthy woman may lie awake for a long time, turning over in her mind the Activities of the day. In war-time, this habit is greatly exaggerated. The average woman is much more sensitive than her husband, and she is consequently more affected by the war news.

Many women have developed the habit of lying in bed later than their husbands, or for an afternoon rest, and in this way they have made up for the time lost in going to sleep on the previous night.

But now that the women are being needed in the factories and work-shops, this little privilege is often denied them. So it becomes more and more important that the time spent in bed is devoted wholly to sleeping, and not wasted overnight, as it so often is.

That's all very obvious, but the question is how? Supposing you are a bad sleeper, how overcome your defect? Here are some timely hints:

Don't worry about counting sheep or anything like that. Don't go straight to bed after you have heard some bad news over the wireless, or quarrelled with your wife or husband, or made some special plans for the future.

DO YOU YAWN?

These "Don'ts" really are important, and because they are so obvious, they are often ignored. It stands to reason that when your mind is on edge, it's in no fit state to abandon conciousness. And there's nothing like bad news—whether it's the loss of a ship or something quite trivial—to set your thoughts painting a dismal picture of the future, and so keep you lying wide awake for hours.

Now for a few things you should do. Have a warm drink before retiring. See that the bedclothes are light but warm. A common fault is to pile on too many blankets, and many a bad dream and troubled sleep can be traced to this cause. Make sure, too, that there is a window open in the room. A stuffy room makes sleep unnecessarily difficult.

So far my advice has been based on sound commonsense, and you will find that the good sleeper puts it into practice quite unconsciously.

There are some less obvious things he does, equally unconsciously.

When he gets into bed, he stretches and he yawns. If you have a dog or cat in your home, watch him to-night as he lies down after his walk. He is not repressed by any thought of good manners, and gives himself over to sleep quite normally—as you should.

And while he's stretching himself, if you could read his mind, you would probably read there no other thought than "Comfort!"

Sir Paul Dukes, the author and former head of the British Secret Service in Russia, was ingenious enough to invent what he called the "technique of fatigue." He laid it down that, to court sleep, you must perform the actions that have the right mental association with sleep.

HOW MUCH YOU NEED

Sir Paul confesses that when he retires for the night, he stretches and yawns luxuriously, and as he does so he murmers the word "Home," with a prolonged "o". It's an easy and soothing word to say, and it conjures up a feeling of satisfaction and protection.

The other trick is to indulge in a little quiet deep breathing. There's nothing like it to step down the mental tension, and produce a feeling of rhythm and ease in mind and body.

Boiled down, the golden rules for sleep are partly physical, partly psychological. There must be a feeling of tranquility. If you are worried over a money problem, and allow your thoughts to play on it just before going upstairs to bed, your chance of a good night is hardly worth having. The financial bogey is, in fact, the worst of all sleep-reducers.

Of course, the older you grow, the less sleep you'll need. A child of one needs about eighteen hours: a child of four needs about fourteen hours; and a child of six can do with twelve hours. From then up till the age of fourteen, the prescribed ration is about ten hours nightly.

Once the child reaches adulthood, there is less need of sleep; and at fifty years of age, six hours nightly is about the limit. As the years roll by, the sleeping period overnight becomes smaller and smaller.

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VOL. 3 No. 35] MONDAY 17—5—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

HYDERABAD DEALS WITH BEGGARY

HYDERABAD

Hyderabad city is expected to get rid of one of its most annoying nuisances—the beggar nuisance—shortly. Already a number of beggars have been lodged under the Anti-beggary Act, which is in force, in a home for beggars run by a Public Committee with Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur as Chairman.

Due to the efforts of Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, Judicial and Ecclesiastical Member of the Nizam's Executive Council, Government servants are voluntarily contributing from their income one pie in the rupee. These donations from the public are now yielding Rs. 1,200 a month.

The Public Committee will under the present arrangements be able to look after 600 beggars.

The Home for Beggars provides three meals a day to its inmates —"Hindu meals" as well as "Muslim meals." There are also facilities for recreation. Even a radio has been provided. Schemes have been prepared to "reclaim" the beggars by teaching them weaving, cane work, gardening etc.

The Municipal Corporation is responsible for making all the arrangements now being made by the Public Committee, but the Corporation has not yet decided to assume responsibility.

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Opinions:

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes:—

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And Principal J. R. Gharpure, of the Law College, Poona, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court, writes,

"Hindu law, whether in Mysore, Baroda, or Bombay, has common elements to a very large extent, and diversities such as they may be are purely local and easy of discrimination. Your book contains evidence of a close study of the subject and ought to proves to be of use to the student and the practitioner as well."

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What is greatness? You have answered it by your grand feelings, vast thoughts, bright imaginations and valorous deeds, as a reader sees in your book

With apologies to Pope I may conclude .

As yet in teens, nor yet a fool to fame,
You lisped in rhetoric, for the rhetoric came!
You left a calling for this nobler trade,
A duty broke, a father disobeyed!
And Granvilles Walshes, Garths and Congreves love,
And Swifts and Talbots, Somers, Sheffields, now,
Even Rochesters and St. Johns of our time
With open arms receive you, pen-man prime!
Happy your studies, when by these approved!
Happier their author, when by these beloved!"

D. L. A.

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1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
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"THE MYSOREAN"

Like a child which is born in the midst of famine, "The Mysorean" has come into being at a time when the Press is subject to a thousand ills Some may consider the name ominous. Others may consider it significant, and timely. The fact that Government have accorded special sanction for starting it shows that they recognise the need for an organ on behalf of Mysoreans.

It appears under the Editorship of Mr. S. G Mohiyuddin, Editor of the Urdu periodical, "Al-Kalam," of Bangalore. To most people Editorship of one paper is a handful. But Mr. Mohiyuddin with commendable courage takes on his shoulders a double Editorship. It is not like having two strings to one's bow, but rather like the gymnast who weighs a motor car on his chest, and then an elephant on top of it!

A feature of the paper seems to be life-sketches of "Eminent Mysoreans." In the four issues before us four official personages in the order of precedence have been presented to our view Since official personages are changing rapidly nowadays, and their number is being increased by creating new offices, and placing in them clamorous place-seekers, this feature of the paper is likely to be inexhaustible!

The paper is well got up, and the presentation is good, and if it cultivates an independent and outspoken outlook, of which there are signs in the first issues, it should be warmly welcomed into the ranks of Mysore Journalism.

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C. Raghavachariar. His father, was a clerk in the Collectorate on a salary of Rs. 35 per mensem. Besides his small pay, which hardly sufficed to keep him and his family agoing, he had no property of any kind. He was anxious to give his son a good English education, but his very slender resources and the almost prohibitive expenditure which he would have to incur by sending his son to Madras to be educated there had almost compelled him to give up the idea, when happily for Rangacharlu one of his paternal uncles died at the time, bequeathing a small sum of Rs. 800 to be laid out upon his education. This was no doubt a material addition to the resources of his father, but was hardly large enough to ensure his being sent to Madras for education. His father was still undecided, but the timely offer of patronage and help by Mr. V. Raghavachariar, the grandfather of Krishnama Chariar, who became Curator of the Madras Govt Book Depot, removed all his father's apprehensions and Rangacharlu was sent to the Madras High School for education. Mr. Powel who found in young Rangacharlu a

BRIGHT AND PROMISING STUDENT

gave him a scholarship of fourteen rupees a month which he accepted. Under Mr. Powell's teaching his intellect expanded and he so thoroughly distanced his fellow students, in themselves men of no mean worth, that their highest ambition was to be but second to him. An intellectual prodigy, he exhibited certain eccentricities of character which kept his compeers at a respectable distance from him notwithstanding the thorough goodness of heart and a gentleness which endeared him to all who learned to approach him and to know him. He continued his course in the Madras High School till the beginning of 1840 when he passed the proficiency examination with great credit, obtaining a first-class certificate. His brilliant career at school and the reputation which his high intelligence had already earned for him so favourably impressed Mr. Ellis, that he appointed him almost immediately after he left school as

A CLERK

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(To be continued)

"POLITICS, PHILOSOPHY, AND PHANTASY"

"I was admiring your pen in the Rationalist and elsewhere, and as soon as I saw 'Politics, Philosophy and Phantasy,' the publication of which was notified, I obtained a copy of the book, and the moment I got it I began reading it. I could not keep the book aside even after finishing reading the whole book; I am lingering over its pages still. Shall I say 'From start to finish it is a luxurious intellectual treat, teeming in variety and grandeur?' But it is what another has said. Shall I refer to the 'virile vigour of expression?' That, too, is what some other has said. Out of the variety of subjects, over 55 in number—dealt with in the book it is quite difficult to refer to any one in particular for excellence. How you approach a subject, how you carry it on and how you wind it up are the admirable characteristics of your pen. In a single paragraph, in a single sentence, you can carry a reader to the realms of hosts of great personages of the world. The book gives the reader a veritable variety entertainment, fascinating him with the humour, wit, seriousness, profundity in which the various discourses abound,—all for the purpose of making the reader think, think and play his part, as you yourself have said.

What is greatness? You have answered it by your grand feelings, vast thoughts, bright imaginations and valorous deeds, as a reader sees in your book.

With apologies to Pope I may conclude:-

As yet in teens, nor yet a fool to fame,
You lisped in rhetoric, for the rhetoric came!
You left a calling for this nobler trade,
A duty broke, a father disobeyed!
And Granvilles, Walshes, Garths and Congreves love,
And Swifts and Talbots, Somers, Sheffields, now,
Even Rochesters and St. Johns of our time
With open arms receive you, pen-man prime!
Happy your studies, when by these approved!
Happier their author, when by these beloved!"

D. L. A.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	ಸಾಲದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—4—0

"THE MYSOREAN"

Like a child which is born in the midst of a famine, "The Mysorean" has come into being at a time when the Press is subject to a thousand ills. Some may consider the name ominous. Other may consider it significant, and timely. The fac that Government have accorded special sanctio for starting it shows that they recognise the nee for an organ on behalf of Mysoreans.

It appears under the Editorship of Mr. S. G. Mohi yuddin, Editor of the Urdu periodical, "Al-Kalam, of Bangalore. To most people Editorship of on paper is a handful. But Mr. Mohiyuddin wit commendable courage takes on his shoulders double Editorship. It is not like having two strin to one's bow; but rather like the gymnast wh weighs a motor car on his chest, and then a elephant on top of it!

A feature of the paper seems to be life-sketch of "Eminent Mysoreans." In the four issues befo us four official personages in the order precedence have been presented to our vie Since official personages are changing rapid nowadays, and their number is being increased b creating new offices, and placing in them clamoro place-seekers, this feature of the paper is likely t be inexhaustible!

The paper is well got up, and the presentation good, and if it cultivates an independent and ou spoken outlook, of which there are signs in th first issues, it should be warmly welcomed into th ranks of Mysore Journalism.

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C. RANGACHARLU, C. I. E.
DEWAN OF MYSORE
FROM AN OLD SKETCH

C. Raghavachariar. His father, was a clerk in the Collectorate on a salary of Rs. 35 per mensem. Besides his small pay, which hardly sufficed to keep him and his family agoing, he had no property of any kind. He was anxious to give his son a good English education, but his very slender resources and the almost prohibitive expenditure which he would have to incur by sending his son to Madras to be educated there had almost compelled him to give up the idea, when happily for Rangacharlu one of his paternal uncles died at the time, bequeathing a small sum of Rs. 800 to be laid out upon his education. This was no doubt a material addition to the resources of his father, but was hardly large enough to ensure his being sent to Madras for education. His father was still undecided, but the timely offer of patronage and help by Mr. V. Raghavachariar, the grandfather of Krishnama Chariar, who became Curator of the Madras Govt Book Depot, removed all his father's apprehensions and Rangacharlu was sent to the Madras High School for education. Mr. Powel who found in young Rangacharlu a

BRIGHT AND PROMISING STUDENT

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(To be continued)

The Rationalist.
Monday 17-5-1943.

WOMEN AND MEN

III

Lest our lady-readers should construe us to be inimical to women's interests from our last two writings, it should be pointed out that suffragettes of the world some twenty years ago were not unfamiliar with the name of the contributor from Mysore on progress in India to the *Jus Suffragii*, or International Women's Suffrage News, London.

But even in England the revolutionary activities of militant suffragettes have altered things very little, and though two wars and shortage of man-power have dragged women out of doors into all sorts of odd jobs, their strength in Parliament and other representative bodies is infinitisimal, and their strength in the Cabinet is negligible. Out of 2½ crores of women a Margaret Bondfield and an Ellen Wilkinson are but two who have secured a small political office. But can one swallow make a Summer?

Similarly in India, the Congress platform having drawn women into the political arena, a stray woman here and there, out of 18 crores, has been invested with a minor political office, like Mrs. Vijayalakshmi or Mrs. Lakshmipathy, or Mrs. Subrayan, or Begam Shah Nawaz. And token seats are given to women in Municipalities and District Boards by the grace of a large hearted Deputy Commissioner, or a chivalrous Secretariat.

But it is all like nursing a beautiful polar bear in a tropical Zoo. If women's claim for so called freedom and equality is just, what they should demand and what they should get is proportionate representation in all memberships and in all appointments. In India 48½ per cent of all appointments, Government, Municipal, and District Board, should be reserved for women, and they should have 48½ per cent representation in all elected and nominated bodies. Half the number in the Executive Councils and the Secretariat, half the Departmental Headships and Deputy and Assistant Commissionerships down even to menial jobs should be reserved for women, Hindu, Muslim, and Christian according to their population.

If women want anything at all on the plea of equality, the above is the least that they should want. But the most forward of them has not dreamed about it so far.

But this is already in practice in the agricultural and industrial classes. Women in the former do not only the house-hold work but also do the outdoor work along with men. Among industrial classes lakhs of women are employed as operatives, and no disability imposed by law. In the higher walks of life in the medical and educational service women are provided employment. The field of law is open to them. Women Police and women jail-warders have already come into being. In the field of nursing one thought that there would be no lack of supply of women, owing to their natural aptitude and their lifelong training; but no, they do not seem to be forthcoming in sufficient number and we have the horror of reading frantic appeals for "Male Nurses." "Male Nurses forsooth! What a revolting description, and what a *mesalliance* of words!

But this is to view women, each woman and each man, as an independent unit entitled to an individual share in the total assets of Society. But mankind and civilisation have grown from the very beginning up to now on the conviction that it is not the individual but the family which is the unit in Society and the division of labour within the family has sprung up under that conviction. What cataclysm has occurred in human Society recently to change that conviction?

To imagine that women at one time were independent of men, and to seek

"To lift the woman's fallen divinity
Upon an even pedestal with men",

is the result of immature thought, and is misguided enterprise.

No thoughtful person denies women's powers or women's greatness. The world's scriptures, the world's epics, and the world's history and literature teem with stories of great women. Elizabeth and Victoria and Maharani Lakshammanni gave evidence of aptitude for politics and state-craft. Boedicia, Joan of Arc, Lakshmi Bai, and Chand Bibi have left names immortal for martial valour. Ethel Snowdon and Beatrice Webb, Madame Curie and Florence Nightingale, Sister Nivedita, Sarojini Naidu and Annie Besant, have commanded respect among men wherever they went. No one denies that women can pass the Tripos or take ranks in the Civil Service, if they but enter those fields.

It is also not impossible for them to become Engineers or Contractors, or Forest or Agricultural officials, or serve as air-women or tank or sub-marine crew, or form Cabinets, and do it all as well or as ill as men are doing. But what is the good of the change? How will the world be better for it? Their home-life, and the family which is the unit of the nation, will suffer, and in the result the nation will suffer.

The greatness of men and women and the nation's well-being depends not on men and women rivalling one another, but in realising what Lord Tennyson has so inimitably expressed,

"The woman's cause is man's! they rise or sink
Together, dwarf'd or godlike, bond and free:
For she that out of Lethe scales with man
The shining steps of Nature, shares with man
His nights, his days, moves with him to one goal,
Stays all the fair young planet in her hands.
If she be small, slight natured, miserable,
How shall men grow?
Not like to like, but like in difference.
Yet in the long years, liker must they grow:
The man be more of woman, she of man!
He gain in sweetness and in moral height,
Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world;
She mental breadth, nor fail in childward care,
Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind;
Till at the last she set herself to man,
Like perfect music unto noble words;
And so these twin upon the skirts of time,
Sit side by side, full-summed in all their powers,
Self-reverent each, and reverencing each!
Then comes the statelier Eden back to men!
Then reign the world's great bridals, chaste and calm!
Then springs the crowning race of human kind!
May these things be!"

To add a word to the above would be to spoil its effect. Queen Elizabeth, Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Churchill and Madame Chiang inspire the achievements of their husbands, and share in the respect won by them. And so it is in all walks of life. Women should recognise this and make for a happier world, instead of imagining grievances and groping for false remedies.

Editor.

BOOK RECEIVED

"A HINDU VIEW OF CULTURE"

by **Mr. K. Guru Dutt**, B.A., M.C.S.

Price Rs. 2/-

POST WAR ECONOMICS

There must be no more economic aggression in the post-war world, said the U. S. Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, addressing the Toledo Forum of peace recently. Mr. Welles declared, "The achivement of freedom from economic aggression is an integral and 'essential' part of the task to which humanity must dedicate its collective wisdom and endeavour for the creation of an enduring peace when war is won."

Mr. Welles said, it was important to distinguish between economic aggression actuated by "the evil ambition of international domination". We and Britain and nearly every other country have been guilty of an economic aggression of a selfish and unenlightened kind. But the effects of such policies have been realised and their trend been reversed in the direction of economic co-operation. The whole history of the British Empire's preferences is a history of economic aggression in the sense in which I am now using the term. The decision the United States makes on the question of the Trade Agreements Act is of crucial importance to all living Americans and to generations yet unborn."

THE FOOD PROBLEM IN MYSORE

The position of supply of foodstuff and other essentials is becoming graver day by day. It is not that the Government is not trying to control the situation, but the right step is not taken by them at the right moment. What could have been done 4 months back with ease has now become a difficult problem, nay almost impossible to achieve, simply because the problem was not rightly tackled during the paddy harvest.

In the place where we are, namely Mysore city, Meetings are no doubt held in the Deputy Commissioner's office, from time to time, with merchants, Co-operators and other public men, to know how to tackle the situation. But what is the outcome of such deliberations nobody knows. The problem of supply of rice, ragi, fuel etc, has become as much important as the problem of distribution of them. Both have not been tackled in the proper perspective. There was easy flow of rice and ragi from rural to urban parts 3 or 4 months back. It was easy for the Government to control and commandeer them then. They neglected it, probably thinking that always there would be such easy flow. Now there is such a scarcity of rice and ragi in the urban parts that there is an impression in the minds of the public that within a month or two there might be a standstill. The authorities are also being aware of it. At a meeting held in the Deputy Commissior's Office some time back, presided over by the Revenue Minister, I suggested the immediate commandeering of such goods as rice and ragi in Mysore. It was thought that the suggestion was a premature one. Even now that suggestion is not seriously taken.

I suppose by now the Controller of Civil Supplies has taken a statistics of the growers of these essentials in the several parts of the State, with what quantity that is being grown and stocked. If that is not yet done, it is high time that it should be done immediately. The Government may grant some funds for this purpose and purchase all the available quantity of paddy, ragi and jola in the state and distribute it from the surplus to the deficit district. If they cannot for any reason so purchase the whole stock, they may ask the Municipalities and Co-operative institutions to come forward and make purchase of them in large quantity for distribution. There must be immediate commandeering and rationing introduced in the urban areas at least. This step is very vital and immediate. The position will become worse if the step is not taken immediately. There is already a growing feeling among the public that a time may come when Government may not cope up with the situation.

The problem of distribution is worse. When the Merchants' Association was being entrusted with the work of distribution of these things in Mysore, and when for some reason they did not want to so continue, I, on behalf of the Mysore Co-operative Society Ltd., Mysore, gave it in writing to the Deputy Commissioner, that we would undertake the work of distribution in the City, with our own capital. It was not wanted. It was said that the Govt. Fair Price Depots could be opened, and they are opened too. But they are a few and far between, They are not sufficient to cope up with the situation. The several co-op: institutions and honest private dealers are also entrusted, to a little extent with the work of distribution. But they are inadequate, people are crying every day for adequate supply of their every day needs. I have heard people grumbling, groaning and feeling growing want and misery.

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At a meeting held in the Deputy Commisioner's Office, a few days back, the several co-operative nstitutions were asked to store paddy in view of he gravity of the situation. But the societies said hat they were ready to so purchase if only the uthorities would show us the place from where to et it, and also if they were to compel such stockists to part with their stock. The Grain Purchasing Officer would not give that assurance. It is not known why the Grain Purchasing Officer and the several inspectors in that connection are meant for. If their business is only to issue permits, I wonder such a huge establishment is necessary for this small work! I presume it is more their duty to collect the statistics and to know from where to get the supplies. When the societies show a desire to make purchase of large quantities of, say, paddy, the Grain Purchasing Officer must not only give immediate permit, but must also see that stockists and hoarders in rural parts are compelled to sell at the fixed rate to these bodies. If that step is not being taken, it may not be easy for the Co-operative Institutions to stock them.

Mysore is a paddy growing district. There must be surplus quantity of paddy found. But if scarcity is to be felt,—the reason may be hoarding, black marketing etc. What may be the difficulty of dry districts, one could easily imagine. It was also said some time back that ragi would be imported to Mysore District from Hassan and Kadur Districts, but it is not come till now. This is all due to lack of co-ordination between the different district units on the one hand and the district units and the central agencies on the other hand.

There is yet another article the scarcity of which is very keenly felt, viz.. fuel. It is the duty of the Govt. to see that sufficient quantity of these articles are supplied to every one at reasonable rates. Unless measures to control them are taken in the above said direction, the situation may prove worse. I hope and pray that the Government will take timely action, so that it may not be felt afterwards that the situation is out of hands.

T. S. RAJAGOPALA IYENGAR,
M.A., LL.B.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT MYSORE CITY

A Public meeting was held under the auspices of the Mysore city National War Front at the Anjuman-e-Ithehade Islam, on Friday the 30th April 1943 at 10 P. M. Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy, Organiser and Chairman of the Mysore City National War Front presided. Mr. O. S. N. Sheriff, M. L. A., Member of the Central Advisory Committee, National War Front, addressed the gathering.

The meeting commenced with invocation by Mr. Mohamad Yahiah, A. R. P. urdu Propagandist. Mysore.

Mr. Sheriff said that National War Front is not against any community or any party. People of all religions, castes, creeds and parties should unite together leaving aside all their internal misunderstandings and quarrels and work for the good of India. He explained how difficult it is to get food stuffs such as rice, ragi, wheat etc., and how rationing has been solving the food problem to a great extent. He also explained how the Government of Mysore have been solving the food problem more successfully than the other Provinces and States. He concluded his speech requesting the Public to strengthen the National War Front by enlisting themselves as the members of this Organisation.

Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy, in his Presidential Address stressed on the points of unity, food problem, rationing and War supplies. He proposed a hearty vote of thanks in Kannada to Mr. O. S. N. Sheriff who had come to Mysore specially for delivering a speech on National War Front in the Anjuman-e-Ithehade Islam.

Mr. Mir Noor Nussain, member of the Advisory Committee, National War Front, Mysore City proposed a hearty vote of thanks in Urdu to the Chairman and specially to Mr. O. S. N. Sheriff for having taken this trouble of going over to Mysore to deliver the speech in Anjuman. He also thanked the Public for their hearty co-operation in conducting the meetings. He requested the public, specially Muslims to rally under the National War Front for the defence of our country and for the service of our countrymen.

The meeting closed with cheers to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

"POLITICS PHILOSOPHY. & PHANTASY"

G. R. JOSYER,

M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.
MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN.,
HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST,
INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE.
FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY, 1929-39.
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Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

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TUNISIA DAY IN MYSORE CITY

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Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rao, Municipal President arranged for distribution of sweets to school children during the day.

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Following this a galaxy of speakers worthily lead by Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rao, and including H. C. M. H. Ranajodh Sing, Mr. Rajasevasakta Rama Rao, Mr. Khalilulla, Srimati Lakshamma Krishnappa, B.A., L.T., and Messrs. A. Venkatesiah F. C. Devaraj Urs, B. S. Shantarajiah, and Srinivas Murthy, M.A., made eloquent speeches on the implications of the Tunisian Victory.

The Chairman Mr. Mohamad Imam, speeking in remarkably elegant Kannada, explained the importance of the defeat of the Germans in Tunisia, the facilities it afforded for the liberation of Europe, the final removal of danger from one side to India, and the need for all Indians rejoicing in the share of India in the Victory, and the need for all of us lending whole hearted support for the achievement of further successes by the Allies.

The evening's function was fittingly terminated with a short but interesting drama finely enacted by Mr. C. B Jaya Rao and friends, the subject of the drama being the Tunisian Victory.

Mr. Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy next offered thanks to the Chairman and all the others who had helped to make the day's functions a success. The singing of National Anthem and Cheers to His Highness brought the series of successful functions to a happy close late in the night.

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THE RATIONALIST

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for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
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JUDICIAL REFORM IN HYDERABAD

A report states, HYDERABAD

"The Committee appointed by the Chief Justice of the Hyderabad High Court to enquire if corruption and bribery existed in the Judicial Department has come to the conclusion that there is much less corruption now than what prevailed about twenty years ago. The Committee opines that the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive and the appointment of an Inspecting Officer of the rank of a High Court Judge, who is constantly on tour to satisfy himself that the disposal of cases is not unduly delayed and that the various rules and regulations governing judicial procedure are strictly adhered to, are factors that are bound to exercise a healthy influence on the quality and speed of judicial work.

Among the main recommendations of the Committee are the spread of education and raising the moral tone of public life with a view to remedying corruption and bribery, that in making appointments to high judicial posts, persons belonging to families with social and moral traditions should be preferred, that the scale of salaries of all judicial officers should be raised, and that an enquiry section should be opened in all courts, and litigants should not be allowed to enter the office and mix with the clerks.

It is understood that the Committee's report and recommendations are under the consideration of the Government."

U. S. OVERSEAS STRENGTH GROWS

United States Army strength overseas is expected to total 27,00,000 men at the end of 1943, and 47,50,000 at the close of 1944. These figures were revealed by Major General J H. Edwards, Assistant Chief of Staff of the United States Army. He also said that an Army air force of 900 squadrons with a personal of 24,50,000 is projected for 1943. He points this would give the United States air forces equal to those of Germany, Italy and Japan, and would give the Allies two-to-one air superiority over the enemy

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	ಗಾಂಧಿಜಿ ರಾಮರಾಯರು	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—4—0

CHRISTIAN NAMES

Perhaps the greatest living authority on Christian names is Professor Ernest Weekley. He is of the opinion that shortened names are going out of fashion—Jim, Al, Sam, Di, and Liz are giving place to the full name. Particularly in the case of the name Elizabeth is this new tendency shown, and the shortened forms Betsy, Lizzie, Elsie, and so on, are becoming unfashionable.

NOBLE WOLF

Professor Weekley has published a fascinating book on names ("Jack and Jill," John Murray, 6s) He knows the history and meaning of thousands of Christian names. In his book he gives the history of the names Adolf and Neville. Adolf in German signifies "noble wolf," and Neville came to England with the Normans. It means "new town." The attractiveness of British girls' names lies in the fact that so many of them are associated with the beauty of Nature in garden and wood. To name a few, we have Lily Violet, Daisy, Rose, Iris, Rosemary, Hazel, Ivy, Heather, and Myrtle.

A Miss Pepper, christened at Liverpool in 1830 holds the record for number of Christian names Her full name is Anna Bertha Cecilia Diana Emily Fanny Gertrude Hypatia Inez Jane Kate Louise Maud Nora Ophelia Quince Rebecca Starkey Teresa Ulysis Venus Winifred Xenophon Yetty Zenc Pepper. If you are stuck for a name for your newborn daughter Miss Pepper's list should help you!

WORLD'S ANIMAL POPULATION

World's Animal Population has been estimated at: Sheep, 670,000,000; cattle, 920,000,000; pigs, 220,000,000; horses, 80,000,000; goats, 90,000,000; camels, 5,000,000; tigers, 150,000; elephants and lions, 100,000 each; gorillas, 1,500. Of birds there are said to be 100,000,000,000, with 1,540,000,000 fowls, 100,000,000 ducks, 65,000,000 geese, and 18,000,000 turkeys!

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FROM AN OLD SKETCH

(continued)

When Taylor's work on the Inam commission had been brought to a termination, the Madras Government appointed him to the

SPECIAL DUTY

of enquiring into and reporting on the working of the Indian Railways. And he chose Rangacharlu as his worthy coadjutor in this new sphere of work which required an intimate knowledge of accounts. Rangacharlu accepted the offer without consulting even his best friends and dearest relatives, but on going home that day was dissuaded from keeping his word with Taylor. The engagement involved a voyage to Calcutta. It was urged that a high class Brahmin like Rangacharlu would be setting a most objectionable precedent by sailing in a ship to Calcutta. He might run the risk of being excommunicated or at the least would have to perform an expensive *Prayaschittam* ceremony for the sin of having travelled by sea. Raghavachariar, his quondam patron, and his best friend the Hon. Satagopacharlu used such arguments and tried their best to dissuade him from fulfilling his engagement with Mr. Taylor. But Rangacharlu was far in advance of the times and cared not a jot for the terrors of excommunication. After silencing his counsellors by telling them that he would on no account break his pledged word, he cheerfully followed Mr. Taylor to Calcutta and other places where their business called them, giving fresh proofs of his honesty and high intellect, and strengthening, although there was hardly any necessity for that, the very favourable impression which he had produced on the mind of his superior. His duties having been faithfully and satisfactorily discharged, he returned to Madras to learn that his trusted friend the Hon. Sadagopacharlu was no more. The journey to Calcutta and his grief at the loss of so estimable a friend and relation told upon his health; but he was soon compelled to go out as Commissioner in the Madras Railway Company. On the organization of the Currency Department in 1864 he was appointed

TREASURY DEPUTY COLLECTOR

at Calicut, which was then constituted one of the centres of currency issue.

Meanwhile affairs in Mysore were undergoing a complete revolution. The policy of the Imperial Government had been, after a world of discussion and epistolary correspondence, finally and unmistakably declared, to the honour of England be it said, in conformity to the provisions of the Proclamation. When the British Government assumed the Government of Mysore on the plea of misrule of Sri Krishna Raja Wodiyar, it was intended to be only a temporary measure. But as those who taste blood afterwards thirst for it, the successive Governors General of India were loth to give up the State of which they had become the *de facto* rulers. Very many ingenious artifices were resorted to for the purpose. And the Viceroys were almost sanguine of Mysore remaining for ever under British rule. The revenues of Mysore were wasted on expensive establishments, consisting chiefly of highly paid Europeans. But the claims of the Mysore Raj were favourably noticed by honorable statesmen at Home and the action of some of these Viceroys was strongly condemned. The adopted son of the dethroned king was recognized as heir to the Raj and it was resolved that the kingdom should be handed over to him on his attaining the age of eighteen. It was further resolved that, to prevent the recurrence of disastrous catastrophies such as had necessitated the interference of even Lord William Bentinck, the well-known advocate of peace and the non-interference policy, the young Maharaja should be given an education and a training which would fit him for undertaking the onerous responsibilities of a king with five millions of subjects and for administering the kingdom in a manner conducive to the material prosperity and well-being of his subjects who had not even partially recovered from the effects of his adoptive father's weakness and consequent mismanagement. This order of the Secretary of State for India neeessitated an immediate revolution in the administration of the province. Mr. L. Bowring, who was then in charge of Mysore on behalf of the British Government, wrote to Mr. Ellis for a trustworthy Madrassi to hold the appointment of

COMPTROLLER OF THE MYSORE PALACE

and Ellis, who had from his first acquaintance with Rangacharlu gauged his calibre and formed a very favourable opinion of his moral and intellectual qualities, resolved upon sending him to Mysore for a period of fourteen years. Rangacharlu accepted the offer and joined the Mysore service in 1858. The advent of Rangacharlu into the officialdom of Mysore was little noticed at the time by Mysoreans. There was nothing very covetable about the situation in which he was appointed. It was no position investing the incumbent with any authority or influence. But the responsibilities were great and the duties merely mechanical and taxing. The function usually performed by the Comptroller of the palace was to be spending most of the time within the palace and to be carefully enquiring into and supplying the wants of the minor Rajah and of the royal house-hold, exercising on occasions some sort of supervision over the conduct of the servants of the palace and, as it were, keeping an eye on matters occurring within the four walls of the palace. *(To be continued)*

The Rationalist.
Monday 24-5-1943.

SOARING PRICES

Indians used to laugh at the German marks and Russian roubles after the last war when five figure or six figure notes had to be handed over, not for a second Kohinoor or Hope diamond, but for a loaf of bread or a ladies' fur cape. Our recent experiences about the commodity value of currency here gives us an inkling of the sufferings of those people during that awful period.

Ragi and Jowar which were Rs. 5 for 100 seers to be had only at Rs. 15 or 20, rice which was Rs. 15 to be had for Rs. 35 or more, wheat at a rupee a seer, tamarind risen 300 per cent, mangoes and oranges which were 2 annas a dozen soaring to 2 to 3 Rs. a dozen, shirting rising from 3 annas a yard to Re. 1-6-0, coating from 5 annas to Rs 2, and bridegroom flannels from Rs. 7 per yard to Rs. 35 or 40! Camphor required to give the worshipper a sight of God's image risen 5000 per cent! Every concievable thing of man's and woman's use has shot up in value. Only money has lost its worth, and is falling to the very depths!

We give some cold figures published with the authority of the Publicity Officer, about the prices of things required by the working class in Bangalore. They relate to March,—March of this year of course,—were compiled in April, and have been issued in May. Delay in many cases is not dangerous. It deadens facts, and makes it needless to take trouble about the remedy. However in the main the figures given are correct, though some of them are wrong. We are afraid that by saying so we shall incur the wrath of the Press Advisory Committee,—packed mostly with Bangalore journalists of sorts,—or the Press Advisor, who might be appropriately designated Press Controller rather than Press Advisor. We do not wish to be "brutally frank," as some people are said to believe; but only to be justly frank, or honestly frank. We only wish to call a spade a spade. We would be deceiving our readers,—we know now that Government also are our readers,—if we called a spade a velvet glove!

In the statement mentioned, the prices of 1936 are compared with those of February and March this year, for the food, fuel, clothing, rent, and miscellaneous requirements of the working classes. The price of rice has risen by 75 per cent, ragi by 70 per cent, the dhals by 150 to 165 per cent, chillies by 175 per cent, curds by 68, tamarind by 230, ghee by 55, Jaggery 79 per cent, and coffee by 274, though a Coffee Controller has been functioning for many many months now!

Firewood is shown as having risen by 58 per cent,—is that all, how one would like to have a hundred tons at that rate!—Castor Oil by 170 per cent, Kerosene by 92, and matches by 200 per cent.

Dhotees are shown as Rs. 6-0-11 a pair, or 196 per cent above the 1936 level, but actually they are 9-12-0 a pair at the lowest. Coating, shirting and long-cloth 200 to 400 per cent, saris 100 per cent, and jacket cloth 210 per cent.

House rent is stated to be steady, and the rest, like shaving, soap, medicine, smoke, and household necesaries are all shown as what they were seven years ago, including wheat flour, soji and ready made coffee.

Is that correct? When we hear of the house-rents prevailing in Bangalore, Rs. 500 a month for one, 200 for another, and 250 to 300 for another still, so that officers suddenly transferred to Bangalore have to compete with lavish American house-seekers and outbid them, we wonder how it can be said that house-rent is steady. Shaving blades could once be had for 2½ annas for 10, now they are 8 annas or 12 annas for one! Soaps, any child knows, are double the original price, or more. And medicines, are they the same as before? Is quinine tablet 1 anna or 2 annas each, or 8 annas? And how are the rest? Pencils which were 2 annas a dozen, 6 annas or 8 annas each! Nibs from 1 anna a dozen to 1 anna to 2 annas each!

From the figures given the Publicity officer reports a rise of 70 per cent in the cost of living. But while some of the prices were actually higher than what he has given, the others have increased much higher since his figures were collected; so that the cost of living may be said to be 250 per cent more than what it was four years ago.

Has the income of the general public increased correspondingly? A few businessmen here and there may have increased their income by honest or dishonest means. A few major officials who have received quick promotions may be able to cope with the times. A few non-officials with uncertain incomes taken into service on high salaries may not feel the pinch. And a few minor officials exercising punitive or preventive authority may somehow be able to get on.

But the rest of the people, the vast bulk of the people go to bed at night with a heavy heart, and get up in the morning with dismay. The supply officers of the Mysore Government claim that they are doing their best. The currency officers of the India Government claim that they are doing everything in the best interests of the public. The military Supply Department can only concern itself with the military emergencies, and can show no tender regards to the civilian needs. It is not a case of mere profiteering either. Every merchant follows the current tendency, and he has to make his own two ends meet; he must make his goods yield enough to meet the requirements of his own family at current rates.

It all runs in a vicious circle, like a mad dog chasing its own tail. Real relief can only come when the war is ended by a general victory and an honourable peace. Meanwhile every remedy can only give sporadic relief, like giving a clean bed-sheet, or blood transfusion, or administering oxygen to a chronic patient. Until a world's prayers and tears ascend to the throne of God and make Him say,—as He said "Let there be Light,—"Let there be Peace," Governments and the people should do the best they can to tide over the situation. But they should do the best they can.

Editor.

SHIVAJI'S GUESTS

An English deputation from Bombay headed by Mr. Oxenden went to attend the Coronation of Shivaji at Raygad (1674), "As the ambassadors were returning home, an amusing incident occurred. The butcher who had under Shivaji's order supplied the English envoys with meat begged for an audience with them. He obtained it and the envoys politely asked his business. He gazed at them for some time in silence and then explained that he had wished to look at men who had in one month eaten more meat than the rest of his customers had eaten during many years!"

H. E. LORD MINTO

Calcutta was seething with excitement (1910) when Lord Minto got into the carriage at the station surrounded by guards, it went at a gallop through Calcutta streets. Reaching Government House, he asked why such strange pace was adopted. The answer was "Your Excellency, there is danger in the streets."—"Is that the way to meet danger, as if you were running away from it?" "Your Excellency, we removed the Indian guards and replaced them with Scots"—"Take the Scots away and put on my Indian guards. If we do not trust the Indians, how can we hope Indians will trust us?"

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THE BURMA CAMPAIGN

The Madras Mail writes:

A Further chapter of the dismal history of the Arakan Expedition is told by the Associated Press Special Correspondent today. In language, whose naivety is too obvious to be convincing, we are told that Buthidaung has already been lost and that our position at Maungdaw is so precarious as to make it "likely that the Allied troops will move further north, towards Cox's Bazzar in Eastern Bengal." And this simple mouthpiece of official information tells us that in driving the Allies out of Arakan the Japanese will have the use of "the road built by British and Indian Engineers from Donbaik to Maungdaw."

Surely it did not need such revelations as these to emphasise the grievous character of the failure of the Arakan Expedition. To those who fought and laboured and strove against great natural obstacles and a wily well-trained foe, this latest retreat is as gall and wormwood. They individually and collectively played their part well. Many heroic deeds were performed in the obscurity of the jungle, and many a brave man laid down his life for the common cause. But grievous mistakes, to which we alluded yesterday, have robbed the Allies of the fruit of the labours and the sacrifices of these gallant men.

Today, as a consequence of mistakes in planning and providing, the enemy once more stands on the north-western frontier of Burma and we are, to all intents and purposes, back where we were in April, 1942, when F. M. Sir Archibald Wavell, referring to the first retreat from Burma and Malaya, told us all in a broadcast; "I will not here go into the mistakes of preparation and training that placed our troops at such a disadvantage in those theatres: the lessons have been taken to heart, and I hope that the mistakes will not be repeated." And discussing the Japanese menace to India, Sir Archibald sought to reassure the alarmed people of this country by remarking; "Consider the distance the Japanese are from their bases, the enormous area over which their war effort is dispersed, the vulnerability to sea and air attack of their line of communications towards India, and the immensity of the country they would be seeking to conquer."

Just about a month later, on May 27, 1942, Sir Archibald, addressing a Press Conference, said: "The Burma campaign is over for the time being, but some day I hope we will fight it again the other way round." And once more discussing the 'Allies' reverses in the East, he said that their causes could be summed up in a few words: "The enemy was fully prepared, and we were unprepared. The Japanese is not a better man or soldier, but is a better trained soldier, particularly for the form of fighting that took place in Malaya and Burma." But, he added reassuringly, "We have now learned much in the best of all schools, experience. We have now got back these troops from Burma..... Their experience and leadership will be available and be of the utmost value not only in the immediate defence of the wild country in the north-east of India, but in forming the nucleus of the forces which, we hope, will eventually take the offensive."

That statement to the Press was intended to reassure the people of India, and, in fact, did have that result. Four months later, when the monsoon was drawing to its close, those same people were led to expect a new offensive against the Japanese in the Arakan region by forces which had profited by the experience of the troops to which the Commander-in-chief referred. Now, nearly a year after Sir Archibald Wavell met the Press, we are told that a retreat to north-east Bengal is again inevitable because, for one reason, the Japanese Air Force has become more active in the Buthidaung-Maungdaw region, and, as we were told yesterday, our troops are still insufficiently trained and too little experienced in jungle warfare to cope with the better prepared enemy.

In the light of the passages quoted above are we not entitled to ask why this Arakan campaign was begun? And why were the mistakes of preparation and training repeated, as they obviously were. The Commander-in-Chief said they had been taken to heart: why then were green troops sent to fight an experienced foe? Surely it is time we had an official statement on the course of this ill-omened campaign and its failure. The Commander-in-Chief can, if he will, take the people of India once more into his confidence. No good purpose will be served by slurring over the mistakes that plainly have been committed, and which the Associated Press Special Correspondent has been permitted to reveal. But much good may be done by a frank recital of what caused this latest failure. It may impress upon all of us in India the need for far greater concentration than hitherto upon the war and greater effort to supply our warriors with what they need. And if the corrective process is carried as far as necessary, we shall surely see much-needed changes in direction and method to the end that F. M. Wavell's hope that "mistakes will not be repeated" may hereafter be fulfilled.

A WAR PICTURE

"In Carlton House Terrace, a couple of women sergeants came striding past. They were dressed in khaki, with ugly khaki caps pulled down over their foreheads, and woollen stockings and heavy shoes. They might have been hockey internationals or champion lacrosse players, and yet Denis, who only got a fleeting glimpse of them, could not help feeling that a little lipstick, a little powder, a little silk, two pairs of high heels, and a better world, would have reconverted them in five minutes into what they fundamentally were—just a pair of human women—instead of what they had been forced to become, a pair of boisterous, self-conscious, female drill-sergeants.

Near the Admiralty Arch a shining blonde and a deep brunette were talking eagerly to two red-tabbed, red-armletted, young staff officers.

"Binkie, darling," the blonde was saying, "our room is a hundred and forty-two—"

"On the third floor of the Ministry, Bobby," put in the brunette.

"Left wing of the building, Bobby," said the blonde.

"And we're always making tea at about four o'clock, Binkie," said the brunette.

"Any time between four and five," amended yellow-hair.

Denis lingered, fascinated. He pretended to have got a stone in his shoe, and propped himself up against a tree to investigate.

"When do you get to the office, Joan?" asked one of the decorative officers. "Isn't it a bit late?"

"I know," said black-hair earnestly. "It's terrible. I'm supposed to get there at half-past-nine—"

"And it's now just past one o'clock," murmered the second officer.

"Yes, Bobby darling. But I had to get my hair done. No one can ask a girl to fight a horrid great war with her hair all over the place."

"I ought to be there at half-past-nine too," said yellow-hair, "but I was out on the tiles last night with the lads, and I couldn't face the Ministry till I'd had a couple of quick ones."

"Anyway," said black-hair, "we'll totter round there now and clock in."

"Because to-morrow's pay-day," interjected yellow-hair, sideways, between a set of pearly teeth and a pair of cupid lips.

"Because to-morrow's pay-day," agreed black-hair, "and we'll expect you both for tea. Room a hundred and forty-two—"

"Third floor," said yellow.

"At the Ministry," said black.

The handsome young officers accepted cordially, saluted, and were turning away when the shining blonde observed, over her shoulder, "And don't forget. In our department you don't have to be an old man to be a dirty old man."

H. S.

"HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN**, B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore City.

Opinions:

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes:—

"I consider it to be a creditable performance for a young lawyer. As far as I can see, it incorporates all matters already dealt with by the case law of Mysore as well as several new questions arising in connection with recent legislation. The notes and comments of the author are clear and to the point; and I have no doubt that the book will supply a real need."

And Principal J. R. Gharpure, of the Law College, Poona, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court, writes,

"Hindu law, whether in Mysore, Baroda, or Bombay, has common elements to a very large extent, and diversities such as they may be are purely local and easy of discrimination. Your book contains evidence of a close study of the subject and ought to proves to be of use to the student and the practitioner as well."

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BOOK II. PHILOSOPHY:

28. Some Systems of Hindu Philosophy, a Caustic Survey. 29. Ramanuja, the Apostle of Devotionism. 30. The Vanity of Earthly Power. 31. Spiritual Regeneration and world Reconstruction. 32. Veerashaivism, its Antiquity and greatness. 33. The Science of Astronomy, or Jyotisha, an entrancing Study 34. Ramanuja and Shankara. 35. Hindu Lady Savants. 36. Sravanabelgola, Sacred place of the Jains

BOOK III. PHANTASY:

37. Flowers. 38. The Woman of 1950. 39. Confessions of a Delila. 40. Mysore, a description 41, My Tour from Home to College. 42. The Deserted Cat. 43. An Apology for failure. 44. Public Spirit. 45. Human age. 46 What is Greatness I. 47 A Journalist. 48. The Power of the Press. 49. What is greatness II. 50. Meanness. 51 Revenge. 52 Youth, Some Fallacies and some Precepts. 53. A Pilgrim's Progress. 54. Fine Arts. 55' Some Life Sketches and Pen Pictures: 1. Mahatma Gandhi. 2. Rai Bahadur A. Narasimhaiyengar. 3 V. N. Narasimnaiyengar. 4. M. Venkatakrishnayya. 5. Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs. 6. Sir Mirza M. Ismail. 7. Sir C. Y. Chintamani. 8. P. Raghavendra Rao. 9. K. S Chendrasekhara Iyer. 10, Mir Humza Hussain. 11. M. A. Narayana Iyengar. 12. R. A. Srinivasa Iyengar. 13. The Problem of Wealth.

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WOMEN AND SECOND SIGHT

An old Scots nurse, bending over the cradle of the baby girl destined to become our present Queen, prophesied that, though not of royal blood, she would one day sit on a throne. This power of clairvoyance, many investigators affirm, is inherent in every one of us, but it is more developed in Celtic primitive races. Civilization has a deadening effect on this faculty. Second sight exists to help mankind at times when he has only his own wits to rely on. Living in thickly populated towns, we have newspapers, telephones, telegrams and other aids that do our thinking for us, or help us get into contact with distant fellow men without the need for intense concentration. All these combine to deaden our clairvoyant powers. But in all grades of civilization women are more clairvoyant than men. They get results from intuition rather than through reasoning. Hence in out-of-the-way villages and hamlets one comes across far more "wise women" than "wise men."

A KING'S ABDICATION

Describing rumours of King Victor's abdication as false and dangerous, Professor Gaetano Salvemini, ex-Italian Deputy who is now in Harvard University, said that King Victor abdicated twenty times in twenty years; he is always resigning but never resigns. Prof. Salvemini's view is that such rumours are an attempt to fool the American and British public into believing that a basic change is being made in Fascist rule. When things get really bad, may be King Victor would run to save his skin, but nobody knows whether the time has yet arrived.

According to correspondents on the German frontier, nobody in Germany expects Italy to remain in war later than August.

CONGRESS INTERNEES

LONDON

The total number of people imprisoned fo offences in connection with the 'Congress campaig in India upto March 15, is 34,895, while 11,623 hav been subject to detention. The number in th prison on March 1 was 23,071 and the number in definitely detained slightly in excess of 8000.

These figures were given in the Commons latel by the Secretary for India, Mr. Amery. He adde the figures did not cover the North-West Frontie Province.

Answering Mr. Sorensen (Labour) Mr. Amer said that separate statistics regarding arrests o women were not available. He did not believ there had been any substantial increase in senter ces of whipping of youths under the age of 1 Figures were not available and could not b obtained without giving the Provincial authoritie much trouble.

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C. RANGACHARLU, C.I.E.
DEWAN OF MYSORE

FROM AN OLD SKETCH

(continued)

It was, in short, an appointment where even conscientious men could afford to doze in their chairs for the greatest portion of the day without the slightest prejudice to the discharge of the duties attached to the office.

But it was impossible for a person of Rangacharlu's intellect to be indolent, and he was not allowed to be. Soon after taking up his appointment, he was deputed, without prejudice to his duties as Comptroller, to assist Major Elliot in preparing an account of the moveable and valuable property of the palace giving the estimated value of every item of property, and to arrange for the safe custody of the more valuable portion of them, consisting chiefly of costly ornaments belonging to the Raj. This appears at the first glance a very trifling piece of work to do. But they who were actually engaged in the work have borne testimony to the quantity of labour it involved, and the difficulties which attended every step of the process. There was scarcely reliable information vouchsafed to the workers by the inmates of the royal household. Everything within the walls of the palace was in utter confusion. There was no responsible being within its walls. The palace then, like other palaces elsewhere, was a rendezvous of idlers and mean sycophants loth to work, and eager to find the bread which they could very well earn. Under these circumstances Major Elliot and Rangacharlu found that they had to attend to every little thing themselves. It cost them much time, labour and anxiety to get over the work to see to the jewels and other valuable moveables safely lodged in a portion of the palace, and to provide for their being guarded from the mischievous tendencies of many servants and the general throng of the royal household who were known to bear no character for honesty. Major Elliot was so well impressed with the assistance rendered by Rangacharlu and his devotion that he spoke of him in glowing terms of praise to Mr. L. Bowring.

Rangacharlu next directed his attention to the confused state of affairs within the palace. And with the small executive powers and the limited authority which his position gave him, checked the growing malpractices within the palace walls. Ignorance he could and did excuse, but not corruption. Corruption was a vice which, in his opinion, it was impossible too severely to punish and while Controller of the palace he took every opportunity of putting into practice some of his admirable views on the subject of curruption on which, while Head Sheristadar in Nellore, he had published his ably written pamphlets. He had such a deep-rooted abhorrence of corruption that he dealt the most severe and exemplary punishment to those who were proved to be corrupt. He rid the palace of large number of useless sycophants who were fattening upon the palace resources. And such people who had lived and fed long at the expense of the Raj and who had on that account grown to regard themselves as the rightful and necessary attaches of the palace felt that they were unjustly and cruelly deprived of time-honoured privilege and spared no vituperation. But Rangacharlu whom considerations of duty alone could sway never paid the slightest heed to their vociferous complaints, but with a strong hand and a mighty heart continued the reform which he had begun till in a few years of his Controllership the abuses obtaining within the palace had altogether ceased to exist and everything witnin the palace looked orderly.

Meanwhile Mr. Bowring had ceased to be at the head of Mysore affairs and Mr. Gordon had succeeded him as the Chief Commissioner, and the education of the young Maharaja was one of the most important subjects which engrossed the attention of the British authorities of Mysore, and in view of the approaching termination of the Raja's minority and to the consequent restoration of the Raj to him, the necessity for introducing reforms gradually in every department of the administration was for the first time begun to be felt. It was just about that time i.e., 1874 that Mr. Rangacharlu published in London a remarkable pamphlet entitled 'The British Administration of Mysore.' It elicited no hostile critisim and never will, for truth, especially when so fearlessly and admirably told, remains unanswerable for ever. The author promised the public another pamphlet which was to contain suggestions for the future. Bnt this pamphlet was never given to the world and the only probable reason of this breach of promise was that

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Rangacharlu was soon raised to a position where he had free scope and sufficient authority to put into immediate practice the suggestions he had intended to publish. This pamphlet was no sooner published in Mysore than its author ceased to be regarded as a mere Comptroller of the palace and became all at once 'the observed of all observers.' Mr. Gordon, Chief Commissioner of Mysore, who had already learned to like him for the very satisfactory way in which he had been doing his duty as Comptroller and as a sometime officiating guardian of the young Maharaja, now began to admire him and treat him with evident respect, and as the growing years of the young Maharajah had compelled the introduction of salutory reforms with all possible despatch, if not immediately, Mr. Gordon gave Rangacharlu his ear and respected every suggestion that came from him. The growth of the attachment of Mr. Gordon for Rangacharlu was so marked and unmistakable that the Mysoreans who had not till then a word of reproach or dissatisfaction to say against Rangacharlu, now began to talk of him as

THE ADVENTURER FROM MADRAS

that had stolen the credulous heart of the Chief Commissioner. Just then the place of

REVENUE SECRETARY

had fallen vacant, and of the two rival candidates that competed for the situation, Messrs. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, a respectable and highly connected official of Mysore, and Rangacharlu, Mr. Gordon chose the latter for the vacancy. We can scarcely imagine the bitter vituperations that this selection of Gordon called forth at the time. Mysoreans with the injured Krishnaswamy Iyengar at their head fell foul of Rangacharlu, whose only fault was that he stood a candidate for a situation for which he was eminently qualified though a Madrassi. He was charged with weaknesses he never owed and in short everything was done to show to the people that the appointment of Rangacharlu to the Secretaryship was an unexpected, undeserved and sudden lift from the Palace Comptrollership. But these adverse criticisms, so little justified by the real facts of the case, had only the effect of drawing Gordon closer to Rangacharlu. He assisted Mr. Gordon in his deliberations in the matter of the choice and the importance of the various reforms that the state of affairs then existing had rendered necessary. For in an administration where abuses of all kinds were so rife, where the royal exchequer was worse than empty, where every department—Judicial, Revenue and Criminal—teemed with malpractices that imperiously cried out for a change, it was every day becoming a more and more desperate problem for the most veteran statesman to decide where or how to begin his reforms. If money with individuals is power so must it be with the nation and the State. The financial condition of Mysore required looking into seriously But Mr. Rangacharlu even while Comptroller of the palace had lived long enough to have become a staunch votary of the statesman-like creed that the best way to improve the financial condition of an impoverished exchequer was not to increase the existing items of taxations and to enhance the already high rates of assessments, but to reduce expenditure without prejudice to the efficiency of the administration. He advocated the retrenchment policy for which, fortunately for him and the State, the expensive establishments in every department of the administration offered a workable field. Mr. Gordon saw no objection to adopt the line of the reform advocated by Mr Rangacharlu, and both put their heads together and instituted the following reforms and changes which considerably reduced the expenditure previously incurred. A Native Secretary and Revenue Commissioner was substituted for three Commissioners, who were previously discharging the same functions. The salary of Deputy Commisoners, which originally ranged from Rs. 1,000 to 1,565, was now reduced and was made to rise from Rs. 700 to 1,000. Eight of the twenty-seven Assistant Commissionerships were abolished and all European Assistant Commissioners drawing large salaries were eliminated, all the nineteen being natives on moderate pay. All except four of the Deputy Commissioners of the old scale of salary were also substituted by cheaper but none the less efficient natives Similar reforms upon the principle of substituting cheap but willing and efficient natives for highly paid and indolent Europeans were inaugurated in every branch of the administrations, viz, the Educational, the Forest and the Public works Departments. Owing to these reductions and other numerous items of retrenchment in other directions the expenditure for the year 1879-80, the first year of Rangachrlu's Secretaryship, was two lakhs and-a-half short of the actual receipts for the year. It will thus be seen that in the course of one short year of his being raised to the Revenue Secretaryship Rangacharlu was able under the superintendence and co-operation of Mr. Gordon, to institute reforms and to effect no inconsiderable saving in the matter of the expenditure. The country was further indebted to him for large employment of efficient natives, not to speak of the prospective advantages of his continuing in power. But the Mysoreans, at any rate a large band of them, were resolved to decry his intellectual accomplishments and even to traduce his unimpeachable moral character. Their motive was not far to seek.

(To be continued)

The Rationalist.
Monday 31-5-1943.

'A HINDU VIEW OF CULTURE" *

Authorship is a rare gift. There is a Sanskrit saying "Naa Rushih kurute kavyam," meaning "None but a Sage could compose a literary work." And of a literary work it is stated,

ಕಾವ್ಯಂ ಯಶಸೆ ಅರ್ಥಕೃತೆ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವಿದೆ ಶಿವೇತರಕ್ಷತಯೆ ।
ಸದ್ಯಃ ಪರ ನಿರ್ವೃತಯೆ ಕಾಂತಾಸಮ್ಮಿತತಯೋಪದೇಶಯುಜೆ ॥"

"It brings fame, fortune, and practical knowledge, removes evil, brings happiness here and hereafter, and seeks to instruct with the winning tenderness of a loving wife."

It is but a few administrators in the recent history of Mysore that have felt the inspiration for authorship. Dewan Rangacharlu was one. He wrote on corruption in service, and on British administration in Mysore. Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya and Mr. M. Shama Rao stood out in later years. Sir Visweswaraya of course is a remarkable example. And in our day Mr. M. Venkatesaiengar, and the author of the book now before us, Mr. K. Guru Dutt.

Non-officials who venture into authorship do so because of their aptitude, and in order to win a place for themselves in Society. University employees do so because they have to show some extra-curricular work, and as a source of subsidiary income. But administrative officers have neither of the two incentives, and have their hands and minds full with the details of the administration. If they come out as authors, it is because the inborn gift seeks and finds an outlet, perhaps in spite of themselves.

Mr. Guru Dutt's volume, "A Hindu view of Culture," is a remarkably good production. It consists of twelve discourses, most of them delivered before audiences of students or adults, and now presented before a wider and more critical public in a permanent form.

The merit of the discourses is such that they deserve to be given a permanent form. The outlook of the author is such that he deserves to be read by every Hindu, and by no Hindu without appreciation.

Whether they deal with modern science, or Rigvedic mythology, or the philosophies of the west and east, they evince deep scholarship, encyclopaedic range, balanced outlook, and fluency and clarity of expression. They are a refreshingly bright survey of the ancient and modern, by a mind which has surveyed both, and made its choice, with deliberation, and with an open mind.

We may best express the author's viewpoint in his own words. In the discourse on "Language,—its scope and function," he observes, "My outlook on the topic is, I am afraid, rather unusual. The conclusions are quite orthodox by Hindu standards. But the pandits may find fault with my mode of approach which is coloured by the findings of science. On the other hand science will be angry with me for the unauthorised use made of its results. Thus my stand which partakes of the character of a half-way house between orthodoxy and science, runs the risk of being disowned by both, the one rejecting it as new-fangled stuff, and the other brushing it aside as out of date medievalism. But I am running the risk with open eyes for the sake of presenting an aspect of the subject somewhat outside the routine, yet of the most fascinating interest."

All who take an original view of things take risks. All who seek to lead their fellow-men out of the slough of despond or ignorance take risks.

In the case of the present author the views expressed in the book bear evidence of such scholarship, openness of outlook, and genuine desire to discover and propagate truth, that he need not regret his risks, and that the approbation of his views by a large class of readers will be the justification for his views

* By Mr. K. Guru Dutt,
Mysore Civil Service, Mysore. Price Rs. 2/-

as also the reward for his intellectual contribution to the Hindu society at large.

How right the views are, what a judicious temperament the author has brought to bear upon them will be seen by the enlightened public whose mind is not warped by a slavish adherence to the prejudiced opinions expressed by ignorant westerners about Hindu culture.

We may give a few extracts from the book in order to enable our readers to appreciate the author's mode of thoughts and expression.

In the discourse on "the Genius of Sanskrit Language," he states; "Sanskrit is the mother of all our languages, the repository of our culture and the treasure-house of our cherished dreams and visions. Like the stream of the holy Ganges rising in the snow-capped peaks of the Himalayas and flowing through vast and fertile plains on to the sea, the stream of this Sanskrit whose remote source we have not the temerity to explore, flows past our homesteads and fields sustaining and purifying our workaday life, and leading us, without haste, and almost unknowingly to the very shore of the Infinite."

Regarding Hindu Culture he observes, "The culture of the individual consisted in realizing the goal or fourfold objective of this Purusha, i.e., Purushartha. In this fourfold scheme of obligation, acquisition, enjoyment, and final emancipation, Dharma or social and ethical obligation is given primacy in the interest of the individual himself. Besides Dharma, the other objectives too have their claims upon the attention of man."

On the merits of Truth, there is the quotation from Satapatha Brahmana; "Whoso-ever speaks the truth makes the fire on his own altar blaze up as if he poured butter into the lighted fire. His own light grows larger and larger and from tomorrow to tomorrow he becomes better. But whosoever speaks untruth, he quenches the fire on his altar, as if he poured water into the lighted fire; his own light grows smaller and smaller and from tomorrow to tomorrow he becomes more wicked. Let man therefore speak the truth only"

Or take the following pregnant remarks about Success; "The tendency in these days is to praise success and to cry down failure. For some indeed, success is the only virtue, and failure the only crime! Let us avoid this and remember that one may succeed throughout one's career, and yet be intrinsically a failure and miss the best values in life."

And the following words on Science; "But the fact remains that the scientific man is not a complete man. Scientists have developed an orthodoxy of their own succumbing to the common infirmity of the vast majority of men to economise thought by a series of arrests. Science has acquired a dogmatism born of success, and a hostility to ideas which do not fall within the scope of the accepted methodology." And, "For those, especially philosophers, who in the name of science and the scientific method would deliberately avoid all other avenues of knowledge Nemesis is lying in wait."

Finally, a quotation from Jung; "Great and enduring civilizations like those of the Hindus and the Chinese were built upon the foundation of the subliminal mind, and developed from it a discipline of self-knowledge which they brought to a high pitch of refinement both in philosophy and practice."

The volume is one of high merit, and does great credit to the author. It should be read by every Indian with pleasure, enlightenment and appreciation.

Before closing we would express the hope that the third edition of the book might be issued in a bulkier form. The contents of the book deserve a more imposing presentation. At present it is like Sandow appearing in undersized clothes, while many a writing of very ordinary merit is brought out in big bulk and high price by English publishers, and dumped on our libraries which receive them with open arms. After all a good diamond shines all the brighter if provided with a good setting!

AXIS PRISONERS IN ALLIED HANDS

LONDON

According to the most recent figures, including the rough estimate of the number captured during the last phase of the Tunisian battle, Britain has to-day just over three times as many Axis prisoners of war as there are British prisoners in Axis hands.

The British hold 150,000 Germans and 310,000 Italians.

The Germans hold 80,030 British and the Italians hold 70,000 British prisoners of war.

250,000 Germans and 350,000 Italians were killed, permanently disabled, or captured in Libya and Tunisia.

On the basis of 450,000 Axis prisoners it can roughly be estimated that the killed and wounded Axis troops amount to 140,000, since the begining of the Libyan war in 1940.

The following is a table of Axis losses in Africa since 1940. (excludiug East Africa):

Feild-Marshal Wavell's offensive: Italians killed 6,000· wounded. 8,000, prisoners: 90,200.

General Auchinleck's offensive· German killed and wounded 18,000; prisoners· 10,000; Italians killed and wounded. 13 000, prisoners 26,000.

Field-Marshal Rommel's offensive to El Alemein; Germans killed, wounded or taken prisoner: 24,000; Italians killed and wounded, 34,000; prisoners 14,000.

Gen. Allexander's offensive to Tripoli: Germans killed and wounded 26,000, prisoners 8000; Italians killed and wounded 17,000; prisoners 24,000.

From Mareth to the last break-through Germans killed and wounded were 15 000; prisoners 9.000; Italians killed and wounded 15,000. prisoners 27,000.

Final phase. Germans killed, wounded or taken prisoners: 150,000; Italians killed. wounded or taken prisoner: 75,000,

It may be remembered that Germans had refused exchange of permanently disabled prisoners on the Geneva Convention basis, but have insisted on man for man exchage.

The capture of several thousands of Germans in the Tunisian campaign now holds out the hope that many British wounded may return to Britain before the cessation of hostilities.

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THE TUNIS VICTORY

Speaking on Tunisia Day in Mysore, Mr. P. S. Raghavendra Rao, M.A., Hons., President, Municipal Council, made the following observations on the Allied Victory in Tunisia:

"It is my proud privilege, as the President of this premier Municipality to welcome you all to this public meeting specially convened to express our thanks-giving and rejoicings for the Victory of the Allied Arms in Tunisia, and to pay tribute to the heroes of the Tunisian Campaign, British, American and French, and above all men of our Famous Fourth Indian Division.

As explained clearly by His Excellency the Viceroy in his Radio Broadcast on the 13th, while this Victory does not mean and should not be understood to mean that the end of the War is in sight, this is however, in itself a very great Victory, marking as it does the first stage of the victorious campaign of the Allies against the Axis. To all of us who have been watching during the last two years the ding dong battle waged in North Africa this Victory of the Allied arms is really an occasion for great jubilation. To us in India the Victory is, from more than one point of view, a great landmark in this World War. The deadly threat to our western approaches is removed. The famous Fourth Indian Army has distinguished itself in this African Campaign, covered itself with glory and brought great credit to our Nation. As a matter of fact so great is the distinction they have earned that a request has been made in the House of Commons that a contingent of Officers and men of the Fourth Indian Division should be brought to Britain to enable the British people to pay a fitting tribute to them and to the Indian Army. It is our Indian Army that had the glory of capturing General Von Arnim, the German General Commanding Axis Forces in Africa. While therefore congratulating the British and American Generals on their brilliant success in North Africa we are proud of the brilliant chapter that our Indian Army has got written in this campaign.

This Victory to us also means more. It means that the Sea route to India through the Mediterranean is open. Men and materials can now flow in freely to India and through this great country of ours to the eastern theatre of War, so that the war here may also be brought to a speedy conclusion.

The Prime Minister Mr. Winston Churchill has in his historic speech before the joint session of the American Congress referred to the dangers ahead, not the least of which is an undue prolongation of the War.

Let us therefore bestir ourselves and do our further bit in the effort to see that the final Victory of the Allies and the defeat of the Axis powers is speeded up, and let us hope and pray that the final collapse of the axis would come as suddenly as in North Africa!"

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THE RATIONALIST

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BUDGET SPECIAL

THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY BUDGET SESSION

In the absence of the Dewan President owing to indisposition, the Dewan-in-charge, Rajamanthra Praveena K. V. Anantaraman inaugurated the 27th Budget Session of the Representative Assembly in Bangalore on Tuesday last

In the commencement he expressed regret at the indisposition which prevented Pradhanasiromani N Madhava Rao, C I E, from attending the Session, and after referring to the retirement of Rajamantra Praveena A. V Ramanathan after 34 years of assiduous service and to the appointment of the two new Ministers, Messrs. M. A. Srinivasan and J. Appaji Gowda, explained the Budget position of the State in an elaborate survey, out of which the following are extracts

In the budget estimates for the current year, the receipts were taken as Rs 474 85 lakhs, and the expenditure as Rs 473 04 lakhs The revised figure for revenue is Rs. 588'48 lakhs, showing an improvement of Rs 113'93 lakhs The receipts from Land Revenue show an increase of Rs 4 25 lakhs due to better collections consequent on the rise of prices of agricultural produce. The revenue under Forest has increased by Rs 11 03 lakhs, owing primarily to the large supplies of timber made to the Government of India for war purposes and to the increased sales of sandal oil in India. Excise revenue has risen by Rs. 11'32 lakhs. There is an increase of Rs. 6'02 lakhs under Income-tax as a result of larger realisations from textile and other companies. Our share of Excise Duty on Matches is expected to be Rs. 2'5 lakhs more than the budget estimate. The realisations from the Duty on Gold show a striking increase owing to the very high prices of gold which prevailed during the year We estimated a revenue of Rs 24 lakhs from this source, but actually the receipts are likely to be over one crore of rupees Railways are expected to bring in Rs 7 12 lakhs more than the budget estimate, as a result of increases in railway fares and the withdrawal of certain concessions Industrial concerns are expected to bring in Rs 2 01 lakhs more than the budget estimate The Surplus Revenue from the Assigned Tract is expected to be Rs. 1 41 lakhs more

The receipts under Electrical Revenue, Excise Duty on Sugar, Mining Revenue and Revenue from the Krishnarajasagara Irrigation Works are expected to be less than the budget estimates The fall of Rs 8 79 lakhs under Hydro Electric Works was due largely to the stoppage of work in the Oorgaum Gold Mine for about six months owing to the occurrence of a fire underground The fall of Rs. 5 lakhs under Excise Duty on Sugar was due to the decrease in the quantity of sugar produced Owing to the decrease in the quantity of gold produced, the Mining Revenue has fallen by Rs 1 63 lakhs

The increase in revenue is offset, in a large measure, by increases in certain items of expenditure and by larger contributions to the Irrigation Development Fund and other Funds On the expenditure side, it will be noticed that the increase of *Jodi* to Patels and Shanbhogs by 25 per cent has led to an extra expenditure of Rs 2 49 lakhs The working expenses of the Forest Department have risen by Rs 2 76 lakhs owing to the expanded operations connected with war supplies The expenditure on account of Civil Defence Measures Civil Supplies, Petrol Rationing, Emergency Military and Police,

the National War Front, Special Courts, Special Jails, Dearness Allowance, etc., has been shown under a separate budget head, "Expenditure connected with the War, 1939." This explains the apparent fall in the expenditure on Police from Rs. 23·4 lakhs in the budget estimates to Rs. 19·5 lakhs in the revised estimates. The total expenditure under the new head amounts to Rs. 36·52 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been credited to Irrigation Development Fund, against Rs. 18 lakhs provided in the Budget. The Industrial Development Fund receives a contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs as against Rs. 2 lakhs. We were, till now, crediting the realisations from the duty on gold to the Irrigation Development Fund, after making a contribution of Rs. 4 lakhs to the Inter-village Road Fund, and of Rs. 2 lakhs to the Industrial Development Fund. It is now proposed to transfer a substantial part of the receipts from this source to the Special Reserve Fund from which it is proposed to finance non-recurring items of expenditure, including schemes for post-war reconstruction. It is also proposed to utilise this Fund for capitalising a portion of the Mining Revenue which will, of necessity, fluctuate with the variations in the price of gold. A contribution of Rs. 52·77 lakhs has been made to this Fund in the current year.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1943-44

I now come to the Budget Estimates for 1943-44. I am sure that the members of the House will be glad to hear that the revenue for the coming year is expected to amount to Rs. 600·98 lakhs. This figure establishes a new record, being the highest in the history of the State so far. For the first time, our revenue passed the five crore mark last year, and you will doubtless agree that it is a matter for satisfaction that it is continuing to maintain an upward trend. We are providing for an expenditure of Rs. 597·02 lakhs, which is about Rs. 10 lakhs in excess of the revised figures relating to expenditure for the current year. Thus, we expect to close the year with a small surplus of Rs. 3·96 lakhs, after making due provision, not merely for the normal administrative requirements of the Government and for special requirements due to the exigencies of the present situation, but also for the further development of a large number of nation-building activities to which I shall refer later in my Address. The only additional taxation we have imposed is the levy of excise duties on tobacco and vegetable products in conformity with similar levies in British India, and a small increase in the rate of super-tax on the income of companies in Mysore. While we may congratulate ourselves on the fact that our revenue has passed the six crore level, we should not forget that this has been brought about chiefly by causes which are of an adventitious and abnormal character, and we should see that the distinction between normal income and income due to temporary causes is not obscured or overlooked. In this view, it is vital that we should carefully and prudently husband our resources and make the best possible use of them in the light of past experience and in full appreciation of the present and future needs of the State.

ASSIGNED TRACT REVENUE

The surplus revenue from the Assigned Tract is anticipated to amount to Rs. 15·21 lakhs in the coming year as against Rs. 9·38 lakhs in the current year.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS

For the first time since their establishment, the Mysore Iron and Steel Works are expected to contribute to the general revenues a net sum of Rs. 5·31 lakhs in the coming year after paying the contributions to the Depreciation Fund in full.

DUTY ON GOLD

As the circumstances which have contributed to the increase of revenue under Gold Duty cannot be expected to continue for long, we have put down the expected revenue from this source at Rs. 72 lakhs in the coming year. The Mining revenue is expected to be not more than Rs. 15·5 lakhs.

Turning to expenditure, it will be noticed that the provision for the coming year is larger than the revised figures for the current year under practically every item which has a bearing on the welfare and prosperity of the people. Particularly noteworthy among them are the increased provision of Rs. 7·14 lakhs under Education, of Rs. 3·88 lakhs under Irrigation Works charged to Revenue, and of Rs. 6·01 lakhs under Grants for Public Improvements. A sum of Rs. 4,15,000 has been provided to meet the non-recurring expenditure on the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute and a sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been given for purchasing a 5 K.W. transmitter for the Akash-Vani Broadcasting Station. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been

(*Continued on page 6*)

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C. RANGACHARLU, C.I.E. DEWAN OF MYSORE

FROM AN OLD SKETCH

(continued)

THE RENDITION OF MYSORE

was fast approaching and they already scented from afar the near prospect of Rangacharlu being raised to the Dewanship. Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, who had already been superseded by Rangacharlu being appointed Secretary in preference to himself and saw therefore no chance of his being raised to the Dewanship in consideration of his services and other qualifications, calculated that his only chance of getting into the Dewan's place lay in making his cause the cause of the country and the people. The idea once conceived fructified into a number of unworthy machinations. Rangacharlu was denounced as a Madrassi adventurer at the head of a small band of adventurers whom he had introduced into the State, and as a man of some booklore without much intimate knowledge of the state of society, customs and habits of the people. He was charged with nepotism. In 1880 it was alleged for the first time in public prints that some jewels were clandestinely removed by somebody in 1872 or 1873 and it was clearly suggested that the then Comptroller of the Palace had certainly much to answer for in that connection. It was also asserted that Rangacharlu was at the bottom of a false and unfounded complaint against this Krishnaswamy Iyengar. False as many of these allegations apparently were, they created quite a sensation at the time against Rangacharlu. Mr. Bowring, at whose instance, as the Mysoreans said, Rangacharlu was imported from Madras into Mysore and who reported in terms of unqualified praise of Rangacharlu's work as Assistant to Major Elliot, whose connection with Mysore had ceased for nearly ten years, thought that an explanation was then owing by him to the Mysore public and hastened to write to one of the Mysore officials letters to exculpate himself from all blame in regard to his conduct in introducing Rangacharlu into Mysore. On the 25th August, 1880, Mr. Bowring thus wrote to a certain official in Mysore: 'When I nominated him (Mr. Rangacharlu) on the recommendation of the Madras Government to assist Major Elliot, it was not my intention that he should assume a high administrative position, for I regarded his appointment as of a temporary character, while recent events would have disinclined me still more from selecting him as Dewan.'. In another letter dated 30th December 1880 to the same Mysore correspondent he says: "As regards the introduction into Mysore of Mr. Rangacharlu, I am responsible for it as you remark; but you know that I nominated him for a special purpose and that it never entered into my head that he would assume the prominent position that he now holds. Perhaps you will say that I ought to have foreseen this, but in reply I may urge that, had I remained Chief Commissioner, I would not have allowed him to exercise any undue sway in the country. I cannot regret having obtained his services to assist Major Elliot, for his work in this caracity was very well done; but I do not hold myself responsible for his subsequent self-aggrandisement. Supposing an engineer constructed an irrigation channel, and that owing to want of attention on the part of his successor the channel ate into its banks and flooded the country, would you hold the first man responsible? I think not! So I cannot take blame to myself for any unchecked action on Mr. Rangacharlu's part. If he be nominated Dewan, it will not be in accordance with my suggestion." We see in these two letters how the one sided version circulated through the newspapers had prejudiced the originally unbiassed mind of the fair Englishman who, so far as his personal experience told him, had formed a very favourable impression of Rangacharlu, so strong that even in these letters he could not but express his grateful appreciation of the services once rendered by the now ambitious Rangacharlu. We can therefore easily concieve how much it should have damaged the would-be Dewan with those who had no personal acquaintance with him and who had to judge of him in the light of reports favourable or otherwise to him. We can also imagine the nature and the extent of local odium which the artful introduction of the affairs of the palace jewels and Krishnaswamy Aiyengar's prosecution (the recent events which Mr. Bowring writes of in his letter) would have created the very mention of Rangacharlu's name among the already prejudiced Mysoreans of those days. Suffice it to say that the affair of the palace jewels was thoroughly and satisfactorily explained by Mr. Wilson and other respectable officials. The whole affair was traced to a mere clerical error for which Rangacharlu was certainly not responsible, and the other allegations against the character and intellectual qualifications of Rangacharlu were proved to be altogether baseless and simply malicious. And in consideration of the very great services he had rendered to the State by his ability, self-reliance and thorough integrity, the Maharaja appointed him

DEWAN OF MYSORE.

To form a reasonable estimate of the success of Rangacharlu's administration as Dewan of the province of Mysore it is necessary to take into consideration its financial, agricultural and industrial condition at the time of the rendition.

(To be continued)

The Rationalist.
Monday 7-6-1943.

THE STATE BUDGET

"I am sure that the members of the house will be glad to hear that the revenue for the coming year is expected to amount to Rs. 6 crores. This figure establishes a new record, being the highest in the history of the State so far," observed the Dewan-in-charge in presenting the budget to the Representative Assembly.

If the increase had been in the course of normal progress, and if it had been under the ancient Hindu administrative principle of

"Shashtamsam Urvya iva Rakshitayah"
"ಷಷ್ಠಾಂಶಮುರ್ವ್ಯಾ ಇವ ರಕ್ಷಿತಾಯಾಃ"

"One sixth of the income of the people should go to the king,"—meaning Government, and meant that the income of 6 crores to Government meant an income of Rs. 36 crores to the people of the State, the members of the House, the members of the House in jails, as well as the public at large would have reason to rejoice.

But it is due to the feverish financial temperature caused by the war. Further, since the value of money has been more than halved this year compared with previous years, the real value of the Rs. 6 crores may be deemed to be less than the normal Rs. 3 crores.

However taking the figure at its face value we may indulge in a little retrospect for the pleasure of our readers, and trace the growth of the State revenue during the previous Dewanships.

Under H. H. Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar the budget was some 29,00,000 of kanthiroy pagodas. At the close of 1883 when Dewan Rangacharlu died the revenue of the State stood at Rs. 106 lakhs. Ten years later it touched Rs. 170 lakhs, reaching in 1895, 180 lakhs. During Sir Krishnamurthy's administration the revenue rose from 186 lakhs in 1902 to 215 lakhs in 1906. Under Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao it went up to 225 lakhs in 1908, and was 230 lakhs in 1912 under Mr Ananda Rao. Under Sir Viswesvaraya the revenue rose from 255 lakhs to 317 lakhs in 1919. Then during Sir Kantharaj Urs's and Sir Banerji's period the revenue rose to 345 lakhs by 1926. When Sir Mirza left office it had reached Rs. 4¼ crores. Pradhanasiromani Madhava Rao's first budget denoted Rs. 5 crores, and the budget now presented, and appropriately presented by the Dewan-in-charge, who is also Chancellor of the State Exchequer, shows the figure of Rs. 6 crores.

Unfortunately the war has accustomed us to such huge figures, the £2000 million budget of Great Britain, and 3000 billion dollar budget of U.S.A., that we can look at even a 6 crore income with a tranquil eye. We of course intend to pour no cold water over those who seek to rejoice over it.

Speaking of Dileepa of the Solar race of kings of Ayodhya, Kalidasa says

"ಪ್ರಜಾನಾಮೇವಭೂತ್ಯರ್ಥಂ ಸತಾಭ್ಯೋಬಲಿಮಗ್ರಹೀತ್ ।
ಸಹಸ್ರಗುಣಮುತ್ಸ್ರಷ್ಟು ಮಾದತ್ತೇಹಿ ರಸಂರವಿಃ ॥"

"He received taxes from the people for the sake of their own benefit, as the Sun only draws moisture from the earth in order to give it back to the earth a thousand-fold."

And we have in the budget report a goodly picture of the thousand ways in which the revenue is spent back for the benefit of the people. Out of the 6 crores of rupees one crore is received from outside for Gold, and a portion of the Rs. 99 lakhs of excise is also money from outside spent here by the military and their camp-followers from outside who seek to relax their hard-worked minds by means of exhilarating spirits. That money and more goes back outside the State for Rs. 2 crores worth of machinery for the ever-expanding Jog Falls project. The rest is money received from the people in the form of various taxes, direct or indirect.

And that amount is spent back on the people in the form of public works, such as roads and canals and hospitals and schools, law-courts and police, and lighting and sanitation.

Since we are already in the pickle for writing about the law-courts, we shall not write about them now, either good or bad. Irrigation projects in many parts of the State are being speeded up, and anti-malarial measures are undertaken in order to check the evil effects of expanding irrigation. Out of 2656 major and 20800 minor tanks, 2467 major tanks and 5260 minor ones have been restored, and the work of restoring the remaining ones is being speeded up. Medical institutions, Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani, and Veterinary are being increased. 4200 wells have been built for the water-supply of villages and 2600 more are under construction. 200 miles of inter-village roads have been completed and a scheme of rural-reconstruction has been undertaken. 363 new primary schools have been started, and the salaries of teachers, and the potgi of Shanbhogs and Patels, and the pay of the military have been revised.

"Our country is largely agricultural, but we have come to realise that our progress depends largely on the extent to which we develop our industries. The present system of education was devised and developed with other objects in view, and it is not quite suited to prepare the youth of the country to meet the new requirements. We want more craftsmen. we want to turn the vision of youth towards industrial developments, we want to equip and train our youth for pursuits in which they will be able to produce wealth. We must train our youth in the modern methods of trade and commerce. Only thus shall we be able to add to the happiness, power, and prosperity of our people," says the Dewan-in-Charge.

We do not know what his ideas of "modern methods of trade and commerce" are. The "war methods of trade and commerce" which we are witnessing today are revolting. We thought the modern methods of trade and commerce inaugurated by the Americans were based on competition, service, and honesty. Those methods seem to have now become antiquated and discarded!

(To be continued) *Editor.*

MR. SAVARKAR'S REPLY TO MR. JINNAH

A reception was given at Poona to Mr. V. D. Savarkar, at a public meeting in celebration of his 61st birthday last week. Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided. Mr. Savarkar was also presented with an address and a purse of Rs. 1,22,912 excluding the collections from Bombay amounting to Rs. 41,500. A further collection to the purse amounting to Rs. 30,000 has also been promised.

Replying to the address, Mr. Savarkar dealt with his ideology of complete Indian national independence as advocated by him in the beginning of his career and expressed satisfaction that it had now become accepted on all sides.

It was the Congress under the guidance of Gandhiji that first accepted communalism in politics, he declared. Gandhiji advocated the case of Khilafat in order to induce the Muslims to help Hindus to win Swaraj. But that never came about. Every year the Muslim demands had gone on increasing and now they had ended up in the demand for a division of India.

Continuing Mr. Savarkar said that the Congress ought not to have allowed any special concessions to any community. Instead of adopting such a policy, the Congress had allowed the communal award to be passed through the Assembly. The cleavage between the two communities had now become too wide to be bridged. The Hindus, therefore, had no other alternative but to accept the idea of Hindusthan for the Hindus. It was but natural that the Hindus being in the majority in India, should be the rulers. It was the policy of the Muslims and of the Congress that had driven the Hindu Mahasabha to take its present stand.

Militarization was the only way by which the Hindus could train their young men in the use of arms. The Government had thrown open the gates of military training to all and all Hindu youths should take full advantage of that opportunity.

Mr. Savarkar concluded by saying that complete independence on an absolutely national basis or, if that was not possible, the complete independence of the Hindu nation was the goal of the Mahasabha, and they had now every hope of achieving it.

(*Continued from page 2*)

made for implementing the recommendations of the Road Classification Committee.

INDUSTRIES AND WAR SUPPLY

Our industries continue to play a conspicuous and useful part in the war effort. Apart from the Forest Department and the Department of Industries and Commerce, which have taken up the execution of a large number of orders for the Supply Department of the Government of India, there are 26 industrial concerns engaged in the production of war materials, of which 9 are State-owned, 9 State aided and 8 private The total value of war orders placed with the several large industrial concerns in the State from the outbreak of the war up to the end of March 1943 was nearly Rs 6 50 crores, of which the value of the orders received during the first nine months of the current year was about Rs 2 20 crores The value of the orders received by purely Government concerns, including Government Departments, was about Rs 94 lakhs, while the share of the State aided concerns was about Rs 46 lakhs The cottage industries in the State have also taken up a fair share of war orders

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROAD CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE

The Committee which was appointed to consider the question of the re classification of State and District Fund Roads has submitted its report to Government. In view of the deterioration in the condition of Roads generally and the importance of maintaining them in good condition, the Committee has made proposals for the re-classification of both State Fund and District Fund Roads and for fixing grants with reference to the volume of traffic and the present prices of labour and material The Committee has further proposed that as District Boards are unable to provide anything more than the present allotments for roads, the Government should meet the additional expenditure involved in maintaining the District Fund Roads in good condition The proposals involve a net additional expenditure of Rs 2 84 091 to Government on account of District Fund Roads and of Rs 1,27,467 on account of State Fund Roads. The Government have generally accepted these recommendations

EDUCATION

Before leaving the subject of Education, I should like to stress the fact that the most important problem that has to be studied and solved urgently is the re orientation of the whole system of education to the rapidly changing economic structure of society. Our country is largely agricultural but we have come to realise that our progress depends largely on the extent to which we develop our industries. The present system of education was devised and developed with other objects in view and it is not quite suited to prepare the youth of the country to meet the new requirements. We want more craftsmen, we want to turn the vision of youth towards industrial development, we want to equip and train our youth for pursuits in which they will be able to produce wealth. We must train our youth in the modern methods of trade and commerce Only thus shall we be able to add to the happiness power and prosperity of our people We have already established the Sri Krishnarajendra Technological Institute in which practical training is given in a few industries, and very soon we shall have in regular working the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute in which practical training in a number of other industries will be given Our aim is the provision of competent personnel for industrial undertaking in the State. At the same time, the whole system of education must be so reorganised that, while on the one hand the general education which is vital to the growth of civic political and cultural life is not neglected, the specialised training and disciplined activity that must be developed to achieve industrial and commercial progress are adequately provided With these objects in view the courses of study in general schools must be properly reorganised and correlated to those in vocational institutions so that students may be able to pass easily from one kind of institution to another

CONCLUSION

I cannot conclude this address without referring to the matter which is the most dominant one in our thoughts at the present moment I refer to the progress of the war It has been a world wide and all out struggle, and its progress has affected the life of the community in many respects. The war danger has come to the shores of our country and even here in Mysore we have had anxious days Happily we have had the recent resounding success in Tunisia and that has removed the danger to us from the West This however is only the turn of the tide in favour of the Allies The road to ultimate and complete victory over the enemy may yet be long and it behoves us all to keep up our spirits and morale and continue to strive all we can to mobilise and organise all our resources and concentrate them on the effort to win the war

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	**Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship**	0—2—0
2.	**Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times**	0—2—0
3.	**Problem of Wealth**	0—2—0
4.	ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ	0—1—0
5.	**The Tree of Happiness**	0—1—0
6.	**Winston Churchill**	0—4—0

BHARATPUR STATE NEWS

RESTRICTION ON MARRIAGE PARTIES.

In view of the scarcity of foodstuffs, sugar and cloth and of transport facilities, an order has been issued directing that a marriage party accompanying a bridegroom to the bride's house in connection with the marriage party shall not consist of more than 50 members and making breach of the order punishable as an offence under the Defence of India Rules.

BLIND RELIEE CAMPS

At the request of Seth Pooran Prasad a Blind Relief Camp was held at Bhusawar on the 12th April, 1943. Dr. N. Cowasji, Chief Medical Officer, Bharatpur State performed 112 cataract operations out of which 103 cases have been successful. All expenses on the Camp were borne by Seth Pooran Prasad. His efforts towards the humanitarian cause are very commendable.

A similar Camp was held on 24th October, 1941 at Bhusawar at the instance of Seth Raghunath Prasad, another Philanthropist, of Bhusawar and hundreds of patients have been benefited.

FURTHER WAR DONATIONS

Rs. 5,000/- by the Bharatpur Government for the purchase of an Ammunities lorry.

Rs. 5,000/- by the Bharatpur Government for the welfare fund of Indian Air Force.

Rs 1,000/- by the Directors of Bharatpur Industries Corporation for comforts to the Royal Indian Navy.

Rs. 5,000/- by the Bharatpur Government for the comforts of the gallant 4th Indian Division in celebration of Tunisian Victory.

Rs. 1,000/- by the Maharaj Kumariji Sahiba for the same.

Rs. 5,69/- by Seth Bhanamal Gulzari Mal Iron Works, Bharatpur, for the same.

Rs. 3,000/- by the State Monthly donations,

Rs. 20,500/- Total.

The subscriptions remitted so far Total Rs. 1,82000/-

CITY IMPROVEMENT COMMITEE

In order to clear slums, remove congestion and promote model extension in Bharatpur, a city improvement committee has been constituted with the Home Minister as Chairman and a sum of Rs. 15,000/- placed at the disposal of the Committee to begin with

THE MANDAYAM BANKING AND INSURANCE CO., LTD., MYSORE

The Fifth Annual General Meeting of the above institution was held on the 30th last, under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. Tirunarana Iyengar, Rtd. Assistant Commissioner.

The Board of Directors presented the Report for 1942, marking the close of another year of successful working. The report and the audited balance sheet were adopted. After setting apart 20% for the Reserve Funds out of the profits, and providing for writing off of preliminary expenses, communal welfare &c., the meeting declared a dividend of 10% on the shares. Messrs. R. Tirunarana Iyengar, B.A., M. J. Sampathkumaracharya, B.A., L.C.E., M. Doreswamy Iyengar, B.E., and M. Venkatakrishnayya, B.A., LL.B., were re-elected Directors for the coming year, Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S., continuing as Managing Director. Founded in 1938 in the interests of the Mandayam Community the institution is an example of economical working and sound management.

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FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY, 1929-39
EDITOR: YAJURVEDA II VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADA,
EDITOR "RATIONALIST."

BOOK I. POLITICS:

1. Mysore and The Government of India. 2. Rejoinder to criticisms on the above. 3. The Story of the Subsidy. 4. The Cauvery Agreement. 5. Letter to The Secretary of State for India. 6. Native States in the Coming India. 7. The Indian States' Committee. 8. Indian States' Subjects' Conference. 9. H. H. Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV, Silver Jubilee. 10. Mysore's Trade Balance. 11. The Gold Mines and Trade Balance. 12. Commerce in Mysore State. 13. Mysore Administration: The work before the new Dewan. 14. Dasara, the Royal Festival of India. 15. Maharani Lakshammanni. 16. Japan's Rise, and Mysore. 17. The Use of History to an Administrator. 18. Two Ideals, Peace and war. 19. Land Mortgage Banking and State Aid. 20. Village Panchayats and Nation Building. 21. Mysore for Mysoreans 22. Are you Brahmins? 23. The Brahmins at last. 24. The Blue Book Journal and Seemless Measures. 25. The Mysore University. 26. Official Changes. 27. Mysore Women and Vernacular Education.

BOOK II. PHILOSOPHY:

28. Some Systems of Hindu Philosophy, a Caustic Survey. 29. Ramanuja, the Apostle of Devotionism. 30. The Vanity of Earthly Power. 31. Spiritual Regeneration and world Reconstruction. 32. Veerashaivism, its Antiquity and greatness. 33. The Science of Astronomy, or Jyotisha, an entrancing Study. 34. Ramanuja and Shankara. 35. Hindu Lady Savants. 36. Sravanabelgola, Sacred place of the Jains

BOOK III. PHANTASY:

37. Flowers. 38. The Woman of 1950. 39. Confessions of a Delila. 40. Mysore, a description. 41. My Tour from Home to College. 42. The Deserted Cat. 43. An Apology for failure. 44. Public Spirit. 45 Human age. 46. What is Greatness I. 47. A Journalist. 48. The Power of the Press. 49. What is greatness II. 50 Meanness. 51. Revenge 52. Youth, Some Fallacies and some Precepts. 53. A Pilgrim's Progress. 54. Fine Arts. 55. Some Life Sketches and Pen Pictures: 1. Mahatma Gandhi. 2. Rai Bahadur A. Narasimhaiyengar. 3 V. N. Narasimhaiyengar. 4. M. Venkatakrishnayya. 5. Sardar M. Kantaraj Urs. 6. Sir Mirza M. Ismail. 7. Sir C. Y. Chintamani. 8. P. Raghavendra Rao. 9. K. S Chendrasekhara Iyer. 10. Mir Humza Hussain. 11. M. A. Narayana Iyengar. 12. R. A. Srinivasa Iyengar. 13. The Problem of Wealth.

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MR. JINNAH'S POLITICS

Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha has issued the following statement from Bombay:—

The elusive Mr. Jinnah is once again at his best in his time-long game of hide and seek. With the Congress out of the political scene, for the last one year, he has monopolised the Indian political stage and is playing his very best to consolidate his domination, even at the cost of Indian freedom without which Pakistan is a mere dream. At the recent Muslim League session, the Quid-e-A'Zam declared that he would not fail to rise to the occasion, if only the Mahatma dropped a letter expressing his desire to settle the communal question. He even questioned the daring of the Government to stop such communication to him from Gandhiji.

But, today when Gandhiji has responded to his call and the British Government has most contemptuously ignored his threat, Mr. Jinnah has proved himself to be the greatest hoax of the day. He not only shirks the issue, but stoops so low as to attribute motives to Gandhiji's move. What does he expect of the Congress and Gandhiji? Does he want them to apologise, abdicate and surrender the country to his whims?

The very fact that Mahatma Gandhi has written to him presupposes his willingness to settle the Hindu-Muslim question on the basis of self-determination. If, without discussion and clarification of the many issues, Mahatma Gandhi can support Mr. Jinnah's Pakistan demand, then the question of their meeting does not arise at all. It does little credit either to the League or Mr. Jinnah personally to hurl baseless invectives against the Congress and Gandhiji. It is now beyond doubt that Mr. Jinnah cannot tolerate the release of Congressmen. He is obviously prepared to put up with the present ordinance raj and shelve his Pakistan issue indefinitely, so long as the Congress does not satisfy his vanity and submit to his whims. If not by choice, potentially Mr. Jinnah is playing the game of imperialism. At least now, the people of India know where they stand. How long can he thus eclipse the Muslim masses of his utopia, with such tactics?"

NO CHANGE

In reply to a letter of ours regarding the non issue of change by the Post Offices generally, the Post Master, Mysore City, writes,

"I am in receipt of your letter. I regret to state that the Post office is not supplied with change by the local treasury as in the cases of offices located in the British territory. The change collected at various counters are being utilised for meeting the demands of the members of the public who transact business in the post office. The Post-men also are supplied with change when available and the amount so advanced is not sufficient to meet the entire demand. The situation is one of a general nature and, it could easily be conceived, the Post office could not obtain change except through the public who, as you are aware, are averse to part with change.

As regards the contention that change was tendered at the other end for V.P's and money orders it will not hold good as you are aware that amounts are not transferred from that office, and the post office has to depend on the local treasury for all its financial requirements; unless the local Government treasury goes to the rescue of the Post office the existing state of things could not be remedied. In spite of this every endeavour is made to prevent hoarding by any particular official and all available change is given away.

In the circumstances it will be seen that if the Postman had not offerred change it is more due to his incapacity than with a spirit of annoyance."

As the matter is one of public interest we publish the letter. The public may take what comfort they can from it.

WAR SERVICES EXHIBITION

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore delivered the following speech on the occasion of the Opening of the All-India War Services Exhibition at Bangalore, on the 10th inst:

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a source of deep gratification to me that Bangalore should have been chosen as the scene of the third All-India War Services Exhibition after the phenomenal success that marked the two previous exhibitions held at Bombay and Delhi. I wish, first of all, to congratulate those responsible on their splendid power of organization and the thoroughness with which every little detail has been attended to.

It is needless for me to enlarge upon the objects with which this exhibition is being held, for it is a display that will explain itself as you go round. For the first time in Bangalore you will see, assembled together, the various types of armaments with which the fighting forces of the United Nations and the brave sons of India who are employed in the Naval, Military and Air Forces, are equipped. You will be shown specimens of anti-aircraft guns, machine guns, tanks, armoured vehicles, air planes, and models of warships and submarines, with which this relentless war against Axis tyranny and oppression is being waged. You will also be shown specimens of captured German, Italian and Japanese equipment. There will also be exhibits depicting the humanitarian activities of the Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association. You will, in short, be given an idea of what this world-conflict implies which might help each and every one of you to realize the imminent need for playing your own part in bringing it to a speedy and victorious conclusion.

And how, you may ask, can we civilians help in this gigantic task? While there can be no nobler form of service than that rendered by members of the fighting forces who are ready to lay down their lives in defence of their country, there are, nevertheless, numerous other ways in which you can contribute to the War Effort. The supply and quick replenishment of vast quantities of armaments such as those you will see here, implies ceaseless work in munition and aircraft factories, and shipbuilding yards, and the thousands of people engaged therein are doing their bit towards the War Effort. Workers in industrial concerns employed in the manufacture of clothing for the army, silk for parachute fabric, chemicals, medicines, tinned provisions and the like, are all contributing their share. Men and women in essential services such as the A.R.P. and the Civic Guard, farmers and cultivators who are doing their best to grow more food to make the surplus available for the army, philanthropists who help in organizing relief for refugees, and women who spend their spare time in providing amenities for the troops, also play a considerable part in the War Effort. It is needless for me to multiply these instances, for the exhibition will suggest to you various other ways in which you can help in the good cause.

I have been greatly impressed by the widespread desire of the people of Mysore to do all in their power to promote the War Effort. They have made money contributions according to their means. Ever since the outbreak of the war the State Industrial concerns have been working day and night in the production of war materials. The fact that the total value of the orders placed with them so far amounts to nearly Rs. 6½ crores will give you an idea of the industrial activity in the State, which perforce makes us seriously to reflect on post-war industrial problems. Meanwhile, let me exhort you not to slacken your War Effort. I say this feeling confident that my appeal will not have been made in vain.

Apart from these tangible contributions to the War Effort there are numerous other ways in which we can strengthen the Home Front and bring Victory nearer. The most important of these is to cultivate the Will to Victory. A spirit of cheerful optimism, and readiness to put up with the numerous little sacrifices and inconveniences occasioned by the War, namely the soaring prices, scarcity and consequent rationing of foodstuffs and necessaries, lack of the little luxuries we have been accustomed to, shortage of petrol and discomforts of travel, will very much help us in building up the Will to Victory.

Last month marked the glorious conclusion of the North African campaign, a victory which has destroyed for ever the myth of Nazi and Fascist invincibility. The fighting forces of the United Nations dealt a staggering blow to Hitler's "Afrika Korps" and hauled down the flag of Mussolini's erstwhile African Empire. While rightly rejoicing over the success of this campaign in which our gallant Indian Troops played such a magnificent part, let us not rest on our oars and lapse into a state of inertia. This dazzling victory is but a prelude to further triumphant achievements both in the Eastern and Western theatres of War. This Victory should act as an incentive to more strenuous efforts and to greater sacrifices on our part. At this momentous period of war it is up to us faithfully to discharge our individual responsibilities as true patriots.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I undertook to perform the opening ceremony. I thank the gentlemen who have organized this show most warmly for the kind welcome they have extended to me. I now declare the exhibition open."

C. RANGACHARLU, C.I.E.
DEWAN OF MYSORE

FROM AN OLD SKETCH

(continued)

Expensive establishments in every branch of the administration deliberately expanded after the model of the adjacent British dominions with the expectations then cherished of the absorption of Mysore into the British territories, had well nigh drained the resources of the country, and the terrible famin of '77 almost unprecedented in the annals of any province in India for its severity and the durability of its havoc had impoverished the exchequer. A million of the people whom it affected had succumbed to its effects and as the major portion of these unfortunate victims were sturdy men who earned by handicraft more than they consumed, their deaths produced an appreciably retarding influence on the extent and success of handicraft for some years to come. The amount of immediate damage caused by the terrible famine to produce, live stock and other property was estimated at ten millions sterling. The comparative small saving effected by judicious reforms and the inauguration of a policy of retrenchment during the official years 1878, 1879, and 1880 were more than swallowed up by the special and additional expenditure incurred during the close of the official year 1880 under the heads of installation and palace charges and a few expensive reforms that had necessarily to be instituted despite the poverty of the State. The Revenue which before the famine was nearly a hundred and ten lakhs a year, was just recovering itself and had gone up to a hundred and one lakhs and the taxes were already high; there was not the slightest possibility of any addition to the revenue by increased taxation. The industrial activity of Mysore which in its best was but inconsiderable had considerably abated after the famine. The standing debt of eighty lakhs owing by the State to the Imperial Government drained the country of 4 lakhs of rupees annually by way of interest. The retention of some highly paid European officials for a period of eighteen months following the rendition had been made a condition precedent to it. All possible reduction consistent with the efficiency of the administration had already been made in some departments and although there was some scope for retrenchment in some other departments, the policy was renderd by certain circumstances impracticable for years to come. It was under such circumstances which would have daunted the sanguine spirit of the best of statesmen that Rangacharlu began his career as Dewan of Mysore. The only advantage which Rangacharlu possessed was the intelligent appreciation and co-operation of the young Maharajah who, though too young to lead, had grown old enough to be worthily led.

The first task that engaged his attention was

THE COMPLETION OF THE REFORMS

which had been inaugurated by the Mysore Commission and partially achieved during the two preceding years. Hassan and Chittaldroog ceased to be separate districts for the purpose of civil and criminal administration. Nine taluks were converted into Deputy Amildars' stations: four Munsiffs' Courts and three Sub-courts were abolished: five out of eight District Jails were also abolished, as also the establishments hanging about a number of travellers' bungalows (a prominent and constant feature of British occupation of the State) intended for the use of, but scarcely used by, European travellers. All these reductions resulted in considerable savings to the extent of nearly 2 lakhs of rupees annually. Rangacharlu next directed his attention chiefly to the Forest Department which, owing to maladministration and to some extent the nature of the country and the difficulties of traffic, had not been yielding a revenue commensurate with the area covered by the forests and the demand for timber. The long-established custom of disallowing the sale of sandal and the wasting of all available quantity of it within the four walls of the palace was also discontinued and the revenue from the Forest Department showed a considerable increase.

With the help of savings thus effected, Rangacharlu saw the long talked-of Mysore Railway an accomplished fact with an outlay of eleven lakhs of rupees There was no reform so highly appreciated by Rangacharlu as the introduction of a network railways within the Mysore territory affording considerable and unique facilities for communication and the development of local industries by connecting Mysore thus with the

(Continued on page 6)

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Monday 14-6-1943.

THE STATE BUDGET

II

Having made a few observations on the State Budget in general in the last issue, we might now offer some remarks on certain individual items of the Budget estimates.

The Railways, it is stated, are expected to bring in Rs. 7·12 lakhs more than the budget estimate, as a result of increases in railway fares and the withdrawal of certain concessions. The increases and withdrawals were made not with the object of adding to the already high cost of living in the State, but in order to meet the increased maintenance charges of the railways.

Budgetary wisdom consists in foreseeing obligations as well as sources of income with approximate correctness. To imagine deficit and therefore increase rates, and then actually profit therefrom, in a case such as the Railways, is rather hard on tens of thousands of the travelling public. Now that the rates have proved themselves to be excessive, it would be well to lower the increased rates and restore some of the concessions.

We should also point out that in the case of the Goods and Parcels traffic the direct official charges are not the only cost incurred by the public. They have to incur certain substantial unofficial *mamuls* in addition, and be prepared for considerable damage and loss in transit. Every merchant, wholesaler or retailer, is a sufferer in these respects, and complaints to the railway authorities with regard to the losses seem to be of little avail. If increased charges mean increased efficiency of service it would be fitting. But on the other hand there seems to be an insufficient sense of the normal responsibilities of a public carrier. The Mysore railways have now attained adult status, and must no longer delay taking necessary precautions to ensure the safety of goods entrusted to their charge.

We believe it is a principle of public finance to resort to fresh taxation only when a deficit has to be made up. But now while we are "congratulating ourselves on the fact that our revenue has passed the six crore level," additional taxation is imposed in the form of excise duties on tobacco and vegetable products. That will be one more blow to the already struggling Tobacco Company. Poor Company! Its prospects in its prospectuses appeared to be most rosy. But in reality, while its sister Companies are sky-rocketting and enriching their share-holders, its shares are crawling on the ground. Elsewhere it might have urged and obtained protection. Instead it has been covered with the wet-blanket of an excise duty!

The rise of Excise revenue to one crore, is indeed ominous. In view of this, to say that the State's policy is progressive prohibition seems to be what is called, "cant" in religion. Either the public and the Government believe in prohibition or they do not. If they do not, then they might say so frankly and not beat about the bush. If they do, and still seek to make an eight figure income out of it, it is like the Bishop of New York,—we hope there is no Bishop of New York to get offended with us,—maintaning a chain of saloon bars in Chicago!

For the first time the Iron and Steel Works, we are told, are to contribute Rs. 5·31 lakhs to general revenues. We do not know if it is true that their products have been contracted to be sold at considerably less than their real market value. We hope we are getting the same price for their products that the Tatas and other Indian firms are getting for similar productions. We have heard complaints that the wage conditions and scales of pay in the Iron Works are badly, and sadly, in need of revision. It strikes us that it would be graceful if Government foregoes a portion of the profit they are to receive, and give its benefit to the employees, who seem to have been waiting for months past for some recognition of their services by Government. Moreover the exigencies of the war have

made the Government stiffen the conditions of their service under Defence Rules. It amounts to imposing new obligations with old emoluments. It may not look very proper in the eyes of the International Labour Office, if it still exists. In any case Government may look into the matter and do what is fair.

Education takes the largest slice under expenditure, consuming as much as Rs. 72 lakhs. The detailed budget figures have not been furnished to us, but we take it that the Rs. 72 lakhs do not include the amount spent on the University. There is not a word about the University either in the Dewan's comprehensive Address. The Address draws attention to the rapid increase in primary and Secondary education. To increase the strength of these enormously without making adequate provision in the University is like constructing innumerable roads and streets leading on to a blind wall, or opening up a number of rivulets without deepening and brodening the river into which they flow.

Our ears are being deafened by the complaints of parents who find the doors of the professional colleges, or the University itself, closed to their sons and daughters. Law and Commerce are essential post-graduate University courses. Yet there is no provision for them. Medicine and Engineering are reserved mostly to non-Brahmin students, and Brahmin students, like the Jews in occupied Europe, are almost taboo. Hundreds of students seeking admission to the "P. C. M. group" in the University are kept out, though provision could be made, and funds could be found for the provision, without much difficulty. The Medical College has already created a slump in that profession. Yet, year after year big slices of building grants seem to go to it, while the Women's Colleges and the Intermediate Colleges are made to carry on with no provision to meet increased demands, thereby leaving large sections of half-educated youths stranded, and a large body of parents worried. Economies and readjustments are not difficult to think of. For instance, some of the Principals and the Vice Chancellor are given buildings worth from 50,000 to a lakh of rupees free of rent. Why? If the Principal of the Medical College should be provided free quarters, why not the Principal of the Engneering College? And if Principals should be given free quarters, why not District Magistrates, and District Judges, and Amildars? The provision of free quarters is illogical and might be discontinued. The point that we wish to stress is that the policy of feverish increase of Primary and Secondary Education without extending the scope of the University correspondingly lacks forethought, as also that the penalising of any particular community of His Highness's subjects as such, is medieval and unenlightened.

(*To be continued*) —*Editor.*

ALL-INDIA NEWSPAPERS' EXHIBITION

The authorities of Sri Jain Gurukula Shikshana Sangh of Beawar, Rajaputana, are celebrating their 15th. Anniversary with an All-India Newspapers' Exhibition on the 24th, 25th, and 26th June. The object is to enlighten the local public as to the wealth of the Newspaper Press in India, and at the same time to bring all Indian newspapers under one roof. We hope that the organisers will receive full response from the Indian Press. And we would suggest that the conveners might issue a bulletin soon after the Exhibition giving the details of the Exhibits collected. It would be an interesting record, and may prove valuable.

TAMASH

The First Annual number of the above Cine weekly under the Editorship of Mr. M. S. Madhava Rao, contains a message from the Dewan, contributions from noted Kannada writers, and illustrations of numerous Cinema-artistes. It is priced 6 as., and appropriately marks the weekly's first year of useful work.

MARRIAGE

Sow. MANJULA BAI, grand-daughter of Mr. Bangale Krishna Rao, Advocate, Mysore, with Chi. Ry. K. M. KRISHNA RAO, son of Mr. K. Madhava Rao, Surveyor, Mandya, on the 9th inst. at Mysore.

UPANAYANAM

Chi. M. V. KRISHNASWAMY, son of Mr. M. Venkatakrishnayya, Advocate, Mysore, Chi. VENKATADRI, son of Mr. A. Seshappa, Assistant Engineer, Palace, Mysore, and Chi. KASINATH, son of late Mr. Mokshagundam Krishnamurthy, Advocate, Bangalore, on the 13th inst. at Mysore.

(*Continued from page 3*)

outlying districts of British dominions. Mysore showed all facilities for purposes of irrigation, but still a large area of land remained uncultivated and a large area ill-cultivated. This defect in the agricultural industry of Mysore, Rangacharlu argued, was therefore attributable not to want of irrigation conveniences, but to want of life and enterprise in the agricultural portion of the population. And this defect could only be cured by the introduction of railways. So early as 1874, he thus expressed his views on this subject in his pamphlet on the "British Administration of Mysore." "The urgent want of the province is not irrigation, but life and enterprise in the cultivator, and what can evoke them so successfully as that great civiliser of modern days—the railway? With the increase of activity and intelligence which are sure to come in the train of these quicker means of transport and communications we may hope for a considerable increase of private irrigation and garden cultivation for which the province is peculiarly adapted." This suggestion of his made in 1874 had begun to be seriously thought of just before he was made Revenue Secretary and it was left for him to work it out. Notwithstanding the crippled resources of the country, Rangacharlu met the expenditure required for the construction of the railway without making it felt as a grievance, and he more than once assured the Representative Assembly that year after year a sum of five lakhs would be allotted to meet the expenditure incurred by the construction of railways until the proposed line of communication should have been accomplished. The next important subject that attracted his attention was the heavy debt of eighty lakhs which the State owed to the Imperial Government. The state of finances negatived all hopes of the debt being paid off in a lump for ages following. The interest on the amount of the debt was in itself a startling figure and for a number of years it would be as much as the State could do to be punctually paying up the interest. As matters stood the payment of the debt could be demanded at any moment by the Imperial Government, and the State would, in that contingency, be driven at the best to adopt measures altogether ruinous to its prosperity. With the object, therefore, of providing against such a contingency and of securing such other concessions as the Imperial Government might in their generous wisdom be induced to grant, he opened correspondence with the British Government, laying stress not merely on the impoverished condition of Mysore, but on the confessed mismanagement of the famine-relief works while the country was under British administration—a fact admitted by Lord Lytton, the then Viceroy of India. The result of the correspondence was that very favourable terms were granted to the State. The interest was reduced from five to four per cent—(no small concession where the capita was eighty lakhs), and the loan itself was made payable in 41 annual instalments of four lakhs, and the forty-second payment of Rs. 14,000 in 1922. This arrangement reduced the affair of the startling debt to the harmlessness of an increased expenditure of four lakhs a year to continue for forty-one years

All apprehensions on the subject of this enormous debt having been set at rest by this arrangement, Mr. Rangacharlu thought of the funds required for the construction of the line from Bangalore to Tiptur. Encumbered as the State was he would not abandon this project or even postpone it; but with commendable boldness that rested on calculation of profit which the line was expected to bring in, he applied for and obtained the permission of the British Government to raise a loan of the sum necessary to be laid out on the line. A loan of 20 lakhs was raised and the construction of the line was begun and pushed on energetically.

But we have yet to speak of the most glorious feature of Rangacharlu's administration of Mysore. It was the organization of the

REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

This idea of a Representative Assembly was a truly original and statesman-like idea of Rangacharlu's. In the absence of any prototypes of such institutions in other provinces administered by some of India's great men, the detractors of Rangacharlu have been driven to hold this idea of his as a logical expansion. Bowring's deliberative assembly, the formation of which was advocated by him in a minute of the 10th February 1879 addressed to the Supreme

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Government, a suggestion which, despite its commendable modesty, was knocked on the head by Lord Lytton on the ground that such assemblies do soon become either useless or worse than useless. However this may be, Rangacharlu had the privilege of convening the first meeting of the Representative Assembly. The statesmanlike caution with which Rangacharlu approached this experiment as it must then have appeared to every body cannot but raise our estimate of his intellectual powers and foresight. The Representative Assembly was not to be given any active share in the administration of the province. They were to be mere recipients of information about the doings of the Government and of its intentions with regard to the future. They were assured that the Government had the best interests of its subjects at heart and that it would try to promote their prosperity. The provisions of new laws intended to be introduced would be explained that they might see their utility. It was necessary and advantageous to the State and the subjects that they should properly understand each other. There was otherwise the danger that the ignorance of subjects or what is passing in the Government and its intentions being taken advantage of by interested malcontents and the people cozened into misconstruing the actions and attitude of Government. Mr. Rangacharlu thus concludes the first paragraph of the notice which he issued under the orders of the Maharaja on the 25th August 1881, by setting forth among other things the object of the Government in calling this Representative Assembly: "Such an arrangement of bringing the people in immediate communication with the Government would serve and remove from their minds any misapprehension in regard to the views and actions of the Government and would convince them that the interests of the Government are identical with those of the people." When the Representative Assembly met in response to this notification in 1881 its objects were questioned, its success denied, its action discussed and adversely commented on, its shortcomings plotted and held up prominently to the public gaze and the whole affair was represented as a well-devised artifice of the fertile brain of the Dewan who saw the necessity of giving some proof of his assured patriotism to conciliate the indignant Mysoreans whom his towering ambition, partiality for Madras and his sudden elevation had offended.

(To be continued)

MYSORE CITY MUNICIPALITY

Mr. T. S. Rajagopaliengar, M. A., LL. B. writes, "In the controversy that is going on in the Mysore City Municipal Council, some issues prominently present themselves, viz., (1) Whether at the stage of confirmation any new subject by way of a resolution or an observation, could be introduced? (2) What is the quorum required for a meeting? (3) Whether the meeting once commenced with a quorum, will have to be immediately suspended, when the presiding authority notices that a quorum is not present, or any Councillor calls the Presiding authority to that fact; or whether the presiding authority could wait to get a quorum? (4) In case of a conflict between the legislative enactment and byelaws, which is to prevail?

While confirming the proceedings, no alteration should be made in the minutes except to correct obvious errors. Any discussion on the minutes except as to their accuracy is out of order; and the Chairman should rule accordingly.

The council consists of 30 people, apart from the President. The statute makes him a constituent member of the body, and thus the strength is 31. One-fifth of it is to form the quorum. So the quorum shall be seven and not six. Acts done when less than a legal quorum was present are void.

Regarding points three and four, obviously there is a conflict between Section 27-7 of the act and Section 2 (c) of Chapter II of the Byelaws. The Byelaws warrant an immediate adjournment in case of a shortage of quorum, whereas the act necessitates the waiting of the remaining members for not less than 15 and not more than 30 minutes. When there is conflict between the legislative enactment and Rules framed thereunder, the enactment must prevail.

Thus it is clear that the presiding authority was within his powers in waiting for some time, within half an hour, to get a quorum.

But if the president has gone on with the meeting with only six, including himself, he was wrong and it is to be considered as a meeting with insufficient quorum.

All resolutions passed in such a meeting are to be treated as void."

"POLITICS PHILOSOPHY, & PHANTASY"

G. R JOSYER.

M A HONS. F R E S
MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT BRN.
HON MEMBER AND MEDALIST,
INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE.
FELLOW MYSORE UNIVERSITY, 1929-30.
EDITOR YAJURVEDA II VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADA.
EDITOR "RATIONALIST"

BOOK I. POLITICS:

1. Mysore and The Government of India. 2. Rejoinder to criticisms on the above. 3. The Story of the Subsidy. 4. The Cauvery Agreement. 5. Letter to The Secretary of State for India. 6. Native States in the Coming India. 7. The Indian States' Committee. 8. Indian States' Subjects' Conference. 9. H. H. Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV, Silver Jubilee. 10. Mysore's Trade Balance. 11. The Cold Mines and Trade Balance. 12. Commerce in Mysore State. 13. Mysore Administration. The work before the new Dewan. 14. Dasara, the Royal Festival of India. 15 Maharani Lakshammanni. 16. Japan's Rise, and Mysore. 17. The Use of History to an Administrator. 18. Two Ideals, Peace and war. 19. Land Mortgage Banking and State Aid. 20. Village Panchayats and Nation Building. 21. Mysore for Mysoreans 22. Are you Brahmins? 23. The Brahmins at last. 24 The Blue Book Journal and Seemless Measures. 25 The Mysore University. 26 Official Changes. 27. Mysore Women and Vernacular Education.

BOOK II. PHILOSOPHY:

28. Some Systems of Hindu Philosophy, a Caustic Survey. 29. Ramanuja, the Apostle of Devotionism. 30. The Vanity of Earthly Power. 31. Spiritual Regeneration and world Reconstruction. 32. Veerashaivism, its Antiquity and greatness. 33. The Science of Astronomy, or Jyotisha, an entrancing Study. 34 Ramanuja and Shankara. 35. Hindu Lady Savants. 36. Sravanabelgola, Sacred place of the Jains

BOOK III. PHANTASY:

37. Flowers. 38. The Woman of 1950. 39. Confessions of a Delila. 40. Mysore, a description. 41, My Tour from Home to College. 42. The Deserted Cat. 43. An Apology for failure. 44 Public Spirit 45 Human age. 46. What is Greatness I. 47 A Journalist. 48. The Power of the Press. 49. What is greatness II. 50. Meanness. 51. Revenge. 52. Youth, Some Fallacies and some Precepts. 53. A Pilgrim's Progress. 54. Fine Arts. 55' Some Life Sketches and Pen Pictures. 1. Mahatma Gandhi. 2. Rai Bahadur A. Narasimhaiyengar. 3 V. N. Narasimhaiyengar. 4. M. Venkatakrishnayya. 5. Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs. 6. Sir Mirza M. Ismail 7. Sir C. Y. Chintamani. 8. P. Raghavendra Rao. 9. K. S. Chendrasekhara Iyer. 10, Mir Humza Hussain. 11. M. A. Narayana Iyengar. 12. R. A. Srinivasa Iyengar. 13. The Problem of Wealth.

"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the front pages when puzzled?"

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THE BUDGET SESSION

In bringing the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly to a close, the Dewan-in-charge, who presided, made the following observations:

"The agenda for this Session included 23 Bills, 185 Representations, 168 Interpellations, 28 Resolutions on the Budget and 173 General Resolutions. All the 22 Government Bills were discussed and accepted by the House except the one relating to the levy of collective fines. In view of the importance of the problems relating to food-supply under existing war conditions, and of the unanimous desire expressed by the members that special opportunity should be given for the discussion of the subject, it was not possible to consider all the ordinary Representations. Replies were furnished by Government to 141 Interpellations out of 168, and 65 questions were taken up by the House for the putting of supplementary questions. Out of 26 Resolutions on the Budget 8 were moved and considered. The House discussed the Budget for the full allotted period of three days.

The provision made in the Budget for the expansion of Primary and Secondary Education has, I am glad to notice, met with your approval. Progress, in whatever direction we wish to achieve, can only come with the spread of knowledge and enlightenment among the people; and that is the reason why Government have always been anxious to make more and more funds available for education as finances permit. The progress in literacy in the State has been compared with that in other areas both in India and outside, and it has been pointed out that our results have not been as good. May I point out that mere enhancement of grants and increase in the number of schools will not secure the object in view? It is the duty of every parent to see that the facilities provided by Government are fully utilised, that the schools are filled to capacity and that students are not allowed to drop off, without going through the full course of education provided. Advance can only be secured by the conjoint efforts of the Government and the people. May I ask for your whole-hearted cooperation in the matter? The representations made to Government on the floor of this House for some relief to teachers in Aided Primary Schools, to poor students for the supply of slates and books and for the enhancement of the amount provided for scholarships have been considered by Government, and I am glad to announce that Government have decided that an additional provision of Rs. 30,000 for relief to teachers in Aided Primary Schools, of Rs. 15,000 for supply of slates and books to poor students, and of Rs. 20,000 for scholarships should be made in the Budget for the next year.

Several members referred to the bad condition of roads, particularly of the important roads that radiate from Bangalore in various directions. In recent years, traffic generally on roads has increased very considerably, and with the retrenchment in railway services, it has increased still more. Government are fully aware of the present situation. In order to place the arrangements for speedily and satisfactorily improving the condition of our roads on a sound basis, Government have sanctioned certain proposals made by the Road Classification Committee, for classifying roads according to their importance, for fixing particular standards of expenditure for different classes of roads according to the nature and volume of traffic and for providing grants every year, taking into account the amounts required for special repairs and annual maintenance. Under the new arrangement, the Public Works Department can prepare a regular plan of work for each road and feel sure that the funds required will be readily and regularly forthcoming. As regards the roads round about Bangalore, the serious deterioration that has taken place is principally due to the heavy military traffic. Government have taken up the reconditioning and proper maintenance of these roads with the Military Authorities. Some work has been taken up. I must

(Continued on page 3)

C. V. RANGACHARLU, C.I.E. DEWAN OF MYSORE

FROM AN OLD SKETCH

(continued)

It is a matter of congratulation that these adverse criticisms did not affect Rangacharlu except where they contained workable suggestions for the improvement of the constitution of the Assembly. To see Rangacharlu presiding with his usually calm and unruffled temper at the second meeting of the Representative Assembly in 1882, detailing, for the benefit of its members in mellifluous tones, as his critics used to say, the measures that had been adopted during the previous year, the reforms that had been introduced, expatiating on the Railway scheme, laying bare facts and figures before them, offering sincere explanations where explanations appeared to be necessary, telling them how the revenue had increased and the expenditure abated, informing them of what was intended to be done during the next year for promoting the well-being of the country and concluding by saying how what the Government could do for its subjects was comparatively little to what the subjects could do for themselves. As yet the reforms which he intended to institute have only been partially carried out; but he hoped to live long enough to complete them and to see the Mysore provinces intersected in a number of railway lines. And there is the saying what that political prescience which so successfully, as subsequent events showed, arranged for a loan of 20 lakhs when the royal exchequer was burdened with a heavy debt of eighty lakhs, could not have done towards the speedy realization of his hopes. But we were not destined to hear him expound his policy for the future again at the Representative Assembly, for in January 1883 Rangacharlu ceased to live.

It is hardly necessary to add a little mite of praise to departed greatness which has been admired by competent judges who knew him better than we do. Mr. Porter spoke of him as

A STATESMAN IN THE HIGHEST SENSE OF THE WORD,

as one who cared not only for the present but for the future. His Highness the late Maharajah of Mysore said that by the death of Rangacharlu he had been deprived of an able, faithful and devoted counsellor, and that the people of the State had lost a true and sympathetic friend. Mr. Bowring, Major Elliot and Mr. Gordon spoke of him in terms of unqualified praise. Messrs Plumer and Thumbu Chetty bore testimony to his manliness of character, his unselfishness, his frankness, his honesty, his wisdom as an administrator, his remarkable intellect, his unassuming simplicity and the irreproachable purity of his public and private life. The Government showed their appreciation of his work by conferring on him the title of C. I. E. The Mysoreans that once hated him mustered strong to show their respect for his memory at the meeting held at Bangalore soon after his death to concert measures for perpetuating his memory. And the ryot of the Mysore of to-day if asked what the administration of Rangacharlu has done for Mysore would answer in the strain in which the admirer of Bacon is represented by Macaulay to answer the question what Bacon's philosophy has done for the world!

(Concluded)

To

The Editor

"Rationalist", Mysore.

Dear Sir,

In the papers printed by you on Dewan Rangacharlu there are several references to the very high salaries paid to officials at the time of the British Commissioner.

Are you able now, after so many years, to ascertain what salaries were paid in those days to the higher officials? It would be interesting to compare them with the salaries now being drawn by officials in the State.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully

George W. Sawday.

The articles on Dewan Rangacharlu are a reprint from a Madras Paper of the year 1886. We have published them as being of some historical as well as comparative interest. The reference to high salaries in the articles, we think, should be taken as being an argument for Indianisation at that time. The salaries could bear no comparison with those which came into force after the Lee Commission, and are in force to-day. What exactly the salaries were in the Commission days could be easily ascertained by an interpellation in the Legislative Council.

Editor.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	[illegible]	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—4—0

(*Continued from page 1*)

however admit that the progress has not been as rapid as it should have been, Government are in correspondence with the Military Authorities on the subject and will try their utmost to hasten the rate of progress.

Reference has been made by several members, in the course of the discussions, that the subject of political prisoners and detenus found no mention in my opening address. I wish to remind members of the House that the facts relating to this subject have already been placed before the public on more occasions than one. The matter was formally brought before the last session of the Legislative Council in the form of a resolution, and in the course of the debate, the Chief Secretary to Government explained the facts relating to the disturbances in August and September 1942, the sympathy and support that the movement to subvert authority received from certain individuals and the action that Government were compelled to take to enforce law and order, and to protect life and property. Not all members of a party or an organization were proceeded against. Proceedings were taken only against those who were found to be aiding or encouraging subversive activities or whose speeches and actions left no doubt as to their attitude and intentions. The facts given by the Chief Secretary have not been seriously controverted, but the action of the Government continues to be assailed in certain quarters without reference to facts, or on the basis of assumptions which are without any foundation. It has been said that the whole atmosphere is quiet and that therefore all political prisoners may be set at liberty. In the nature of things, Government who have the responsibility to maintain the peace and secure the safety of the people, must be the judge of the exact position of affairs. The present calm may probably be due to a change of heart in those who initiated or participated in the movement but it cannot be denied that the definite and determined measures that Government undertook to prevent disorder were primarily responsible for the restoration of quiet. The position of Government is clear and has been repeatedly stated. Many detenus have been released from detention unconditionally and several on giving undertakings that they will not engage in subversive or objectionable activities, but they have not come from detenus themselves. They have come from persons whose right or authority to speak for the detenus is not clear. The latter have not shown any willingness to give such assurances. On the other hand several who gave undertakings for short periods for their own purposes, have declined to give assurances without limit of time. As regards persons who have been convicted of offences, each case is being examined on its merits. Where the act committed by an individual is technical or trivial in character, he has been set at liberty, if regret has been expressed and assurances given that such acts will not be repeated. It is only in cases of a serious character, such as attacks on the Police, organisation of unlawful assemblies which have caused distruction of life and property that Government have declined to interfere. The improvement of the present state of affairs depends therefore, on the detenus themselves.

The subjects of food shortage and the measures that should be undertaken to deal with the difficulties arising out of it have been discussed in great detail by members of the House. The Minister in charge of Supplies has already explained to you the action that has been taken so far, and the lines on which we intend to take action in the future to solve the problem. I notice that, on the important question of control, there is a preponderance of opinion in favour of its retention. Opinion is unanimous that the control over exports out of the State should be strict and stringent. It was suggested by many speakers that the control should be worked far more effectively than at present. References were made to the difficulties experienced in different parts of the State to secure supplies. The opposition to control on the part of some members is based on the fact that, with control in operation, supplies have not been coming out adequately or freely. The causes for inadequate supplies have to be sought elsewhere. The mere removal of control will not lead to any improvement in this direction. The only remedy for this state of affairs is commandeering and I am glad to notice that many members are in favour of Government undertaking strong action to locate and commandeer hoarded grain. The policy of Government in regard to the establishment of central depots in Bangalore and District Headquarters, as also at other important places in the rural areas, has met with your approval. The necessity for the fixation of prices has been generally recognised but there has been difference of opinion regarding the question whether the existing rates should be increased. The poor consumers are opposed to any change, but those who spoke for the growers wanted a suitable increase, having regard to the rise in prices of other commodities. Many suggestions have been made regarding the removal of difficulties experienced in respect of supplies of fuel and cloth. Government are obliged to you for the valuable suggestions that you have given. You will not expect me to give a definite opinion on the suggestions made but I may assure you that Government will carefully consider the views expressed by you before coming to any definite decision."

The Rationalist.

Monday 21-6-1943.

THE STATE BUDGET

III

Last October it was our unpleasant privilege to point out a serious error which had been allowed to creep into the Dewan's Address to the Assembly regarding the gold output of the mines for 1941, which was stated to be 30 crores of ounces, which would be worth, at present cost, 6000 crores of rupees!

We do not claim any insight into official figures or to the working of the official mind, but we have a notion that to say that "Advances to the extent of Rs. 91.6 lakhs have been placed at the disposal of the Director of Civil supplies and other officers," is an overstatement. Who prepares these figures, and who checks them, and what is the punishment to those responsible for incorporating wrong figures in so august a document as the Dewan's Address to the Representative Assembly? The unpaid non-official public or the Press are threatened with dire punishment for the slightest mistakes of fact or differences of thought; while the innumerable officials who are paid fairly sumptuously to fulfil their limited duties properly seem to be free to commit any mistakes with immunity. We suppose that the public have to take it as one of the privileges of Government service, and cherish the hope that at least in their next birth they too might secure a good Government job!

The Address refers to increase in the strength of the Military for "internal security duties."

It is a somewhat novel conception of a State's Military to look upon it as the means of maintaining internal security. Nations maintain the Military, we believe, not for extracting obedience from unarmed mobs, but as an effective protection against external enemies. That being so should the Military in the Indian States be no more than a duplicate of the Police? Internal protection is the duty of the internal police. The military is to keep the nation on a war footing, to put a moral fear in the minds of aggressive neighbours, and inflict physical defeat on such of them as might prove aggressive. We think it is time that the State's Military ceased to be a show-piece, and were converted into an effective war-weapon. The State's military strength should include at least a hundred fighters and bombers, and some 500 tanks and anti-tank guns. Without them a million infantry and cavalry would be useless, and the money spent on it would be no more than another kind of poor relief for the able-bodied. We trust that this fact will be recognised by the Minister concerned, and a definite policy inaugurated, and a Munitions Fund set up like the Irrigation and Industrial Development Funds.

With regard to Medical aid, the public should welcome the new orientation of policy with regard to encouragement to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems. The second world war has brought out acutely the serious consequences of enslaving the country to a foreign system of medicine, dependent on imported drugs. The indigenous systems have afforded relief and protection to billions of human beings from ages past. To have discarded them during the last two generations was an error. Now that their bare stems have again begun to put forth branches, we hope that they will spread out all around and that their foliage will afford succour to the suffering public.

The Address refers to the opportunities for war service afforded to local medical men. We would bring to the notice of Government that many of them who are eager to join the service and do their bit for the establishment of a stable world, are disallowed by the concerned authorities. If Government do desire that more of them should be free to join the I.M.S., they might call for applications direct, and then consult the Departmental Heads. Otherwise the fate of the applications will be only to be "nipped in the bud."

Another severe lesson taught by the War is the need for all-round industrial expansion. The State should increase and extend its output of raw materials, and industrialise them in as many ways as possible.

With regard to this the remarks of that most magnificent of modern industrialists, Henry Ford, are worthy of note;

"We ought to wish for every nation as large a degree of self-support as possible. Instead of wishing to keep them dependent on us for what we manufacture, we should wish them to learn to manufacture themselves and build up a solidly founded civilisazation. When every nation learns to produce the things which it can produce, we shall be able to get down to a basis of serving each other along those special lines in which there can be no competition."

"When the natives of Africa begin raising their own cotton, and the natives of Russia begin making their own farming implements, and the natives of China begin supplying their own wants, it will make a difference to be sure, but does any thoughtful man imagine that the world can long continue on the present basis of a few nations supplying the needs of the world? We must think in terms of what the world will be when civilization becomes general, when all the peoples have learned to help themselves."

And the words of another great American, Ingersoll,

"A nation that sells raw materials will grow ignorant, and poor, while the people who manufacture will grow intelligent and rich. To dig, to chop, to plough, requires more muscle than mind, more strength than thought. But to invent, manufacture, to take advantage of the forces of nature, this requires thought, talent, genius. This develops the brain, and gives wings to the imagination. It is better for Americans to purchase from Americans, even if the things purchased cost more. For if we purchase a ton of steel rails from England for 20 dollars, then we have the rails and England the money. But if we purchase a ton of steel rails from an American for 20 dollars, then America has both the rails and the money."

What applies to America applies with equal force to Mysore.

We may just touch one more point and then close. We are asked whether the Government which was earning 3 and odd crores and spending it, not long ago, should spend all the 6 crores now that it is earning 6, and not save 3 crores for a future day. We will let Ingersoll reply for us:

"Fortunate is that country where the rich are extravagant and the poor economical. Miserable is that country where the rich are economical and the poor extravagant. A rich spendthrift is a blessing. A rich miser is a curse. Extravagance is a splendid form of charity. Let the rich spend; let them build, let them give to their fellowmen, and I will find no fault with their wealth, provided they obtained it honestly."

We for one are quite content to let the Mysore Government be a rich spend-thrift, rather than a rich miser!

Editor.

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So you think you are pretty fit, do you? You are muscular, active, good at games and have plenty of endurance? Well, most people tell me that. Rather queer that we should be classed as a nation of C3 wrecks isn't it? Colleagues of mine who examine recruits for the Army are depressed by the enormous proportion they have to reject. It is not just a matter of failing to reach a certain standard height—it's all-round physical weaknesses and defects.

First I'd like you to do the Exercise Tolerance Test. That is an infallible guide to whether your heart is in good order. Stand facing this ordinary wooden chair. Reach over the seat and grasp the top rail of the back with both hands. One moment while I feel your pulse. Yes, 72 to the minute. Your rate of breathing is 20 a minute. Both normal.

TRY THESE TESTS

Now step up on to the chair seat—left foot first, then right. Down to the floor again, left—right. Don't hurry it—just keep that up at a steady marching pace till you have climbed on and off the chair twenty times. Nineteen—twenty! Good. Your pulse is now 120 and your breathing has jumped to 26 per minute. We'll wait two minutes and time your pulse again. If it's back to normal there's nothing wrong with your heart. If it had only dropped to 100 after two minutes' interval I should have had to give you serious advice.

Let's look at your chest. You are proud of your chest measurement? It is not the measurement I'm interested in. It may look fine in a bathing dress, but is it going to give you good service as long as you live? It's the amount of chest expansion that decides. Empty your chest—breathe all your breath out. Thirty-three inches. Now a deep breath—thirty-six. Yes, you'll do. A three-inch expansion is good. Four is fine, and a five-inch increase excellent. Never lose your chest elasticity. A rigid chest is the first step to all sorts of lung and bronchial troubles.

With a chest like that your lungs should be good. Exhale and inhale deeply a few times. Now fill your lungs comfortably, close your lips, and grip your nose tightly. I want to see how long you can hold your breath. Fifty-five seconds. Anything round a minute is first-rate. That shows you are taking in an adequate supply of oxygen when you breathe. You'd be surprised how many people's bodies are oxygen-starved.

What about checking your nervous system? It's easily done. Your eyes tell a lot to begin with. Look out of the window, fix your eyes on the most distant object in sight. Don't flinch, I'm just going to shine this flash-lamp in your eyes. Yes, your pupils contract all right. Look at that distant object again. Now look at this book I'm holding right under your nose. Yes, again we get the contraction of pupils, this time caused simply by altering the focus of your eyes from a distant to a near object. Failure in either of these tests would have meant us urgent visit to your doctor.

While I was examining your pupils I had a look at the eyes themselves. Some whites are quite blue, and that means the bones have a tendency to fracture easily. Or the whites might be tinged with yellow, and that's jaundice. A good test is to try to read letters five-eighths of an inch high at a distance of twenty feet. Anyone who can do that with either eye doesn't need spectacles!

YOUR SECRETS REVEALED

One more eye test. I'll hold your chin to keep your head rigid. Look at my fingertip, here above your forehead. Keep your eyes on it while I trace a circle round your face. Roll those eyeballs right round. It looks funny, but if your eyes had fluttered when they got to the extreme corners of your sockets it might have been an indication of either of two terrible diseases—disseminated sclerosis or miner's mystagmus. Now I'll just pull down your lower eyelid and note the colour of the red edge that is exposed. If it is too pale it's a sign of anaemia.

Tongue out, please. Right out. I'm not admiring its beautiful rosiness this time; I want to see if it comes out straight. If it canto to one side, there's muscular trouble. All right, you needn't keep it out any longer, but draw back your lips and show your teeth. Nice teeth, though I've no time to examine them now. I only asked you to do that to see if you had proper control of your facial muscles. For the same reason, I'd like you to wrinkle your forehead. All these simple little things can tell secrets with regard to the functioning of the vitally important nerves that come direct from the brain.

A simple test for your hearing. Shut your eyes and I'll bring an ordinary pocket watch gradually closer to your ear. Tell me when you can hear it. Now—good, that's about six inches away. And the same for the other ear. Quite all right.

Now we'll have a few tests of your muscular and nervous control.

Drop both hands by your side. Stand straight up, feet together—no, don't turn your toes out. I want your feet side by side and touching all along! Now close your eyes and stand perfectly still. If you start swaying it means you are subject to giddiness or is a symptom of several unattractive things. This test is sometimes used to decide if a man is drunk, but it is most unfair for the purpose. The swaying can be brought about by many things besides alcohol.

You got through that test pretty well, so would you like to try a stiffer one? Shut your eyes, as before, but raise one foot off the ground and keep steady on the other. You can use your arms for balancing, but if you have to drop your raised foot within fifteen seconds you wouldn't be accepted as a pilot in the R.A.F.

TOE THE LINE

Try a little test of muscular co-ordination. Stand up and raise your arms outwards so that they are in line with your shoulders. Close your hands, but keep each index finger pointing out. Shut your eyes and by bending your arms at the elbows touch the end of your nose without the slightest hesitation, or I'll put you down as not likely to be good at games, and probably a poor car driver or air pilot.

Here's a straight line along the floor—the line of a floor-board will do. Keep your feet on the line and walk forward along it. Now backward. Repeat with your eyes closed. We'll go through this amusing performance again, but we'll make it a little more difficult. This time place your feet heel to toe so that you move forward an exact foot-length at a time. Now backwards—and then we'll see if you can manage the feat with your eyes closed. That's a very exacting test of your sense of balance and, if you crash, or go badly off the line, I don't recommend you to take up flying—or acrobatics—as a hobby!

One last test. Slip off a shoe and sock. I want to tickle the sole of your foot. Ah, I see your toes turn down when I do it! That's all right. If they had turned up it would have been an infallible sign of some disease in the higher part of the nervous system.

My tests may not be spectacular, but if you have passed them all satisfactorily you are a thoroughly sound physical specimen and, barring accidents, booked for a reasonably long and healthy life.

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"HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN**, B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,

Advocate, Bangalore City.

Opinions:

Sir D'Arcy Reilley, Kt, I. C. S., Ex-Chief Justice of Mysore, says:

"I have read Mr. Srinivasan's book on 'Hindu Law in Mysore' with great interest. I understand that Mr. Srinivasan set out primarily to provide a book showing the features in which Hindu Law in Mysore, as recognised by judicial decisions or effected by legislation, differs from Hindu Law as administered elsewhere. There are many such features, and in a number of them it may not unreasonably be held that Mysore has been in advance of other parts of India either in interpretation or modification of the Law. There is no other book in which these features are collected and set out. Mr. Srinivasan has done his work with care and thoroughness. His book I think will be of great help to judges, lawyers, and students in Mysore, and of interest to reformers elsewhere. It should certainly be in the library of every Civil Court and practising lawyer in the Mysore State.

He adds, "I look forward to your book being the standard work on its subject for many years; and, being first in the field, I hope you will keep it so. I wish such a book had been available to me when I came to Mysore."

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes:—

"I consider it to be a creditable performance for a young lawyer. As far as I can see, it incorporates all matters already dealt with by the case law of Mysore as well as several new questions arising in connection with recent legislation. The notes and comments of the author are clear and to the point: and I have no doubt that the book will supply a real need."

And Principal J. R. Gharpure, of the Law College, Poona, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court, writes,

"Hindu law, whether in Mysore, Baroda, or Bombay, has common elements to a very large extent, and diversities such as they may be are purely local and easy of discrimination. Your book contains evidence of a close study of the subject and ought to prove to be of use to the student and the practioner as well."

Price Rs. 6-8-0

Copies can be had either from The Author, Alepet, Bangalore City, or THE CORONATION PRESS, Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

"POLITICS PHILOSOPHY & PHANTASY"

G. R. JOSYER.

M A HONS., F R E S.
MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN.,
HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST,
INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE.
FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY, 1929-30.
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1. Mysore and The Government of India. 2. Rejoinder to criticisms on the above. 3. The Story of the Subsidy. 4. The Cauvery Agreement. 5. Letter to The Secretary of State for India. 6. Native States in the Coming India. 7. The Indian States' Committee. 8. Indian States' Subjects' Conference. 9. H. H. Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV, Silver Jubilee. 10. Mysore's Trade Balance. 11, The Gold Mines and Trade Balance. 12, Commerce in Mysore State. 13. Mysore Administration: The work before the new Dewan. 14' Dasara, the Royal Festival of India. 15. Maharani Lakshammanni. 16. Japan's Rise and Mysore.. 17. The Use of History to an Administrator. 18. Two Ideals, Peace and war. 19. Land Mortgage Banking and State Aid. 20. Village Panchayats and Nation Building. 21. Mysore for Mysoreans 22. Are you Brahmins? 23. The Brahmins at last. 24. The Blue Book Journal and Seemless Measures. 25 The Mysore University. 26. Official Changes. 27. Mysore Women and Vernacular Education.

BOOK II. PHILOSOPHY:

28. Some Systems of Hindu Philosophy, a Caustic Survey. 29. Ramanuja, the Apostle of Devotionism. 30. The Vanity of Earthly Power. 31. Spiritual Regeneration and world Reconstruction 32 Veerashaivism, its Antiquity and greatness. 33. The Science of Astronomy, or Jyotisha, an entrancing Study. 34. Ramanuja and Shankara. 35. Hindu Lady Savants. 36. Sravanabelgola, Sacred place of the Jains

BOOK III. PHANTASY:

37. Flowers. 38. The Woman of 1950. 39. Confessions of a Delila. 40. Mysore, a description. 41, My Tour from Home to College. 42. The Deserted Cat. 43. An Apology for failure. 44. Public Spirit. 45. Human age. 46. What is Greatness I. 47. A Journalist. 48. The Power of the Press. 49. What is greatness II. 50. Meanness. 51. Revenge. 52. Youth, Some Fallacies and some Precepts. 53. A Pilgrim's Progress. 54. Fine Arts. 55' Some Life Sketches and Pen Pictures. 1. Mahatma Gandhi. 2. Rai Bahadur A. Narasimhaiyengar. 3 V. N. Narasimhaiyengar. 4. M. Venkatakrishnayya. 5. Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs. 6. Sir Mirza M. Ismail. 7. Sir C. Y. Chintamani. 8. P. Raghavendra Rao. 9. K. S. Chendrasekhara Iyer. 10. Mir Humza Hussain. 11. M. A. Narayana Iyengar. 12. R. A. Srinivasa Iyengar. 13. The Problem of Wealth.

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OUR MARTIAL HERITAGE

Speaking on "Youths' Day" at the War Service Exhibition in Bangalore last week Mr. J. S. Appaji Gowda, Minister of Education, referred to the military heritage of Indians in the following eloquent words:

"As worthy descendants they will be perpetuating and carrying on the torch of highest military traditions for which this ancient land of ours is famous. Indian mythology and Indian history provide ample illustrations of military prowess, unflinching courage and ardent devotion to duty which her sons and daughters have displayed in the past. Abhimanyu of Mahabharata fame, a mere lad, defied Kauravas and their formidable army, fought heroically and single-handed against terrible odds and laid down his life like a true warrior on the battle-field of Kurukshetra. Babruvahana, though he had not passed the age of adolescence, took up sword against his own father Arjuna, a military warrior of undisputed standing, in defence of Kshatriya principles and won laurels for his courage, resoluteness and devotion to a noble cause. Hamsadhwaja, King of Champakavati, did not waver for a moment to mete out condign punishment to his own son and heir to the throne, Sudhanva, no mean warrior as subsequent events proved, when he disobeyed the mobilisation order and delayed for a night to report himself for duty at the appointed time and place. What rigorous military discipline and how promptly executed without fear or favour! I will not take up much of your time by referring to the many heroes that figure in our epics and history. I will rather be content with drawing attention to the names of Parasurama, Bhishma, Drona, Bhima, Karna, Aswathama, Ekalavya, Samudragupta, Harsha, Raja Raja Chola, Akbar, Shivaji, Ranjit Singh, and coming nearer home, Vira Ballala, Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar and Kantirava Narasa Raja Wodeyar- what types of warriors, statesmen and men thes were! They possessed lion's courage, hearts o oak and will of steel. They exhibited their co summate mastery in military tactics and undaunte bravery on the battle-field and earned for then selves and their country immortal glory. The possessed neither defeatist mentality when co fronted by enemies, however powerful, nor did the betray any weakness of heart or an attitude o surrender even in the most difficult circumstance Elphinstone's History of India contains the statemen that the people of this land were declared by th Greeks to be the bravest nation they ever came i contact with. The women of India have not lagge behind their men in this respect. Mythology ha it that the Goddess Bhavani took up the sword fo the defence of right and has ever been a symbo of true Shakti in our society. History is also ful of instances of women who have died for thei country either as combatants or as companions o their royal consorts in times of war.

. . . . . .

The blood of such noble ancestors is running i your veins and you have to demonstrate by actio and deeds that you are worthy successors to suc illustrious heritage. Their glorious exampl should serve as a source of inspiration, stimulat your energies and imagination and urge you t emulate them in their heroic exploits. Nothing i more sacred than the defence of one's own home one's own kith and kin and one's own country Nothing is more glorifying than to defend the intergrity and honour of one's mother-land. There is no better way of doing this than by joining on of the fighting services."

INDUSTRIAL ADVANCE

SIR M. VISVESWARAYA'S PLEA

BANGALORE.

Industries are indispensable for defence machinery and civilised life itself cannot exist without the products of industries, observed Sir M. Visveswaraya addressing the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, in Bangalore, on the need for a people's organisation to promote industries. Sir Visveswarayya affirmed that industries therefore were to the people of India next only in importance to a national Government.

Explaining the potential benefits to the country from heavy industries Sir M. Visveswarayya observed that if a capital of, say Rs. 1,000 crores were invested in heavy industries and productive public works, it would, without question, yield in the present undeveloped state of the country manufactured products of the approximate value of Rs. 1,000 crores every year, and as an example of what prosperity heavy industries could bring to a country he instanced the case of Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., which produced last year commodities valued at Rs. 18 crores.

The speaker deplored that India still remains helplessly tied to agriculture. This was from many points of view unfortunate for India. Other countries even in the British Commonwealth fared infinitely better. For example, on the authority of a Minister of the Canadian Government, the national income of that Dominion in the three years of the war had practically doubled.

Sir M. Visveswarayya observed that the contrast presented between India and other countries of the British Commonwealth like Canada and Australia should make the most apathetic among the Indians think furiously, and take all measures to get the past policies of the Government reversed or changed. Past experience and the present attitude of the Government had created a fear in the Indian public that the future of industries in this country is quite unsafe.

INDUSTRIAL PORTFOLIO SUGGESTED

Sir M. Visveswarayya affirmed that emphasis should be laid on the immediate necessity of rectifying the many deficiencies that exist in the economic aspects of the British system of administration in India. Preferential treatment must be given to heavy industries, the subject of industries being constituted into a separate Portfolio of the Central Government with a wholetime Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge. Furthermore the establishment of an Economic Council or Development Commission under the Chairmanship of a prominent industrialist, trusted by the people, was also a very necessary measure.

Sir M. Visveswarayya had no misgiving whatever that if the people's Organisations in British India and the Provincial Governments could be induced to work together in team-spirit, an economic drive could be launched to utilise profitably every rupee of money and every ounce of energy available in the country in the post-war period.

MORE SUGGESTIONS

Sir M. Visveswarayya said that it was gratifying to learn that the Government of Mysore are going to start a Post-War Reconstruction Committee. He would mention a few measures, both long-range and immediate, which he hoped would receive special consideration at the hands of both the Government and people of the State.

The speaker then went on to detail the three measures recommended at the Baroda Conference of the All-India Manufacturers' organisation which should receive attention—namely, that one new heavy industry should be started immediately the war is over: that intensive development should be attempted in one or more districts by contributing towards capital, by collecting statistics, and providing adequate banking facilities; and that a Five-Year Plan should be prepared in addition to the plan and programme of the year.

Explaining the suggestions further the speaker observed that a plan might be prepared for investment of at least Rs. 5 crores on industries within the next five years. That would not be an extravagant proposal. With about the same population as Mysore of less than 7 millions, the recorded value of production from industries in Australia during 1936-39 was £196 million or about

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Rs. 200 crores; while the present total production from industries in Mysore could not be more than about Rs. 15 crores including all minor and cottage industries for which no Government records were kept. An intensive effort should, he said, be made in the districts to double production from both industries and agriculture, say, in five to seven years. A programme should be drawn up for each local area to drill, discipline, and put the people to work with an eye to manifolding production.

Special provision should, said Sir M. Visveswarayya, be made to collect statistics of, and extend banking facilities to, minor and cottage industries in rural areas. The collection of statistics of production demanded minute investigation and trouble, but nothing important could be done without trouble. One of the mistakes of the past had been to stint expenditure on industries and statistical staff. An organisation should also be developed for giving satisfactory technical and commercial education of the highest grades available anywhere in the world. Expert staff to advise on prospective schemes, adequate banking facilities, and statistical measurement of progress in every unit-area were three other measures urgently needed.

Referring to the present acute scarcity of food commodities and clothing, the speaker suggested to Government working under the advice of small committees of businessmen trusted by the people.

Sir M. Visveswarayya, in passing, briefly referred to the plan prepared by Sir William Beveridge to ensure the people of United Kingdom a system of social security and said that until the grave deficiencies noticed in the present system of administration were rectified, schemes like the Beveridge Plan were unthinkable for India.

WAR AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INDUSTRIES

Sir M. Visvesvarayya wanted both the Government and the public not to forget that war is a time to give a fillip to heavy industries and an opportunity for leaders to handle big enterprises, and the workers to acquire the highest skill. Government policies had denied for our country all such opportunities and thereby had inflicted tremendous losses on our people. Government's hostility to industries in this country had been a century old. But the time had now come for a reversal of such policy and for its replacement by a unified concept of industrial planning throughout the country. If at least in the period of post-war reconstruction heavy industries were organised and initiated by the people, with the adequate support of the Government, concluded the speaker, the country would soon acquire a long-delayed industrial status, and progress thereafter might go forward at a rate which would astonish the world!

ENGLISH SCHOLAR

Ram Kamal Sen, the author of the first English Bengali dictionary, describes in his preface how the English captain who sailed over to infant Calcutta sent ashore asking for a dubash or interpreter. The Seths, who acted as middlemen between the English Merchants and the native weavers in the sale and purchase of piece-goods, in their ignorance sent a dhobi or washerman on board. To that washerman who made a good use of the monopoly of the English that he acquired Ram Kamal Sen ascribes the honour of being the first English scholar amongst the people of Bengal.

THE MANGO

Few other fruits have the historic background of the Mango. Its prominence in Hindu mythology and religious observances leaves no doubt as to its antiquity. Buddha himself was presented with a mango grove that he might find repose beneath its grateful shade. The Chinese traveller, Hiwen Tsang, who visited India between 632 and 645 was the first person, so far as known, to bring the Mango to the notice of the outside world. Amir Khusru, (the poet who lived in Delhi about 1350), wrote of it as follows:—

"The Mango is the pride of the garden,
The choicest fruit of Hindustan.
Other fruits we are content to eat when ripe,
But the Mango is good in all stages of growth."

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SIR VISWESVARAYA'S VIEWS

We have pleasant memories of our contacts with Sir Viswesvaraya, and deem his personality to be one which every Mysorean should love and esteem. Therefore we intend no disparagement when we wish to examine some of the views which he has recently been advocating with all his vigour, authority, and even some amount of anger.

Anthony Froude speaks of the invasion of England being "the sleeping and waking dream" of Philip of Spain, the one who sent the Armada. So Industrialisation is the sleeping and waking dream of Sir M. Viswesvaraya. He preaches it time and again with a prophet's fervour, just as a greater man, Buddha, preached Nihilism and Renunciation, and just as a younger man, Mr. Jinnah, preaches Pakistan.

Addressing the Bangalore merchants recently, we are told that Sir Viswesvaraya "deplored that India still remains helplessly tied to agriculture." We are amazed at the phraseology.

Happily perhaps, Sir Viswesvaraya is not a family man. His dietetic requirements are perhaps special, and he hasn't got to procure the stuffs dealt in Tharagupet or Santhepet. He is living an ascetic and cloistral life, and has little contact with the working and struggling masses of his fellowmen. Therefore he could speak of India still being helplessly tied to agriculture, at a time when the bulk of Indians are struggling to get their daily food needs, when every food article has shot up in price from 200 to 500 per cent, and when most people are finding the food-grains that they procure difficult to digest.

Some one who can spare the time can look up the old files of newspapers of the time of H. E. the Marquess of Linlithgow's appointment, and see what the columnists of the period wrote about the fillip that India's agriculture would receive during the regime of the new agriculturist Viceroy. It is somewhat unfortunate that when he is retiring after the longest regime of any Governor General since the time of Warren Hastings, the war should be proving to the world the utter inadequacy of India's agriculture. The whole country, and every Province in it, is in a deficit for the vital food-grains, whether it be for men or for the quadrupeds.

Agriculture is the most urgent, most essential, and most important, need of a nation. Whether it be in peace or war, food is the first need of every living being in a State. Therefore Industry and Trade come after it and are secondary to Agriculture. England clings to imperialism because it is "helplessly industrialised," and not self-reliant in food-supply. Germany was defeated in the last war because the blockade cut off the food supply of its populace. It is still able to hold out now because its long arms are able to grasp its food supply from the neighbouring States.

A country could be said to be "helplessly tied to agriculture," if it produces things as Brazil produced coffee which it could neither consume nor export and had to burn, as Australia produces wheat which it cannot

consume and has to allow to rot. But India does not produce enough by a long shot even to feed its 400 million mouths. It seems to us that before any one can cry halt to its Agriculture he should see that it produces enough to save its starving women and children, and furthermore the raw material required for the expansion of its industry.

A large population requires a large quantity of food-grains, and large industries require large quantities of raw materials. And a large population engaged in large industries requires very large quantities of food-grains as well as raw-materials. Has India reached that stage? Has Mysore reached that stage? If we had, our Director of Civil Supplies and Minister of Supplies would be on beds of roses. But in reality they have to make promises, and give hopes, the fulfilling of which are a problem.

And yet, Sir M. Viswesvaraya is prepared to say that we are helplessly tied to agriculture. And he is prepared to say so because, like Mr. Jinnah's, but unlike Mahatma Gandhi's, Sir Viswesvaraya's is a single-track mind.

(To be continued) *Editor.*

CIVIL SERVICE RESULTS

Replying to an interpellation in the Assembly recently Government gave the following interesting details about the last 4 Civil Service Examinations:

A.—(a) 1936, 1938, 1940 and 1942.

	Total Marks obtained.
(b) 1936:—	
Messrs.—	
1. C. Narasimhamoorthi	... 974
2. D. K. Srinivasachar	... 924
3. M. A. Sri Ram	... 916
4. K. Balasubramanyam	... 897
1938:—	
Messrs—	
1. M. S. Swaminathan	... 978
2. K. Balasubramanyam	... 951
3. M. S. Shankara Rao	... 886
4. B. S. Rama Rao	... 864
1940:—	
Messrs.—	
1. G. Venkatakrishna Rao	... 840½
2. M. S. Shankara Rao	... 805½
3. A. S. Lakshminarayana Rao	... 781½
4. H. Nanjundaiya	... 769½
1942.—	
Messrs—	
1. C. K. Ramanatha Rao	... 893
2. M. A. Srirangarajan	... 787
3. N. S. Ramachandra	... 750
4. K. Nagaraja Rao	... 740

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UNITED NATIONS' DAY IN MYSORE

The gaily decorated auditorium of the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall was crowded with a large number of persons on the occasion of the celebration of the "United Nations Day" under the distinguished presidentship of Mr. B. S Raghavendra Rau, M. A. (Hons.), President, City Municipal Council, Mysore.

The evening's function commenced with invocation by Mr Krishna Rao and Mr. Mohamed Yahiah in Kannada and Urdu respectively.

The next delightful item in the programme was "Music" by the talented artistes of the Akashvani studio, Mysore.

Dr. M. Siddalingiah, M.A. B.T., Ph D., Dip. Edn., Professor of Education, Maharaja's College, Mysore, was the first to speak among the speakers of the evening. He explained in detail how the English people are facing the troubles of the war with courage and endurence from the very beginning with the one supreme hope that the present war will be won by the Allies at the end and that Hitler and his satellites will be doomed to destruction. He explained how China has endured great hardships at their battles against Japan. The great democracies have joined together to put an end to Axis tyranny and oppression. The comparatively calm and peaceful atmosphere we are having to-day as compared to last year, is due to the fact that the United Nations are successfully facing the enemy and time is not far when the enemy will be completely destroyed and peace is established once again in the world. The Tunisian victory is a turning point in the present world war. Americans are preparing and sending thousands of aeroplanes to the battle fields. Over a million and a half women are working in the factories and have released men to fight against the Axis powers. The world will be happy if the Allies win. He appealed to the audience to pray for speedy victory to the Allies and to help in all possible ways to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

Sri B. Indiramma M. A., (Leeds), Head Mistress, Maharani's High School, Mysore, in an eloquent speech explained the significance of the observance of the "United Nations Day" and also the valiant part played by our Indian soldiers in fighting against the enemy. She exhorted the audience to pray God to bring complete victory to the Allies and to save the world from the hands of the Axis powers.

Then Rev. Reynhout stressed the need for unity and concerted action, sinking all the petty differences which we might have, irrespective of our caste, colour or creed.

Mr. Mir Noor Hussain, M. A.,LL.B., Advocate, next explained in detail how the present war is changing from phase to phase and how victory is being won by the Allies in many places. He stated that the need of the hour is that we must all unite together and put up a national front against the enemy and that we must all help in furthering the war efforts in every possible way so that complete victory is ensured to the Allies.

Mr. A. Venkatesiah, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, explained the way in which a few selfish nations have joined together to dominate the world and inflict misery on the people and also how as against this, the mighty nations of the world have united with a determination to root out dictatorship and Fascism from the face of the earth. He said that the Axis powers were bound to suffer destruction because they are fighting against the powerful united nations who are fighting for upholding democracy and for establishing peace and order in the world. He appealed to the audience to pray God for complete victory to the Allies.

Mr. F. C. Devaraj Urs, said: What we want is peace; peace can be had if the Allies win the war and not until then. The few selfish Axis powers are fighting against a combination of 33 nations of the world. The Axis powers are bound to be defeated. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and his Government are helping in all possible ways to assist war efforts. We should also do our best to co-operate with them to assist in all possible ways in their endeavour.

Mr B. S. Raghavendra Rau. M. A.,(Hons.), President City Municipal Council, Mysore, after thanking the Mysore City National War Front authorities for having invited him to preside over the evening's function, delivered his presidential address as follows:—

The Allies are fighting against the Axis for the cause of humanity, peace and freedom, which are very rudely threatened by Germany, Italy and Japan and their subject nations. President Roosevelt said "We the United Nations are seeking that kind of Victory that will guarantee that our grandchildren can grow and under God live their lives free from constant threat, invasion, destruction, slavery and violent death." This clearly explains the aim of the United Nations in winning the war. In Germany, the family life is completely destroyed. The wife suspects her husband and the parents suspect their children and vice versa in regard to their belonging to opposite political parties. This is how the people are suffering in Germany. All the trouble we are experiencing at present regarding food grains and clothes will be overcome if the Allies win the war. We must all pray God to bestow complete victory on the United Nations and for the world peace and order."